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GEORGIUS II D.G. MAG. BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX
FIDEI DEFENSOR
Brunsvic. Luneb. Dux. S.R.I. Archi Thesaur. & Elector. &c.

Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

Great-Britain;

With diverſe

REMARKS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Eſq;.

The Thirty-ſeventh Edition of the *South* Part, called *England*; and the Sixteenth of the *North* Part, called *Scotland*.

To which is added,

A Compleat Liſt of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*'s Houſhold; as alſo thoſe of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Princeſs *Amelia*, and the Princeſs *Caroline*.

In TWO PARTS.

With His Majeſty's Royal Privilege.

——— Paribus ſe Legibus ambæ
Invictæ Gentes æterna in Fœdera mittent.
Tros, Rutulusve fuat; nullo diſcrimine habebo.

LONDON:

Printed for S. BIRT, T. LONGMAN and T. SHEWEL, A. MILLAR, J. and R. TONSON and S. DRAPER, C. BATHURST, G. HAWKINS, E. WITHERS, B. DOD, J. WARD, and M. COOPER.

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Moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

GEORGE II.

By the Grace of GOD,

OF

Great-Britain, *France*, and *Ireland*,

KING,

DEFENDER of the FAITH,

DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH,
ELECTOR of HANOVER,

ARCH-TREASURER and ELECTOR of the
SACRED ROMAN EMPIRE.

This THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION

Of the preſent State of GREAT-BRITAIN,

Is Moſt Humbly DEDICATED.

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A DESCRIPTION OF GREAT-BRITAIN; AND FIRST Of the Southern Part of it, CALL'D *ENGLAND.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Name, Climate, Dimenſions, and Diviſions of ENGLAND.

Name.] THE whole Iſland of *Great-Britain* was called anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is ſtill retained in *Scotland* by the Deſcendants of the ancient *Celts*, who ſtill call *Scotland*, *Alban*, and the *Scots*, *Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Cæſar*, this Iſland was called *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which in the old *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies *Painted* (for the ſame Reaſon that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards called *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Cuſtom of painting their Skins); but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Chriſt* (by a ſpecial Edict of King *Egbert*, who was deſcended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion the greateſt Part of this Country then was) the South Part was called *Angle*, or *Englelond*, or as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Climate.] It is ſituated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, [*i. e.* ſuppoſing the firſt Meridian to be fixed at the Azores;

Azores; but *London*, in all our late Maps, is made the firſt Meridian] as are *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of *Northern* Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony* and *Denmark*, advantageouſly for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longeſt Day in the moſt *Northern* Parts is 17 Hours 30 Minutes, and the ſhorteſt Day in the moſt *Southern* Parts is almoſt 8 Hours.

Dimenſions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longeſt Side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's End South-Weſt, 386 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's-End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portſmouth*, N. and S. 320 Miles: Contains, by Computation, 39,038,500 Acres, 1,175,951 Houſes; is almoſt ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, leſs than *Italy* by almoſt one Half, and, in Compariſon with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed at 7,500,000 Pounds, beſides the Rent of Houſes. [The Rents of *England*, if all the Lands were taxed to the height, would be Ten Millions, becauſe the Land-Tax at 4 *s.* in the Pound (which is a fifth Part of the Whole) makes Two Millions: But as four Tenths of the Lands are ſuppoſed to be taxed at half the Value, we therefore add Four Millions more, and then the Rents of all the Lands of *England* muſt amount to Fourteen Millions, which is almoſt Double what Mr. *Chamberlayn* ſuppoſed them to be.]

Diviſion.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England* and the *Low-Lands* of *Scotland* as far as *Grahm's Dike*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæſarienſis*. The firſt of theſe contained the *South Part* of *England*; the ſecond all that *Weſtern Part* now called *Wales*; and the third, the *Northern Part* beyond *Trent*; and, by a late Diviſion, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Diviſion, *England* (including *Wales*) is firſt divided into 52 Counties, and they are ſub-divided into Rapes, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tythings.

According to its Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, it is divided firſt into 2 Provinces, or Archbiſhopricks, *Canterbury* and *York*; theſe 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceſes, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and thoſe into Rural Deaneries, and thoſe again into Pariſhes; of which there are in both Provinces 9284, hereof 3845 are Churches *Impropriate*, i. e. in Lay-hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annexed to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

Of Pariſhes (*Camden* ſays) there are but 9284, from a Catalogue exhibited to King *James* I.

CHAP. II.

Of the Biſhopricks of ENGLAND.

THE Archbiſhoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province, containing almoſt all the *South Part of England* from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Dioceſe is only Part of *Kent*, and diverſe Peculiar Churches, amidſt other Dioceſes, valued in the Book of Tenths at 2682 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* [The preſent Rents improved, over and above what they are in the King's Books, are about 3400 *l. per Ann.* and the Accidental Profits, one Year with another, about 2000 *l. per Ann.*] Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-Houſe* and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surry*. The Archbiſhop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever ſince the Civil Wars. Pariſh-Churches in this Province 8219, in this Dioceſe 257.

The Archbiſhoprick of *YORK* is a Province, containing the *North Part of England* from *Humber*, *Dee* and *Trent*; its Dioceſe contains moſt of *Yorkſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire:* Valued in the Book of Tenths at 1610 *l. per Annum.* [Improved Value about 2000 *l. per Ann.*] Chief Seat, *Biſhops-Thorp* in *Yorkſhire.* Pariſh-Churches in this Province 1065. In this Dioceſe 581.

Biſhopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Biſhoprick of *LONDON* contains *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and Part of *Hertfordſhire*, and hath not been altered ſince its firſt Inſtitution, and likewiſe all the Plantations in *America.* Value about 2000 *l. per Ann.* Seats, *London-Houſe* in *Alderſgate-Street* in *London*, and *Fulham-Houſe* in *Middleſex.* P. C. 623.

WINCHESTER, a large Dioceſe, containing *Surry* and *Hampſhire*, the Iſles of *Wight*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey* and *Aldernay.* Value 3193 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* ¾. [Improved Value about 3000 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Farnham-Caſtle* in *Surry*, *Wolveſey-Houſe* in *Wincheſter*, *Chelſea-Houſe* in *Middleſex*, though made to be in *Surry* by Act of Parliament. P. C. 362.

In the Year 733, *Dorcheſter* was again made a Biſhop's See, and its Dioceſe taken out of *Lichfield.*

LICHFIELD and *COVENTRY* contains all *Staffordſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, and Part of *Warwickſhire* and *Shropſhire.* Value 705 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* [Improved Value about 1200 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Lichfield Cloſe* and *Eccleſhal Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire.* P. C. 557.

LINCOLN, contains *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Huntingdonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire* and Part of *Hertfordſhire*, being the largeſt Biſhoprick of *England.* Value 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* [The improved Value about 900 *l. per Ann.*] Seats, *Bugden* in *Huntingdonſhire*, and *Lincoln Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruined by the Civil Wars. P. C. 1247.

ELY contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Value 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* ¾ [The improved Value about 1000 *l. per Ann.*] Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holbourn, London*; *Ely Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Castle* in *Wisbich, Cambridgeshire*. P. C. 141.

SALISBURY contains *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1421 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* [The improved Value about 2000 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Salisbury Palace* in *Wiltshire*. P. C. 248.

EXETER contains *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. Value 500 *l.* [Improved Value about 500 *l. per Ann.*] Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*. P. C. 604.

BATH and *WELLS* contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Wells Palace* and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*. P. C. 388.

CHICHESTER contains only *Sussex*. Value 677 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* [Improved Value about 800 *l. per Annum.*] Seat, *Chichester Palace* in *Sussex*. P. C. 250.

NORWICH contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 834 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* [Improved Value about 1000 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham Hall* in *Norfolk*. P. C. 1121.

WORCESTER contains *Worcestershire* and Part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1032 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* [Improved Value about 1500 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Worcester Palace* and *Hartlebury Castle* in *Worcestershire*. P. C. 241.

HEREFORD contains *Herefordshire* and Part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* ½. [Improved Value about 800 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Hereford Palace* in *Herefordshire*, and *Whitburn* in the same County. P. C. 313.

ROCHESTER contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. [Improved Value about 500 *l. per Annum.*] Seat, *Bromley House* in *Kent*. P. C. 98.

OXFORD contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* ½, Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*. P. C. 195.

PETERBOROUGH contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. Seats, *Peterborough Castle* and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*. P. C. 293.

GLOUCESTER contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* [Improved Value about 300 *l. per Annum.*] Seat, *Gloucester Palace* in *Gloucester*. P. C. 267.

BRISTOL contains the City of *Bristol*, Part of *Gloucestershire*, and County of *Dorset*. Value 383 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bristol Palace*. P. C. 236.

LANDAFF contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire* and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Mathorn* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganshire*. P. C. 177.

St. DAVIDS contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire* and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 463 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*. P. C. 308.

St.

St. ASAPH contains the greateſt Part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomeryſhires*, and ſome Part of *Shropſhire*. Value 187 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *St. Aſaph* in *Flintſhire*. P. C. 121.

BANGOR contains the Counties of *Angleſey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryſhire*. Value 131 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Caernarvon*. P. C. 107.

Biſhopricks in the Province of YORK.

DURHAM contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* [Improved Value about 5000 *l. per Annum.*] Seats, *Durham Palace* and *Aukland Caſtle* in *Durham*. P. C. 135.

CARLISLE contains two Parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Weſtmoreland*; the Remainder of both theſe Counties being under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, excepting only two Pariſhes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Dioceſe of *Durham*. Value 531 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. Seat, *Roſe-Caſtle* in *Cumberland*. P. C. 93.

CHESTER contains *Cheſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Richmondſhire* (which is Part of *Yorkſhire*) with Part of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*. Value 420 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat *Cheſter Palace* in *Cheſter*. P. C. 256.

MAN, The Iſle was appointed to be a Biſhoprick by Pope *Gregory* IV. The Biſhop whereof is no Baron, nor hath a Seat in Parliament.

CHAP. III.

Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties in ENGLAND.

Bedfordſhire,

IS in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260,000 Acres, and about 12,170 Houſes. The Air is temperate; the Soil fruitful. Its principal Rivers are *Ouſe* and *Ivel*. The whole County is well ſtored with Corn and Cattle. Its chief Commodities are Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Poultry, and Woad for dying. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (eſpecially the Women) employ themſelves in weaving Bone-lace: Towards *Dunſtable* and *Luton* they make Straw-Hats, and other Things of that ſort, which Manufactures employ ſeveral Thouſands of People. It has in it 124 Pariſhes and 11 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire-Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largeſt: *Dunſtable* for Larks, *Aſpley* for Fuller's-Earth. It has many noble Seats, as *Wooburn-Abby*, Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Wreſt*, Marchioneſs of *Grey*'s; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret*'s; *Melchburn*, Lord *St. John*'s; *Bromham*, Lord *Trevor*'s; *Battleſden*, Lord *Bathurſt*'s; *Southill*, Lord *Torrington*'s; *Luton*, Sir *John Napier*'s; *Holcot*, Sir *Boteler Chernocke*'s; *Odell*, Sir *Rowland Alſton*'s; *Chickſand*, Sir *D'anvers Oſborn*'s;

Wotton, Sir *Humphry Monoux*'s; *Sutton*, Sir *Roger Burgoigne*'s; *Stratton*, Sir *Robert Cotton*'s; *Ickwelbury*, Mr. *Harvey*'s; the *Haſles*, Mr. *Kingſly*'s.

Berkſhire,

Is in *Saliſbury* Dioceſe, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527,000 Acres, and 16,900 Houſes. The Air is ſweet, the Soil plentiful; Eſtates in this and the neighbouring Counties ſelling at about 28 Years Purchaſe. The whole County is well ſtored with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Wool and Wood, eſpecially Oak and Beech. In this County is *Choſely* Farm, the largeſt in *England*, being Let at 1000 *l. per Annum*, all lying together: On this Eſtate is a Barn, under one Roof, of 306 Foot in length, lately belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, but now to Mr. *Edwards*, being the Son of Lady *Betty Rich*. Its chief Rivers are *Thames*, and *Kennet* which is now made Navigable by Act of Parliament. It contains 140 Pariſhes, and 12 Market Towns: The chief in Note is *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, famous for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a moſt noble Manufacture of Canvas, or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People were conſtantly employed by the late *Owen Buckingham*, Eſq; and ſuch Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and ſeveral Merchants, are now wholly ſupply'd with as good, or better, Sail-Cloth made at Home, than that they uſed formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Abingdon*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fiſh; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farringdon*, a Market; *Windſor* is famous for its Caſtle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, ſituated ſtrongly and pleaſantly, curiouſly adorned by King *Charles* II. and his Succeſſors with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving. It has a fine Park and Foreſt belonging to it: It has ſeveral fine Seats, as *Cranbourn Lodge*, Duke of *St. Alban*'s; *Wythame*, Earl of *Abingdon*'s; *Bill-Hill*, Lord *Gower*'s; *Hamſtead-Marſhal* and *Aſhdown Park*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Cauſham*, Lord *Cadogan*'s; *Aldermarſton*, Lord *Stawell*'s; *Billingbear*, Lord *Limington*'s; *Radley*, Sir *John Stonehouſe*'s; *Bramſel*, Sir *John Cope*'s; *Sunning*, Lady *Rich*'s; *Hurley*, Mrs. *William*'s; *Swallowfield*, Mr. *Dod*'s; *Coley*, Col. *Thompſon*'s.

Buckinghamſhire,

In *Lincoln* Dioceſe, in Circumference 138 Miles, contains about 441,000 Acres, and 18,390 Houſes: The Air good, the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouſe*, and *Colin*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep and Oxen: *Buckinghamſhire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodneſs. It hath 185 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns; the moſt noted are *Buckingham*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Ayleſbury*, in the Middle of a rich Vale; *High-Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnal* for Bone-Lace; *Eton*, a Village adjoining to *Windſor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, to which the late Lord Chief Juſtice

Juſtice *Reeve* hath lately given the fine Library of the late *Richard Topham*, Eſq; formerly Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*) hath a Provoſt and ſeven Fellows, beſides Choriſters, *&c.* and a Free-School, now one of the moſt flouriſhing in *England*, where are Seventy King's Scholars taught and maintained *gratis*, and ſent yearly to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, as Places become void; founded by *Henry* VI. Its chief Seats are *Cleveden*, Prince of *Wales*'s; *Bulſtrode*, the Duke of *Portland*'s; *Aſhridge*, Duke of *Bridgwater*'s; *Langley*, Duke of *Marlborough*'s; *Ditton*, Duke of *Montagu*'s; *Riſkins*, Earl of *Hertford*'s; *Stow*, Lord *Cobham*'s; *Chicheley*, Sir *John Cheſter*'s; *Denham-Court*, Sir *William Bowyer*'s; *Denham*, late Sir *Roger Hill*'s; *Hartwell*, Sir *Thomas Lee*'s; *Wooton-Underwood*, Mr. *Greenville*'s; *Amerſham Mount*, Mr. *Drake*'s; *Kingſey*, Mr. *Herbert*'s.

Cambridgeſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570,000 Acres, and 17,347 Houſes. The Air and Soil of diverſe Sorts: Its principal Rivers *Ouſe*, *Cam* or *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn moſt excellent, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Coleſeed, Fiſh, Fowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baſkets. The *Northern* Part is called *The Iſle of Ely*. The whole contains 163 Pariſhes, and 8 Market-Towns; the moſt noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble Univerſity, near which is kept *Stourbridge* Fair, one of the moſt noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Biſhop's Seat, for its Minſter; *Newmarket*, reſorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, *&c.* *Royſton* for Malt. Its chief Seats are *Chevely*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Thornby-Abby*, Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Gogmagog*, Earl of *Godolphin*'s; *Wimple*, Lord *Hardwick*'s; *Catlidge*, late Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Chippingham*, Lord *Sandys*'s; *Horſeheath*, Lord *Montford*'s; *Maddingley*, Sir *John-Hind Cotton*'s; *Gamlingay*, Sir *George Downing*'s; *Snailwell*, Sir *Robert Clarke*'s; *Hatley St. George*, Mr. *Pearce*'s; *Dalham-Hall*, Mr. *Affleck*'s; *Exning*, Mr. *Sheppard*'s; *Potſam*, Mr. *Sheppard*'s.

Cheſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, 182 Miles in Circumference, contains about 720,000 Acres, and 24,054 Houſes, is a County Palatine: The Air is wholeſome, the Soil good, the Men called the Chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry here are very numerous, and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty, and Hoſpitality: Its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever* (now Navigable); its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Fowl, Metals, Salt and Mill-ſtones; contains 71 Pariſhes, and 13 Towns; the chiefeſt is the City of *Cheſter*, 150 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Cloiſters or Piazzas, upon which moſt of the City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Norwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*'s; *Dunham-Maſſey*, Earl of *Warrington*'s; *Rock-Savage*,

vage, Earl of *Barrymore*'s; *Woody*, Earl of *Dyſert*'s; *Combermere*, Sir *Robert-Saluſbury Cotton*'s; *Eaton*, Sir *Robert Groſvenor*'s; *Staney*, Sir *Charles Bunbury*'s; *Arley*, Sir *George Warburton*'s; *Aſton*, Mr. *Harvey*'s; *Oulton*, Mr. *Egerton*'s; *Vale-Royal*, Mr. *Cholmondeley*'s; *Crew-Hall*, Mr. *Crew-Offley*'s; *Lyme*, Mr. *Leigh*'s.

Cornwal,

In the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, in Circumference 230 Miles; contains about 960,000 Acres, and 25,374 Houſes. The Air is clear and ſharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Paſture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Tinners are incorporated with many ancient Laws and Privileges in four Diviſions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and ſometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*. The Men are ſtrong and boiſterous, great Wreſtlers and healthy. This County is enriched likewiſe by the great Number of Fiſh, eſpecially Pilchards, which are taken on theſe Coaſts: Its other Commodities are *French* and Bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Wood-cocks eſpecially; the fine blue Salt, which the *French* call *Ardois*; tranſparent Pebbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreeſe in conſiderable Quantities. Here is Plenty of *Roſa Solis* and Sage, Hyſſop and Roſemary, growing wild on the Sea-Clifts; and alſo Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-holly. It hath many ſafe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vaſtly ſpacious, from whence a great Trade is carried on to *Liſbon*, *Porte*, &c. The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camel* and *Fale*. It contains 171 Pariſhes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launſton*, or *Launceſton*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of moſt Note, are *Truro* and *Lanhidrock*, the Earl of *Radnor*'s; *Godolphin*, Earl *Godolphin*'s; *Tregothan*, Lord *Falmouth*'s; *Treriſe*, Lord *Arundel*'s; *Mount Edgcomb*, Lord *Edgcomb*'s; *Trelowarren*, Sir *Francis Vyvyan*'s; *Pencarrow*, Sir *John Moleſworth*'s; *Trelawney*, Sir *John Trelawney*'s; *Trebitch*, Sir *Bourchier Wrey*'s; *Clowance*, Sir *John St. Aubin*'s; *Boconock*, Mr. *Pitt*'s; *Newton*, Mr. *Goodal*'s.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceſes of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*, in Circumference 168 Miles, contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 44,825 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding, and the Vallies for Corn. It has diverſe Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County has been found many *Roman* Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fiſh in great Plenty; in the Muſcles are found Pearls. Here are great Mines of Copper about *Newland* and *Keſwick*; Black Lead is found at *Keſwick* likewiſe, the only Place, ſome ſay, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Pariſhes and 15 Towns. The City *Carliſle*, a Biſhop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Caſtle and Trade, 235 Miles from *London*:

don: Penrith is noted for Tanners; *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. The Colliery here is brought to ſuch Perfection, that it is reckoned Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. ſends annually to *Ireland* as many Coals as brings him near 30,000 *l. per Annum*. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the moſt part Caſtle-wiſe: The moſt noted are *Greyſtock Caſtle* and *Drumbugh Caſtle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth Caſtle*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carliſle*'s; *Kirk-Oſwald* and *D'Acre-Caſtle*, late Earl of *Suſſex*'s; *Hutton-Hall*, late Sir *George Fletcher*'s, Bart.; *Eden-Hall*, Sir *Philip Muſgrave*'s; and *Hayton-Caſtle*, Sir *Richard Muſgrave*'s.

Derbyſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680,000 Acres, and 21,155 Houſes. The Air and Soil good, eſpecially the *South* and *Eaſt* Parts; the *North* and *Weſt* are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is ſtored with Corn, Cattle and Wood. Here are Mines of Alabaſter, Marble, Cryſtal, Mill-ſtone, and Whetſtone: It has Pit-Coal, Iron and Lead, the beſt in *England*, in great Plenty; in ſome Places is Antimony. Here are 106 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. [Upon the River *Derwent*, which runs by this Town, were erected in the late Reign, by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, thoſe Mills which work the three capital *Italian* Engines for making Organzine or Thrown-Silk, which was purchaſed formerly by the *Engliſh* Merchants with ready Money in *Italy*; and in the Seſſions of Parliament held in the Year 1732, an Act paſſed for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of 14000 *l.* to be paid to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, as a Reward for his eminent Service in diſcovering and introducing the Arts of making and working the ſaid three Capital *Italian* Engines, and preſerving the Invention for the Benefit of the Kingdom; and a further Term of 14 Years was granted him for the ſole Privilege of making and working the ſaid Engines.

N. B. By this Invention One Hand will twiſt as much Silk as above Fifty could before, and it is done much truer and better than by any other Way.

A Brief Account of Sir Thomas Lombe's *Machine for Working* Italian *Organzine Silk, erected at* Derby, *is as follows:*

It contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which works 73,726 Yards of Silk-Thread every time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is thrice in one Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night; one Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the reſt of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be ſtopp'd ſeparately; one Fire-Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work.

Chief

Chief Seats are *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, the Duke of *Devonshire*'s; *Belvoir Castle*, Duke of *Rutland*'s; *Brethy*, Earl of *Chesterfield*'s; *Sutton*, late Earl of *Scarsdale*'s; *Stavely*, the Lord *James Cavendish*'s; *Kedleston*, Sir *J. Curson*'s; *Walton*, Sir *Jonathan Jenkinson*'s; *Calke*, Sir *John Harper*'s; *Balsover Castle*, Mr. *Farr*'s; *Longford*, Mr. *Cook*'s; *Melbern*, Mr. *Coke*'s. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is famous for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called the *Devil's-Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Poole's-Hole*, which has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody and barren, but manured with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw* and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active: Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kersies, Serges and Bone-lace, besides the Production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some Quantities of Silver and Load-stone formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth* and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well built City, 138 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and had a strong Castle: It hath a good Trade for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10,000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Hayton*, Lord *Walpole*'s; *Culliton*, Sir *William Yonge*'s; *Poudram Castle*, Sir *William Courtney*'s, Bart.; *Shute*, Sir *William Pole*'s; *Poltimore*, Sir *John Bampfylde*'s; *Ashe*, Lady *Drake*'s; *Colomb* and *Ackland*, Sir *Thomas Ackland*'s; *Werrington*, Sir *William Morrice*'s; *Pyne*, Sir *Henry Northcote*'s, Bart.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772,000 Acres, and 21,944 Houses; a pleasant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, *Frome*, &c. famed for Tenches. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Fish, Fowl, Hemp and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for a fine Situation, 112 Post Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherburn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church; *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built and rich. The chief Seats are *Winburn St. Giles*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*'s; *Sherbourn*, Lord *Digby*'s; *Puddle-Town*, Lord *Walpole*'s; *Critchell*, Sir *William Napier*'s;

pier's; *Eaſtbury*, Mr. *Dodington*'s; *Charborough*, Mr. *Drax*'s; *Chettle*, Mr. *Chaffin*'s; *Kingſton*, Mr. *Pitt*'s; *Melbury* and *Stinsford*, Col. *Horner*'s; *Litchett* and *Woolveton*, Col. *Trenchard*'s; *Lullworth Caſtle*, Mr. *Weld*'s; *Smedmore*, Mr. *Clavell*'s; *Kingſton-Hall*, Mr. *Banks*'s; *High-Hall*, Mr. *Fitch*'s; *Bryanſtone*, Mr. *Portman*'s. *Portland* is an Iſle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-ſtone.

Durham,

In the Dioceſe of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains about 610,000 Acres, and 15,984 Houſes; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belonging to the Biſhop, therefore it is called *The Biſhoprick of Durham*. The Air is ſharp, the Soil diverſe, the South rich, the Weſt rocky and mooriſh: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath ſome Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the Weſt Parts. The Rivers in it are *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*. It hath 118 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 230 Miles from *London*, the Biſhop's See, whoſe Palace is a fine Caſtle: *Biſhop-Awkland* is alſo noted for its Caſtle and good Air, belonging likewiſe to the Biſhop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it, cauſed by an Earthquake in 1179, called *Hell-kettles*. The chief Seats are *Lumley-Caſtle*, Earl of *Scarborough*'s; *Ravenſworth Caſtle*, Sir *Henry Lyddal*'s, Bart. . . . . Mr. *Bowes*'s; *Raby Caſtle*, Mr. *Vane*'s.

Eſſex,

In *London* Dioceſe, 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,240,000 Acres, and 34,819 Houſes: Its Air temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames* moiſt and aguiſh. The Soil in ſome Places is ſo rich, that after 3 Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almoſt 20 Years together without dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stowre*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford* by *Bow* is a Bridge, the firſt of Stone in *England*. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fiſh: 'Tis noted likewiſe for Cloths, Stuffs and Hops. Here are 415 Pariſhes and 21 Towns: The moſt noted are *Colcheſter*, which has a great Trade for White Bays and Oiſters, and is remarkable for the many *Roman* Antiquities found there; *Chelmsford* is the County Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, neareſt of any to *Holland*, and for a petrifying Spring near it; *Walden* for Saffron. Here, over-againſt *Graveſend* in *Kent*, ſtands *Tilbury-Fort*, a ſtrong Block-houſe upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Havering*, Duke of *Ancaſter*'s; *Leigh Priory*, Duke of *Mancheſter*'s; *St. Oſyth*, Earl of *Rochford*'s; *Audley-End*, Earl of *Suffolk*'s; *Moulſam-Hall*, Earl of *Fitzwalter*'s; *Shortgrove*, Earl of *Thomond*'s; *Wanſted*, Earl *Tilney*'s; *Tofts*, Lord *Barrington*'s; *Thorndon*, near *Brentwood*, Lord *Petre*'s; *Hill Hall*, Sir *Edward Smith*'s; *Felix Hall*, late Sir *Anthony-Thomas Abdy*'s; *Albyns*, Sir *Robert Abdy*'s; *Little Leighs Hall*, Sir *George Alleyn*'s; *Giddy-Hall*, Sir *John Eyles*'s; *Copt Hall*, Mr. *Conyer*'s;

New

New-Hall, Mr. *Olmius*'s; *Hallingbury Hall*, Mr. *Houblon*'s; *Marcks*, Mr. *Mildmay*'s.

Gloucestershire,

In *Glouceſter* Dioceſe, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 800,000 Acres, 26,764 Houſes; the Air ſweet, the Soil fruitful. Its Rivers *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Iſis*, *Avon*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Syder and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, the Trade of which amounts to 500,000 *l. per Annum*, for which the Sheep of *Cotſwold* have ſo fine a Wool, that the *Spaniſh* Strain ('tis ſaid) came from a Preſent of *Edward* I. made of theſe Sheep to *Alphonſo* King of *Spain*. Here are 280 Pariſhes, and 26 Towns: The City of *Glouceſter*, 81 Miles from *London*, is a County of it ſelf, a Biſhop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewiſe ſtands Part of *Briſtol*, one of the largeſt and beſt trading Cities of *England*, which is a County of it ſelf, and contains above 5000 Houſes; *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet; *Tewksſbury* for Woollen Manufactory and Muſtard Balls. Near *Briſtol* is a Place called *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are Plenty of hard tranſparent Stones, reſembling Diamonds, which ſome take to be *Fluores*, or *Spars*: At the Bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its chief Seats are *Badmington*, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Berkley Caſtle*, Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Camden Houſe*, Earl of *Gainſborough*'s; *Courſe-Court*, Earl of *Coventry*'s; *Stowel*, Earl of *Stafford*'s; at *Cirenceſter*, Lord *Bathurſt*'s; *High-Meadows*, Lord *Gage*'s; *Barrington*, Lord *Talbot*'s; *Kemsford*, Lord *Weymouth*'s; *Barr*'s *Court*, Sir *John Newton*'s, Bar. *Rendcomb* and *Elſmore*, Sir *John Guiſe*'s; *Sherburne*, Sir *John Dutton*'s; *Durham*, Mr. *Blaithwait*'s; *Fairford*, Mr. *Lamb*'s; *Stoke*, Mr. *Berkley*'s; *King's Weſton*, Mr. *Southwell*'s; *Siſton-Houſe*, Mr. *Trotman*'s.

Kant or Hampſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312,500 Acres, and 26,851 Houſes; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Pariſhes and 16 Towns; the Shire-Town (tho' it be a County of it ſelf) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Wincheſter* is a conſiderable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Aſſize-Town: It has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-Maſters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewiſe here is a Palace begun by King *Charles* II. which he did not finiſh. *Portſmouth* is a fortified Town and Harbour, and Royal Arſenal; *Weymouth* a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are *Hackwood* and *Abbot-Stone*, the Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Quickſett*, Earl of *Saliſbury*'s; *Rochborn-Houſe*, Earl of *Shaftesbury*'s; *Farnborough-Place*, Earl of *Angleſea*'s; *Eadſworth*, Lord *Dormer*'s; *Whorwell*,

well, Lord *Delawar*'s; near *Southampton*, the late Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Down-Husband*, Lord *Lymmington*'s; *Chilton-Candover*, Sir *Robert Worseley*'s, Bar.; *Mottisfont* and *Newton-Berry*, Sir *Richard Mill*'s; the *Grange*, Mr. *Henley*'s; *Stratfield-Sea*, Mr. *Pitt*'s; *Hermaid*, Mr. *Jervis*'s; *Kelsey*, Mr. *Pointer*'s; *Throekill*, Mr. *Allaway*'s; *Moyle's Court*, Mr. *Lisle*'s.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplined in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies and wild Fowl. Its Wool is next in fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two Places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is, 2. *Sanham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy Royal frequently rendezvous; and so also is *St. Helen's*, about two Leagues beyond the other, nearer the Island. The chief Seat, *Appledoor-Court*, Sir *Robert Worsley*'s, Bart.

Hertfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part Gravel and Chalk, but fruitful enough in Corn and Wood; of which it is said, That they who buy a Seat in *Hertfordshire*, pay 2 Years Purchase for the Air. Its Rivers, *Coln* and *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley and Malt. It has 120 Parishes and 18 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Hertford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* was noted for Medicinal Waters; *Barkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwal*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River-Water. Its chief Seats are, *Holywell*, the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*'s; *Hatfield*, the Earl of *Salisbury*'s; *Cashiobury*, Earl of *Essex*'s; *Coley-Green* and *Hartingfordbury*, Earl *Cowper*'s; *Langley*, Lord *Raymond*'s; *Gorhambery*, Lord *Grimston*'s; *Lammer*, Sir *Samuel Garrard*'s, Bart.; the *Hoo*, late Sir *Harry O Keate*'s, Bart. now Mrs. *Brand*'s; *Titenhanger*, Sir *Harry-Pope Blunt*'s; *Beechwood*, Sir *Thomas Seabright*'s; *Offley*, Sir *Henry Penrice*'s; *Bell-Bar*, Lady *Jekyll*'s; *Northall*, Sir *William Leman*'s; *Gubbins*, Sir *Jeremy Sambroke*'s; *Balls*, Governour *Harrison*'s; *Cognedge*, Mr. *Jennings*'s; *Moore-Park*, Mr. *Eyle*'s; *Apston-Hall* Mr. *Freman*'s; *Bennington*, Mr. *Cæsar*'s; *Blakesware*, Mr. *Plummer*'s; *Knebworth*, Mrs. *Robinson*'s; *Widgell-Hall*, Mr. *Gulston*'s; *Ware-Park*, Mr. *Byde*'s; *Tring*, Mr. *Gore*'s; *Penly*, Mr. *Harcourt*'s; *Briggins*, Mr. *Chester*'s; at *Berkhamstead Magna*, Mr. *Roper*'s.

Herefordshire,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660,000 Acres, and 15,000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful. Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*,

Lug, *Frome*. This County exceeds in four Things, Wheat, Wood, Wool and Water, in which laſt Salmons are plentiful. It is famous for Syder, eſpecially Red-ſtreak. It hath 176 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns, the moſt noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Biſhop's See, 105 Miles from *London*. Here is the Biſhop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College and Hoſpital; *Leominſter* noted for Bread, and Wool equal to any in *England*; *Kyneton* for narrow Cloths. At *Marclay-Hill* was that notable Earthquake in 1571. Chief Seats are *Brampton-Bryan*, Earl of *Oxford*'s; *Shopton-Court*, Lord *Bateman*'s; *Hampton-Court*, Viſcounteſs *Coningſby*'s; *Croſs-Caſtle*, Sir *Arthur Crofts*'s; *Burhope*, Sir *John Dinely*'s; *Newport* and *Stoke*, Mr. *Foley*'s; *Heywood*, Mr. Auditor *Harley*'s; *Mockas-Court*, Mr. *Cornwall*'s.

Huntingdonſhire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſe, 67 Miles in Circumference, contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houſes. The Air is diverſe, for the moſt part moiſt. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former Times very woody. Its chief River *Ouſe*, and diverſe leſſer. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. The Shire and Aſſize-Town is *Huntingdon*, 50 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*, eminent for Markets and Fairs, and for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmancheſter* for good Huſbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Kimbolton-Caſtle*, Duke of *Mancheſter*'s; *Hinchinbroke*, the Earl of *Sandwich*'s; *Great Gedding*, Earl of *Rockingham*'s; *Long-Overton*, Earl of *Lincoln*'s; *Bugden*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s; *Stoughton*, late Sir *Baldwin Conyer*'s.

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in Circumference. The People of it boaſt they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage; contains about 1,248,000 Acres, and 39,240 Houſes. It was formerly a Kingdom of it ſelf. It is accommodated with two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, beſides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other leſſer ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, eſpecially Pippins and Cherries, Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire; near *Deal*, Fowl and Fiſh. The *Medway* yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choiceſt Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Iſles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well ſtored with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbiſhop's See, and a County of it ſelf, 54 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the fineſt in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Window (deſtroyed in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas à Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and ſeveral Hoſpitals: This City is partly inhabited by the Deſcendants of *Walloons*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Biſhop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted

noted for its Cathedral Church and ſtately Stone-Bridge, the ſecond for Magnificence in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolls* in the Reign of *Henry* IV. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the beſt Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidſtone* is the County-Town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Caſtle and Peer; *Feverſham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its Medicinal Waters; *Wyet*, its Free-School; *Sevenoak*, its Free-School and Hoſpital; *Dover*, *Hythe*, *Rumney* and *Sandwich* are four of the Cinque-Ports, the fifth *Haſtings*; and two of their Appendages, *Winchelſea* and *Rye*, are in *Suſſex*. Theſe Towns have all great and diſtinct Privileges; their Burgeſſes are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports. In the Proceſſion of a Coronation they ſupport the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that Day a Table at the King's Right-Hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats, are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the Account of Hoſpitals: *Knowl*, the Duke of *Dorſet*'s; *Eaſtwell*, the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s; *Heathfield*, the Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Penſhurſt*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s; *Chevening*, Earl *Stanhope*'s; *Mereworth-Caſtle*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*'s; *Walderſhire*, Earl of *Rockingham*'s; *Fair-Lawn*, Lord *Vane*'s; *Leeds-Caſtle*, Lord *Fairfax*'s; *Surrenden*, Sir *Edward Deering*'s; on *Blackheath*, Sir *Gregory Page*'s; *Merſham*, Sir *Windham Knatchbull*'s; *Leeds-Abby*, late Sir *Roger Meredith*'s; *Sutton*, Sir *Edward Filmer*'s; on *Barham Downs*, Sir *Bazil Dixwell*'s; *Chilham Caſtle*, Mr. *Colebrooke*'s; *Squirrels*, Mr. *Ward*'s. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this Country are threefold; 1. The Heirs Male ſhare all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to ſell or alienate. 3. Though the Father were convicted of Treaſon, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough.* Theſe three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William* the Conqueror, are denominated *Gavel-kind.*

Lancaſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, 170 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,200 Houſes; a County Palatine. The Air is ſerene and ſharp, the Soil diverſe; the mooriſh Part is not very fruitful; but this County is ſtored with all Sorts of Proviſions; the Rivers *Merſey*, *Ribdle*, *Lon*, *Irk* and *Irwel*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are ſtrong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen eſpecially, thoſe of this County and *Somerſetſhire* are the ſtatelieſt in *England*; Fowl, Fiſh, particularly Chart; Pit-coals (which ſerve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utenſils little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloths, Cottons and Ticken. Here are 60 Pariſhes and 26 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Lancaſter*, 187 Miles from *London*; *Leverpool* is a Sea-Port Town, and of late much enlarged and frequented: *Mancheſter* is a Town of great Trade

for

for Woollen and Linnen Manufactures. *Wigan* has near it a ſulphureous boiling Well. Chief Seats are *Stoney-Hurſt*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Aſhton-Hall*, Duke of *Hamilton*'s; *Knowſley*, the Earl of *Derby*'s; *Dunkeyhalgh*, Lord *Petre*'s; *Haigh*, Sir *Roger Braidſhaigh*'s, Bart. [In this Lordſhip are the fineſt Works of Coals, called *Cannel*, in *England*, greatly admired for its Heat and Brightneſs, with which abundance of Curioſities are made.] *Hough-End*, Sir *John Bland*'s; *Heaton*, Sir *Edward Egerton*'s; *Latham*, *Thomas Bootle*'s, Eſq;.

Leiceſterſhire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſe, 96 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,700 Houſes. The Air is mild and healthy, the County champaign, the Soil diverſe, very rich in Paſtures; it abounds likewiſe with Peaſe and Beans to a Proverb, *Leiceſterſhire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool off the largeſt Sheep in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek* and *Swift*. It has 200 Pariſhes and 12 Towns; *Leiceſter* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Aſhby de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are *Garenton*, Duke of *Montagu*'s; *Aſhby-de-la-Zouch* and *Dunnington-Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon*'s; *Stanton-Harold*, Earl of *Ferrers*'s; *Stanton-Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Stapelford*, Earl of *Harborough*'s; *Broadgate*, Earl of *Stamford*'s; *Boſworth*, Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*'s; *Stanford*, Sir *Thomas Cave*'s; *Kirkby-Mallory*, Sir *Edward Noel*'s.

Lincolnſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,740,300 Acres, and 40,590 Houſes, divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindſey* and *Keſteven*. The Air on the South and Eaſt Parts is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and rich: The Weſt and Northern Parts are pleaſant and fertile. The Rivers *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horſes, Fiſh and Fowl in great Plenty. It contains 630 Pariſhes and 35 Towns. *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Biſhop's See, a County of it ſelf, 104 Miles from *London*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boſton* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower, one of the fineſt in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple; *Boum* and *Walcot* for Mineral Waters. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Caſtle*, Duke of *Rutland*'s; *Grimſthorp* and *Earſby*, Duke of *Ancaſter*'s; *Belton*, Lord *Tyrconnel*'s; *Nocton*, Sir *William Ellis*'s; *Doddington*, late Sir *Edward Huſſy*'s, Bart.; *Gunby*, late Sir *William Maſſenbeard*'s; *Gainſborough*, Sir *Willoughby Hickman*'s; *Stanfield*, Sir *John Tyrwhit*'s; *Aſwarby*, Sir *Francis Whichcote*'s; *Normanby*, Mr. *Sheffield*'s; *Ormſby*, Mr. *Maſſenbeard*'s; *Thoreſby*, Captain *Wood*'s; *Harrington*, Mr. *Amcourt*'s.

Iſle of Man,

Lying Weſtward of *Lancaſhire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held lately by the Earl of *Derby* of the Crown of *England*. The Duke of *Athol* is now in Poſſeſſion of it. The Proprietor was anciently

called

of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Iſle, confirmed by the King, and conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is not Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl. It has 17 Pariſhes, 2 Caſtles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middleſex,

Is in the Dioceſe of *London*, 81 Miles in Circumference; containing about 247,000 Acres, and about 130,000 Houſes, including *London* and *Weſtminſter*. It has a ſweet and wholeſome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compoſt brought from *London*. Its River *Thames* and *Colne*; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Pariſhes and 4 Towns, beſides *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of which ſee more hereafter. Its Palaces are *Hampton-Court*, a moſt magnificent Structure, Part of which King *William* pulled down, and re-edify'd with great Magnificence and State; *Kenſington*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by King *William*, greatly enlarged for his Reſidence in the Winter, and no leſs improved by her late Majeſty; and great Additions made to the Gardens by his preſent Majeſty, a Fourth of *Hide-Park* being taken into them. St *James*'s and *Somerſet-Houſe*. Its chief Seats are *Sion-Houſe*, and *Northumberland-Houſe*, the Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Montagu-Houſe*, the Duke of *Montagu*'s; *Southampton-Houſe*, the Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Berkley-Houſe*, the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s; *Cannons*, the Duke of *Chandos*'s; *Marborough-Houſe*, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*'s; *Chiſwick* and *Sutton-Court*, Earl of *Burlington*'s; *Buſhy-Park*, Earl of *Halifax*'s; *Halenton*, Earl of *Holderneſs*; *Cranford*, Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Bellſize*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s; at *Chiſwick*, late Earl of *Wilmington*'s; *Holland-Houſe*, Earl of *Ailsbury*'s; *Hanworth*, Lord *Vere Beauclerk*'s; *Kempton-Park*, Sir *John Chardins*'s; at *Harrow*, Sir *John Ruſhout*'s; *Harfield*, Sir *Edward Newdigate*'s; at *Sunbury*, Sir *Roger Hudſon*'s, and Mr. *Turner*'s; *Buſh-Hill*, Sir *Jeremy-Vanacker Sambrook*'s; *Buckingham-Houſe*, Mr. *Sheffield*'s; at *Chiſwick*, *Henry Barker*'s, Eſq; *Gunnerſbury*, Mr. *Furneſe*'s; *Dawley*, Mr. *Stephenſon*'s; *Forty-Hill*, Mr. *Breton*'s; *Holland-Houſe*, Mr. *Edwards*'s.

Monmouthſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 340,000 Acres, and 6,490 Houſes. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers *Monow*, *Wye*, *Uſk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Pariſhes and 7 Towns, *Monmouth*, the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well built-Town. Its chief Seats *Troy-Houſe*, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Tredegar*, late Sir *William Morgan*'s; *Pont-pool*, Mr. *Hanbury*'s.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Dioceſe, 140 Miles in Circumference: contains about 1,148,000 Acres, and 47,180 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil diverſe, partly clayiſh, and partly ſandy: The Spring and Harveſt are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouſe*, *Waveny*, *Yare* and *Frin*. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the beſt is about *Walſingham*; and on the Sea-coaſts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are ſometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worſted Stuffs, which are ſaid to have that Name from *Worſted*, a Town in this County, and Stockings. It has 660 Pariſhes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire-Town, 90 Miles from *London*, a Biſhop's See, contains about 7000 Houſes, and 30,000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the Value of 100,000 *l.* There is a Cathedral Church, and the Biſhop's Palace. There is an Hoſpital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloiſters, and a fine Market-Croſs. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Norwich Palace*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Paſton-Hall*, late Earl of *Yarmouth*'s; *Stifcay* and *Raynham*, Lord *Townſhend*'s; *Blickling*, Lord *Hobart*'s; *Holkham*, Lord *Lovel*'s; *Houghton*, Earl of *Orford*'s; *Melton Conſtable*, Sir *Jacob Aſhley*'s; *Garboldiſham*, Sir *Edmund Bacon*'s; *Kirby Bedon*, Sir *Thomas Berney*'s; *Oxborough*, Sir *Henry Bedingfield*'s; *Hunſtanton*, Sir *Thomas L'Eſtrange*'s; *Narford*, Sir *Andrew Fountain*'s; *Ramworth-Hall*, Col. *Sidney*'s.

Northamptonſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 550,000 Acres, and 24,868 Houſes. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Paſture, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*: The Gentry likewiſe are numerous. Its Rivers, *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouſe*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-petre. It has 326 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; the Shire-Town, *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*. *Peterborough* is a Biſhop's See. The chief Seats are *Boughton*, Duke of *Montagu*'s; *Althrop*, Duke of *Marlborough*'s; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Caſtle-Aſhby*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Eaſton*, Earl of *Pomfret*'s; *Eaſton Maudit*, Earl of *Suſſex*'s; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham*'s; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton*'s; *Drayton*, Lady *Betty Jermain*'s; *Finedon*, Sir *John Dolben*'s; *Farthingoe*, Sir *Edward Egerton*'s; *Culworth*, Sir *John D'Anvers*'s; *Brampton*, Sir *William Norwich*'s; *Kelmarſh*, Mr. *Hanbury*'s.

Northumberland,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Durham*, 155 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,370,000 Acres, and 22,741 Houſes; of a ſharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be

be manured, but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fiſh and Fowl. It is divided into 45 Pariſhes, which are large, having many of them Chapels of Eaſe, 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*: It furniſhes moſt of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, eſpecially *London*, with about 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County, round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamſhire*.

Berwick is a great ſtrong Town and Iſland on the *Scots* Side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are diverſe Iſlands; the three moſt noted are *Croket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Iſland*. Its chief Seats, *Alnwick-Caſtle*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Morpeth-Caſtle*, Earl of *Carliſle*; *Belſey*, Sir *William Middleton*'s; *Gibſide*, Mr. *Bowes*'s; *Elſwick*, Mr. *Jeniſon*'s,

Nottinghamſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560,000 Acres, and 17,554 Houſes; has a wholeſome Air, and different ſort of Soil: The South-Eaſt Part is fertile, the Weſtern woody. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Iddle*, &c. The chief Commodities here are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fiſh and Fowl. It hath 168 Pariſhes and 9 Towns: The Shire-Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*, a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is of Note for Malt, *Workſop* for Liquorice; *Newark* upon *Trent* drives a conſiderable Trade. Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Nottingham-Caſtle*, *Houghton*, and *Welbeck-Abbey*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Workſop*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Thorsby* and *Holmes-Pierre-Pont*, Duke of *Kingſton*'s; *Woollaton Hall*, Lord *Middleton*'s; *Newſtead-Abbey*, Lord *Byron*'s; *Warſhop*, Lord *Willoughby*'s of *Parham*; *Rufford*, Sir *George Savil*'s; *Bunny*, Sir *Thomas Parkyns*'s; *Kelham*, Mr. *Manners*'s.

Oxfordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 534,000 Acres, and 19,000 Houſes. The Air is ſweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Paſtures. Its Rivers *Thames*, and thoſe two, *Tame* and *Iſis*, from whence the other has its Names, beſides the *Charwell*, *Windruſh*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two nobleſt Univerſities in the World; of which ſee more hereafter. *Woodſtock* is noted for its Park, walled in, ſaid to be the oldeſt in *England*; *Tame* for its Free-School; *Henly* for Malt; *Whitney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library. The rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheeſe; *Burford* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are *Woodſtock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*'s: A ſtately Fabrick is now erected near the old Palace, called *Blenheim-Caſtle*, in Memory of that moſt ſignal Victory gained over the *French*,

Aug. 2, 1704, at *Blenheim* near *Hochſtat*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Hethrop*, Earl of *Shrewſbury*'s; *Ditchley*, Earl of *Lichfield*'s; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon*'s; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon*'s; *Sherburne*, Earl of *Macclesfield*'s; *Stanton Harcourt*, Lord *Harcourt*'s; *Caverſham*, Lord *Cadagon*'s; *Water-ſtock*, late Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*'s; *Northrook*, Sir *James Daſhwood*'s; *Chiſlehampton*, Sir *John D'oyley*'s; *Sarſdon*, late Sir *Robert Walter*'s; *Walton*, Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*'s; *Ambroeſden*, Sir *Edward Turner*'s; *Kidlington*, Sir *Charles Browne*'s; in which Gardens was an old Font, wherein *Edward the Confeſſor* is ſaid to have been Baptized, being brought thither from an old decayed Chapel at *Iſlip*, the Birth-place of that Religious Prince, where it had been put to an indecent Uſe, as well as the Chapel. *Camden*'s *Brit.* Edit. Nov.; *Wood-Perry*, late Mr. *Moſs*'s.

Rutlandſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference; contains about 110,000 Acres, and 3263 Houſes; hath a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the moſt Parks, for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Waſh*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Pariſhes and 2 Towns: *Oakham*, the Aſſize-Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whoſe Precinct there is this Cuſtom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horſe, unleſs he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free Schools and Hoſpitals. Its chief Seats are *Burleigh on the Hill*, the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s; *Martinſthorp*, the Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Exton-Brook*, Earl of *Gainſborough*'s; *Aſhton*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Normanton*, Sir *John Heathcote*'s.

Shropſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, and of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference; contains about 890,000 Acres, and 23,284 Houſes. The Air is wholeſome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the South and Weſt Parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Culm*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pitcoal. It has 170 Pariſhes and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewſbury*, 124 Miles from *London*, a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewiſe well built. At *Pitchford* is a bituminous Well. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the moſt Caſtles of any in *England*, which are now the Houſes of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are, *High-Ercal*, Earl of *Bradford*'s; *Oakley-Park*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; *Haughton*, Sir *Hugh Brigge*'s; *Watleſborough*, Sir *Edward Leighton*'s; *Longner*, Sir *Richard Corbet*'s; *Cond*, Mr. *Creſwell*'s; *Wallcot*, Mr. *Wallcot*'s; *Stoke-Caſtle*, Mr. *Baldwin*'s; *Henly*, Mr. *Powis*'s.

Somerſetſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bath* and *Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houſes; has diverſe ſorts of Air and Soil; but for the moſt part this County is very rich in Soil and Paſturage. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr* and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Briſtol* Stones. *Mendip* Hills were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*, and for a large Cave, called *Ockie-Hole*, with a petrifying Water in it. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancaſhire* for the faireſt in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Chedder* are the beſt and largeſt Cheeſes of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Pariſh. It has 385 Pariſhes and 30 Towns, the chief *Briſtol*, Part of which ſtands in this County, and Part in *Glouceſterſhire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, ſovereign in Palſies, Gouts, Rheumatiſms, Weakneſs of Nerves, and all ſcrophulous Diſtempers, 94 Miles from *London*: *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. Theſe two Cities jointly gave a Title to the Biſhoprick: *Taunton* for Cloth, in making of which, 8,500 Perſons are here Weekly employed; *Glaſſenbury* for its ancient Abbey; *Biſhop's-Cue* for red Bolus found there; *Stanton-Drew*, for a Circular Monument of Stones, *Ilcheſter* likewiſe for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Hinton St. George*, Earl *Powlet*'s; *Ham-Houſe*, Lord *Stowell*'s; *Nettlecomb*, Sir *John Trevelyan*'s; *Orchard-Wyndham*, Sir *William Wyndham*'s; *Ford-Abbey*, Mr. *Gwyn*'s; *Orchard-Portman*, Mr. *Portman*'s; *Fairfield*, Mr. *Palmer*'s.

Staffordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference; contains about 810,000 Acres, and 23,747 Houſes. The Air is ſharp and healthful, the Soil diverſe. Its Rivers *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaſter about *Caſtle-Hay*, and Pit-coal, of which they make curious poliſhed Utenſils. Its moſt conſiderable Manufacture are Nails and Utenſils of Iron. It has 150 Pariſhes and 18 Towns; the moſt eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Aſſize-Town, well built, has a Free-School, 106 Miles from *London*. The City of *Lichfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, gives a Title to the Biſhoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church, and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Beaudeſert*, Earl of *Uxbridge*'s; *Chartley-Caſtle*, Lord *Ferrars*'s; *Drayton*, Lord *Paget*'s; *Trentham*, Lord *Gower*'s; *Dudley-Caſtle*, Lord *Dudley*'s; *Tixall*, Lord *Aſton*'s; *Ingſtree*, Lord *Chetwind*'s; *Oakley*, Sir *Philip Chetwood*'s; *Wrine Hill*, Sir *Edward Egerton*'s; *Pateſhul*, Sir *John Aſtley*'s; *Pillaton*, Sir *Edward Littleton*'s; *Woleſley*, Sir *Charles Wolſeley*'s; *Keel-Hall*, Mr. *Sneyd*'s; *Okeover*, Mr. *Okeover*'s.

Suffolk,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference; contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houſes. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheeſe in great Plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen Cloth. It hath 575 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipſwich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmondſbury*, noted for its Free-School, and the majeſtick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Wavenny*, and *Buddeſdale* Free-School of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham* and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Euſton-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Ickworth*, Earl of *Briſtol*'s; *Eſton*, Earl of *Rochford*'s; *Broom-Hall* and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis*'s; *Milden-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s; *Ketton* and *Brightwell*, Sir *Samuel Barnadiſton*'s; *Long Melford*, Sir *Cordel Firebraſs*'s; *Heringfleet*, Sir *Edmund Bacon*'s; *Pakenham*, late Sir *William Spring*'s; *Benhall*, Mr. *Tyrell*'s; *Glemham-Hall*, Mr. *North*'s.

Surry,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 592,000 Acres, and 34,218 Houſes. The Air is ſweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the Middle, being of a deep Sand, eſpecially about *Eſher* and *Red-Hill*, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole*, which runs under Ground 2 Miles, and *Wandle Way*. Its Commodities, Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Rigate* Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4 *d. per* Buſhel at the Pit. It has 140 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the chiefeſt are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10,000 Houſes; *Guilford*, or *Guildeford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingſton* has a fine Bridge. Its Palaces are that of his Majeſty's at *Richmond*, and thoſe of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*. Near the latter is a Free-School and Hoſpital, founded by Archbiſhop *Whitgift*; alſo *Oatlands*, Earl of *Lincoln*'s, where is a Park, fine Gardens, and the longeſt Terras-Walk in *England*. Here is *Banſtead-Downs*, much frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Clermont*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Wimbleton*, Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s; at *Richmond*, Earl *Cholmondeley*'s; *Weybridge*, Earl of *Portmore*'s; *Albury*, Earl of *Aylesford*'s; *Great Rockham*, Earl of *Effingham*'s; *Eaſt-Clanden*, Lord *Onſlow*'s; *Ockham*, Lord *King*'s; at *Epſom*, Lord *Guilford*'s; at *Woodcote*, Lord *Baltimore*'s; *Peterſham*, Lord *Harrington*'s; *New-Park*, Lord *Walpole*'s; *Aſhted*, Lord *Berkſhire*'s; *Batterſea*, Lord *Bolingbroke*'s; *Beddington*, Sir *Hacket Carew*'s; *Wotton*, Sir *John Evelyn*'s; Sir *Matthew Decker*'s, at *Richmond*; *Wimbleton*, Sir *Theodore Janſſen*'s; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Clarke*'s; *Caſhalton*, Mr. *Scawen*'s; *Fetcham*, Mr. *Revel*'s; *Eſher-Place*, Mr.

Mr. *Pelham*'s; at *Rygate*, Mr. *Parſon*'s; at *Byfleet*, Brig. *Cornwall*'s. At *Epſom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; ſo likewiſe at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hoſpital for a Maſter, 4 Fellows, and 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain, School-Maſter, and Uſher. At *Nonſuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suſſex,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*, 158 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,140,000 Acres, and 21,537 Houſes. The South Downs, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Graſs, and are pleaſant; the Low Lands, or Wild of *Suſſex*, bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Foreſts barren, and towards the *Eaſt*, full of Iron-Oar. Its Manufactures are Caſt-Iron of all ſorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eaſtern Wild towards *Kent*. It has diverſe Rivers, but the moſt conſiderable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glaſs, Fiſh and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-Ear* Bird is ſaid to be peculiar to this County. A *Suſſex* Carp, and *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chicheſter* Lobſter, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Here are 312 Pariſhes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chicheſter*, a Biſhop's See, 50 Miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church; *Lewes* is a large Town, where the Aſſizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Petworth*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Haland* and *Biſhopſtone*, the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Arundel-Caſtle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Stoneland* and *Buckhurſt*, Duke of *Dorſet*'s; *Goodwood*, Duke of *Richmond*'s; *Stanſtead*, Earl of *Scarborough*'s; *Eaſtborne Place*, late Earl of *Wilmington*'s; *Halnaker*, the Earl of *Derby*'s; *Aſhburnham*, the Earl of *Aſhburnham*'s; *Up-Park*, Earl of *Tankerville*'s; *Cowdry*, Lord *Montagu*'s; *Firle*, Sir *William Gage*'s; *Battle-Abbey*, Sir *Thomas Webſter*'s; *Ratton*, Sir *Walter Parker*'s; *Michel-Grove*, Sir *John Shelly*'s; *Parham*, Sir *Cecil Biſhop*'s; *Hurſmonceaux*, Mr. *Naylor*'s; *Den*, Mr. *Eversfield*'s; *Stammer*, Mr. *Pelham*'s; *Slaugham*, late Mr. *Morton*'s.

Warwickſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houſes. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. Its Commodities Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheeſe. The Medicinal Water of *Newnham* is purgative with Salt, and aſtringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Pariſhes, and 17 Towns; the Chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of itſelf, 74 Miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Aſſize-Town, 68 Miles from *London*, hath a Free-School for Youth, and ſome Hoſpitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a ſalt and freſh Spring, within an Ell of one another; *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polleſ-*

worth for its School. Chief Seats are *Tamworth-Caſtle*, Earl of *Ferrer*'s; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Hewel-Grange*, Earl of *Plimouth*'s; *Ettington*, Earl of *Ferrer*'s; *Caſtle-Bromwich*, Viſcount *Hereford*'s; *Stonley*, Lord *Leigh*'s; *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord *Conway*'s; *Warwick Caſtle*, Lord *Brook*'s; *Coleſhill*, Lord *Digby*'s; *Newhold-Hall*, Sir *Francis Skipwith*'s; *Arbury*, Sir *Edward Newdigate*'s; *Tamworth*, Mr. *Archer*'s; *Rugby*, Mr. *Conway*'s; *Bagington*, Mr. *Bromley*'s.

Weſtmoreland,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are beſt. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here is 26 Pariſhes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free-School well endowed, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lanſdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone-Bridge, and a good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hoſpital. Chief Seats, *Pendragon-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Beltham-Caſtle*, Earl of *Derby*'s; *Appleby-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Lowther-Hall*, Lord *Lonſdale*'s; *Rydall*, Sir *George Fleming*'s; at *White-haven*, Sir *James Lowther*'s.

Wiltſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Saliſbury*, 128 Miles in Circumference; contains about 876,000 Acres, and 27,093 Houſes; a pleaſant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy* and *Nadde*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn-Chaſe*. Near *Market-Lavington* is Knot-Graſs, ordinarily 15, ſometimes 20 Foot long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great. It has 304 Pariſhes and 23 Towns, beſides the City of *Saliſbury*, 70 Miles from *London*, which has one of the fineſt Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Richard Poor*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. Its Steeple is the higheſt Spire of *England*. Moſt of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along thro' them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the ſtrange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington* are ſuppoſed to have been the Tombs of ſome great Warriors. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Tokenham*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Ednington*, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Wilton*, Earl of *Pembroke*'s; *Tylſhead*, Earl of *Godolphin*'s; *Longleat*, the Lord *Weymouth*'s; *Lidiard-Tregoſe*, Lord *St. John*'s; *Wardour-Caſtle*, Lord *Arundel*'s of *Wardour*; *Maiden-Bradley*, Sir *Edward Seymour*'s; *Standlinch*, Sir *Peter Vandeput*'s; *Longford*, Sir *Jacob Deſbouverie*'s;

bouverie's; *Stourton-Caſtle*, Mr. *Hoar*'s; *Madington*, Mr. *Drax*'s; *Barrford*, Mr. *Duncomb*'s; *Compton*, Mr. *Northey*'s.

Worceſterſhire.

Is in *Worceſter* Dioceſe, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 20,634 Houſes. The Air ſweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Paſturage, eſpecially the Vale of *Eveſham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodites, Lampreys, Cheeſe, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Pariſhes and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worceſter*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Biſhop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, a great Cloth-Trade. *Stowerbridge* is noted for its Free-School, and Library, and Iron and Glaſs-Works, and *Kidderminſter* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt Springs. The chief Seats are, *Grafton*, Earl of *Shrewſbury*'s; *Crome*, Earl of *Coventry*'s; *Great Whitley*, Lord *Foley*'s; *Lenchwich*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Omberſly*, Lord *Sandy*'s; *Weſtwood*, Sir *Herbert-Perrot Pakington*'s; *Hagley*, Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*'s; *Sodington*, Sir *Edward Blount*'s.

Yorkſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 360 Miles in Circumference; contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houſes. The Air diverſe, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Diviſions, anciently called *Tithings* (*i. e.* Third Parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, Eaſt, North, and Weſt, which is the largeſt. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Are*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nile*, *Ouſe*, *Swall-Youre Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, fine Horſes, Allom, Jet, Lime, Fiſh, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the *North-Riding* is a Tract of Land, called *Richmondſhire*, whoſe Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pitcoal: Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Pariſh-Churches, with many Chapels of Eaſe, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town, *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the ſecond City of *England*, large, the Buildings old, and the Streets narrow, though there's now built there one of the fineſt Rooms in *England* for *an Aſſembly-Room*, by Subſcription of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and is computed coſt upwards of 10,000 *l.* This City hath in the Middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouſe*, conſiſting principally of one huge Arch: It is incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are ſtill in Uſe; has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbiſhop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, has been one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes of *England*, but now of little or no Strength, there being no Guns mounted at the Fort, which daily runs to Decay. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Rotheram* for three Schools, firſt for Languages, ſecond for Muſick,

Muſick, third for Writing; *Knareſborough* for four medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the Dropping-Well, is the moſt famous of all the petrifying Springs in *England*; *Doncaſter* for knit Waiſtcoats, Gloves and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knareſborough*, and *Ripley* for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spur-makers. *Borough-Bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal-ſtones (called by the Vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewiſe for its medicinal Spaw-Waters; *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are, *Mulgrave-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Buck*'s; *Sheffield Mannor*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Kiveton*, Duke of *Leeds*; *Caſtle-Howard*, the Earl of *Carliſle*'s; *Stainſborough* and *Wentworth-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Strafford*'s; *Londeſburgh*, the Earl of *Burlington*'s; *Hornby-Caſtle*, Earl of *Holderneſs*'s; *Wentworth-Houſe*, Earl *Malton*'s; *Snaith-Hall*, Lord *Downs*'s; *Temple-Newſam*, Lord *Irwyn*'s; *Leadſtone-Hall*, Lady *Betty Haſting*'s; *Newby*, Sir *Edward Blacket*'s; *Conſtable-Burton*, Sir *Marmduke Wyvil*'s; *Great Ribſton*, Sir *Henry Goodrich*'s; *Sprotborough*, late Sir *Godfrey Copely*'s; *Angleby Mannor*, Sir *William Foulis*'s; *Acklam*, Sir *William Huſtler*'s; *Swillington*, Sir *William Lowther*'s; *Boynton*, Sir *William Strickland*'s; *Scampſton*, Sir *William St. Quintin*'s; *Wheatly*, Sir *G. Cooke*'s; *Albrough*, Sir *Roger Beckwith*'s; *Calverley*, Sir *Walter Calverley*'s; *Noſtel*, Sir *Rowland Wynne*'s; *Nun-Appleton-Hall*, Sir *William Milner*'s; *Kirkleatham*, Mr. *Turner*'s; *Whixley*, Mr. *Tancred*'s; *Giſborough*, Mr. *Chaloner*'s; *Hemſley*, Mr. *Duncomb*'s; near *Beverley*, Mr. *Bradſhaw*'s.

WALES *is generally divided into Twelve Counties.*

Angleſey,

IS in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 60 Miles in Circumference; contains about 200,000 Acres, and 1840 Houſes; an Iſland encompaſſed with the *Iriſh* Sea on all Sides but the South Eaſt, where it is parted from *Caernarvon* by the River *Menia*. This Iſland was anciently called *Inſula Opaca*, from the great Quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now ſo bare, eſpecially in the Northern and Weſtern Parts, that very few Trees can be ſeen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl. It has 74 Pariſhes, and 2 Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord *Bulkeley*'s, near *Beaumaris*.

Brecknockſhire,

Is in *Landaff* Dioceſe, 106 Miles in Circumference; contains about 620,000 Acres, and 5,934 Houſes. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys are very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and ſome Otter-Furr. It hath 61 Pariſhes and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from

from *London* at the Meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Uſk*. It is a well-built Town, where the Aſſizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Cloathing. Its chief Seats are *Crikhowel-Caſtle* and *Tretowre-Caſtle*, Duke of *Beaufort*'s.

Cardiganſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 520,000 Acres, and 3,163 Houſes; a plentiful Country, and noted for its Lead and Silver Mines: It hath 77 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Aſſize-Town, *Cardigan*, is pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Tyevye*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge. It has a large populous Town, walled about, and fortified with a Caſtle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats *Peterwell*, Mr. *Lloyd*'s; *Nanteos*, Mr. *Powell*'s; *Gagarthen*, Mr. *Pryſe*'s.

Caermarthenſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. David's*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houſes; not ſo mountainous as other Countries in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Graſs, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the beſt Lead. Here are 87 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Aſſize-Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, two Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Enſigns of State, 178 Miles from *London*. At *Caſtle-Kareg* are vaſt Caverns, ſuppoſed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are *Golden-Grove* and *Emlyn*, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Edinsford*, Sir *Nich. Williams*'s; *Newton*, Sir *John Price*'s; *Aberglaſney*, Mr. *Gwynn*'s.

Caernarvonſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 95 Miles in Circumference; contains about 370,000 Acres, and 2,765 Houſes; is very ſtrong by Nature, with ſpiry Hills, the higheſt in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, and Wood. It has 68 Pariſhes and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Caernarvon* is the County-Town, 180 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats *Bodvyan*, Sir *Thomas Wynn*'s; *Madrin*, Mr. *Bodvell*'s.

Denbighſhire,

Is moſtly in the Dioceſe of *St. Aſaph*; but the Vale of *Clywd* is all, or moſt of it, in *Bangor* Dioceſe, and *Denbigh* itſelf is in that of *St. Aſaph*. And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the Reaſon why the Juriſdictions of the Biſhops of *St. Aſaph* and *Bangor* are ſo intermixed, is ſuppoſed to be, becauſe the former was Biſhop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in thoſe of the Princes of *Powis-Land*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 410,000 Acres, and 6,398 Houſes. The Eaſt Part is naturally fruitful, and the Weſt improved with the Aſhes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long lived. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good Quantity of Lead-Oar in many Parts of this County. It hath 57 Pariſhes and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath

a moſt

a moſt impregnable Caſtle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggeſt Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The Chief Seat is *Llewenny*, Sir *Robert-Saluſbury Cotton*'s; *Winſtay*, Sir *Watkin Williams*'s; *Chirk-Caſtle*, Mr. *Myddleton*'s; *Llannogh*, Mr. *Davies*'s.

Flintſhire,

Is moſtly in the Dioceſe of *St. Aſaph*, and the reſt in *Cheſter*. It is 40 Miles in Circumference; contains about 160,000 Acres, and 3,150 Houſes. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long liv'd. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-ſtones and Honey, with which they make good Store of Metheglin. It has 28 Pariſhes and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire-Town, is ſo ſmall, that it hath not a Market. *St. Aſaph* is an ancient Epiſcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the chief Market-town in the County, every Village being well furniſhed of its ſelf. Chief Seats, *Moſtyn*, Sir *Roger Moyſtyn*'s, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to ſupply *Dublin* with Coal; *Hawarden-Caſtle*, Sir *John Glynn*'s; *Leeſwood*, Sir *Geo. Wynn*'s; and *Llanerch*, Mr. *Davies*'s.

Glamorganſhire,

Is in *Llandaff* Dioceſe, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 9,644 Houſes. The North Part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Pariſhes and 9 Towns. *Llandaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Biſhop's See, is a City, but ſo ſmall, it hath not a Market. At *Newton* is a Well which ſwells up when the Sea ebbs, and ſinks as the Flood encreaſes. The chief Seats are *Swanzey-Caſtle*, Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Coyty-Caſtle*, late Earl of *Leiceſter*'s; *Cardiff-Caſtle*, Lord *Windſor*'s; *Kynſig-Caſtle*, Lord *Manſel*'s; *Keven Malby*, Sir *Charles Keymis*'s; *Wenwoe*, Sir *William Thomas*'s; *Llantrithid*, Sir *John Aubrey*'s; *Henſol*, Mr. *Talbot*'s; *St. Donat*'s, Mr. *Manſel*'s.

Merionethſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference; contains about 500,000 Acres, and 2,590 Houſes; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains ſteepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Pariſhes and 3 Towns, the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of Note heretofore for its ſtately Caſtle. Chief Seat *Nanna*, Mr. *Vaughan*'s.

Montgomeryſhire,

Is in three Dioceſes; *New Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvellin*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Aſaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. It is 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5,660 Houſes, delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds very good Horſes, and Plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Pariſhes and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleaſantly ſeated, and has

has a ſtrong Caſtle. Its chief Seats are *Powis Caſtle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquiſs of *Powis*'s; *Vaynor*, Lord *Hereford*'s; *Llymore Lodge* and *Llyſſin*, Lord *Herbert*'s of *Cherbury*'s; *Lloydierd*, Mr. *Wynne*'s; and *Garth*, Sir *Charles Lloyd*'s.

Pembrokeſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. David*'s, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420,000 Acres, and 4,329 Houſes. The Eaſt Part is very pleaſant, and the whole County plentiful in all Neceſſaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen.* I. Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is Plenty of Fiſh, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Pariſhes and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradeſmen, fortified with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle. *St. David*'s the Epiſcopal See: An ancient Seat in it, *Picton-Caſtle*, belonging to Sir *John Phillips*; *Orielton*, Sir *Arthur Owen*'s; *Pendergraſs*, Sir *Thomas Stepney*'s; *Slebetch* and *Colby*, Mr. *Barlow*'s; *Stacpole-Court*, Mr. *Campbell*'s. In this Shire is alſo contained the Town and County of *Haverford-Weſt*, and *Milford-Haven*, the largeſt and moſt capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnorſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Herefordſhire*, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 310,000 Acres, and 3,158 Houſes; hath great Varieties of Air and Soil, ſtored with Woods, Rivers, and Meres. Its chief Commodities are Cheeſe and Horſes. It hath 52 Pariſhes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* is the Shire-Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Caſtle. *Preſtigne* is a large well-built Town, where the Aſſizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats, *Harnage-Grange*, Sir *William Fowler*'s; *Macſyllwich*, Sir *Humphry Howarth*'s; *Artlis* and *Harpton*, Mr. *Thomas Lewis*'s.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 great Towns, called Market-Towns, 9,913 Pariſhes, ſome of 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Foreſts, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Obſervations and Calculations of the late *George King*, Eſq; publiſhed by Dr. *D'Avenant*, that the Rents of the Lands, by the Produce of the late Taxes, ſeem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*; and that the Houſes (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one Half of thoſe of *France*. And ſince the whole annual Expence of the King of *England*'s Subjects is about 50 Millions [The annual *Income* I ſuppoſe is meant here inſtead of the annual *Expence*, and no body ever yet ſuppoſed our whole annual Income to amount to more than 32,000,000. I hope our Expences don't much exceed our Income at preſent] it will require but an 8th Part thereof to maintain 100,000 Foot, 30,000 Horſe, 40,000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary. [But if our annual Intereſt of 50,000,000 *l.* in which the Nation is indebted,

amounts

mounts to 5,000,000 *per Annum in Time of Peace*, and if we ſhould be obliged to enter into War, which would coſt 6 or 7 Millions more annually, in all 11 or 12,000,000 *per Annum*; how long would the Nation be able to maintain ſuch a War, when her whole Income amounts to no more than 32 Millions *per Annum*; 30 Millions whereof are ſuppoſed to be expended annually in maintaining the People; whether in this Caſe we ſhould not run out 10 Millions every Year beyond our Income?]

England, without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Aſſizes twice a Year. It is alſo divided by the King's Juſtices in Eyre of the Foreſts, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South-ſide* of *Trent*.

CHAP. IV.

Of its AIR, SOIL *and* COMMODITIES.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate, if not more healthy, than any Part of the Continent under the ſame Climate.

By reaſon of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every ſide, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Weſtern Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes leſs ſharp than in ſome Parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are ſeated far more *Southerly*:

And the Heat in Summer is leſs ſcorching than in ſome Parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*.

Soil.] It is bleſſed with a very fertile wholeſome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in diverſe Parts with great Navigable Rivers; and ſeveral of late Years have been made ſo. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleaſant Hills, riſing with eaſy Aſcents and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Graſs, or Wood.

Commodities.] As it is divided by the Sea from the reſt of the World, ſo it may, without the Aſſiſtance of any other Part of the World, more eaſily ſubſiſt than any of its neighbouring Countries.

Firſt, For wholeſome ſubſtantial Food (as well as Delicates) there is Plenty of Fowl, Fiſh, aud Fleſh of all ſorts.

England likewiſe abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulſe, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheeſe, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleaſure.

The Fields are ſufficiently full of every thing the Earth produces for the Uſe of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy made either of Malt or Apples, *&c.*

Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit of all ſorts; but in Orchards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, *&c.* Variety of all ſorts, and in as great Perfection as any of the ſaid Fruits, eſpecially Pears, are found in the Kingdom of *France*.

The

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great Plenty of all ſorts of Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity as any of the ſame Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endleſs to reckon up the Varieties of the Flower-Gardens: From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, eſpecially of late Years, into *England:* And in the Phyſick-Garden at *Chelſea*, we may at once ſee Specimens of every known Sort of the whole Vegetable Kingdom, that at *Oxford* not being kept up in the Manner it ought.

Now of all theſe Things there is ſuch a conſtant Continuance, by reaſon of the Clemency of the Climate, that ſcarce the leaſt Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* theſe 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, *England* produceth generally very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more laſting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned againſt Wind and Weather; and in ſuch Abundance, that not only all ſorts, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are cloathed therewith; but ſo much hath been heretofore tranſported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *Engliſh Wool*, which then brought ſuch Plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy* (where the Staple of *Engliſh* Wool was in thoſe Days kept) he inſtituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *Engliſh Garter*, the nobleſt Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

This Abundance and Cheapneſs of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the Goodneſs of the Soil, but alſo from a Freedom from Wolves, and from exceſſive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create Charge and conſtant guarding their Sheep, and houſing them by Night, and ſometimes by Day alſo; and if the Woollen Manufactory had proper Encouragement, and Running of Wool prevented, it would be of vaſt Service to the Nation: And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that neceſſary Earth, called *Fullers-Earth*, is no where elſe produced in that Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all Uſes, at leaſt not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, and fine Paper made of Linnen, although there hath been much Linnen imported with much Paper, to the Shame and Damage of the Nation: But there are lately many Paper-mills erected, and tolerable fine Paper made in ſeveral Places of *England*.

Beſides, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather for all ſorts of Uſes; inſomuch, that the pooreſt People in *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor Ardoiſe, or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaſter, Mortar or Lime, Lead nor Glaſs.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almoſt every where to be had at reaſonable Rates, and alſo Turf.

For

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where ſuch Knee-Timber, as they call it, for which four Foreſts are eminent and convenient likewiſe for Portage, *viz. New-Foreſt* in *Hampſhire*, near the Sea, *Sherwood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windſor-Foreſt* near the *Thames*. We have likewiſe great Store of Iron. For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where greater Plenty of Horſes, tho' your *New-England* Pads are eſteemed as the ſwifteſt Pacers; alſo for *Plough* and *Pack-Carriage*; inſomuch as Mules, and Aſſes, ſo generally made uſe of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly deſpiſed in *England*.

Here are Dogs of all Sorts, Sizes and Uſes, as Maſtiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter, Lurchers, Setting-dogs, *&c.* The Bear and Bull-dog Maſtiffs ſeem to be the boldeſt and ſtrongeſt Creatures of their Size in the World; one of them will encounter ſingly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are ſet upon, and not give over to the laſt Breath of Life. Our *Game-Cocks* likewiſe are ſo ſtout and hardy, that if two of them are well matched, they both become dying Conquerors by ſlaying one another; but it is well known both of *Engliſh* Cocks and Dogs, that if they are carried into another Country, after ſome conſiderable Time they degenerate.

Moreover, *England* produceth, beſides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, ſome Braſs and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Braſs; much Allum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-furs, Salt-petre, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all Sorts of Glaſs, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* and diverſe other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancaſhire*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, which yield ordinarily ſix or eight Ounces *per Cent.* but moſt of theſe lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somerſetſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, and other Places, abound in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine, as at *Tunbridge*, *Epſom*, *Scarborough*, *Aſtrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Iſlington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooter's-Hill*, *Richmond* and *Hampſtead*. [Of late Years the *Holt* Water has been much uſed: At *Otters-Pool* near *Waterford* in *Hertfordſhire* is an excellent Cold Bath, which has done great Good to Perſons afflicted with the Rheumatiſm, Scorbutick, Leproſy, and other Humours,]

Tho' ſome Countries excel *England* in ſuch Things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all Things neceſſary for Man's Life, and more eſpecially for all kind of Food; inſomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Fleſh and Beer conſumed in *England*, by overplentiful Tables, as would ſerve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, that being encompaſſed with the Sea, and well furniſhed with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security all the neigbouring Countries.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of its INHABITANTS, *their Number, Language, and Character.*

Inhabitants.] THE firſt Inhabitants in *England* were *Britons*, deſcended from the *Gauls*, whoſe Language was once almoſt the ſame; ſubdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reaſon of their Troubles nearer Home, were conſtrained to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Chriſt; whereupon the *Extra-Provincial Britons* (then called *Picts* from retaining the Cuſtom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Iſland) invading the *Britons*, they called to their Aid the *Saxons*; who caſting away the *Picts*, ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the *Britons*. But theſe, not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover their loſt Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, ſome of them into *Bretaigne* in *France*, but moſt of them into the two utmoſt *weſtern* barren and mountainous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Waliſhland*, as the *Germans* ſtill call *Italy*, *Welſhland*, becauſe inhabited by the *Ciſalpine Gauls*, and the *French* call our Country of *Britain*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

The *Saxons*, ſolely poſſeſſed of all the beſt Parts of this Iſle, were for a long Time infeſted, and for ſome Time almoſt ſubdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; ſo that the *Engliſh* Blood at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Daniſh*, *Roman*, and *Britiſh* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult; but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houſes, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed *Anno* 1693, 1,175,951 Houſes. Now allowing to each Houſe, one with another, 6 Perſons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongſt them 1,000,000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,000, or at the moſt 15,000,000, of which 270,000 are Churchmen, beſides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15,000.

Their Language.] The *Engliſh* Tongue is a Mixture, chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonick*) and the old *Norman* (which was Part *French*, Part *Daniſh*) with a large Mixture of the *Britiſh*, *Roman*, and *Daniſh* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places, and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and ſo are moſt *Nouns Appellative*, and a great Part of the *Verbs*.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are written ſome old Statutes, and many old Books and Reports of the Common Laws, and

learned by young Students thereof; the Reports and Law-Books of late Date are all in *English*, and, by a late Act of Parliament, the Proceedings and Pleadings are to be so: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills made by the King, Lords, or Commons, is in *French:* Almost all our Terms in Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, *&c.* are still *French.*

Character.] The Natives of *England* are generally of a middle Stature: They are fair, especially the Women: The Men are strong, couragious, warlike, resolute, enterprizing, liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, easy to be provoked, yet, when exasperated, stomachful 'till Satisfaction be given, and then easy to be reconciled; sumptuous and splendid, great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous, beneficent, and learned: They are thought to be industrious (the Mechanicks being of all Nations the greatest Improvers) but want Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and, which is most of all to be deplored, Content: Yet these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, and the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any People in the World.

The Women are not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satire, Railery, and the like; which Vices they have borrowed from their Neighbours the *French:* But no Women out-do them in Modesty, Patience, Charity, providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness, and that which crowns all the rest, is the Sincerity and Zeal of religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that, as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and sagacious; successful in finding out new Discoveries, but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanicks; there being few [illegible]es of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are [illegible] a greater Height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-pumps, *&c.* in the World. The late Queen *Mary* had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand Pounds, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; [and of late Years, Mr. *Pinchbeck* has made several Musical, and other fine Clocks, which he has sold at 1000 Guineas.] Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty Pounds a Lock; Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-Watch comes to ten Pounds, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty Pounds a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries; so valuable and so inimitable is the Work.

Curious Teleſcopes, Microſcopes, Perſpectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all ſorts of Mathematical Inſtruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compaſſes, *&c.* The late great Improvement in making Glaſs; of poliſhing the Inſides of great Iron-Guns; of weighing up Ships that are ſunk to the Bottom of the Sea; in Fiſhing, as they call it, for Money, loſt it may be 100 Years ago; and many other noble Inventions and Improvements, as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gunpowder, poliſhing Glaſs, *&c.* *Mortlake* Tapeſtry, Earthen-ware of *Fulham*, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Luſtring, Engines for raiſing of Glaſs, ſpinning of Glaſs, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper, making Damaſk Linnen, watering Silks, the Way of ſeparating Gold from Silver, Bolting-mills, Lanthorns of diverſe Sorts, Cane-Chairs, making Horn-Ware, *&c.* All theſe Inſtances ſhew how excellently the *Engliſh* Nation is turned for all manner of mechanical Arts.

The common People will endure long and hard Labour; inſomuch that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Cricket, Priſon-bars, Wreſtling, Cudgel-playing, or ſome ſuch like vehement Exerciſe for their Recreation.

They are as long liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. In the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, 8 old Men danced a Morice-dance, all living in one Manour in the Weſt of *England*, whoſe Ages put together made 800 Years; and in the Year 1635, died old *Parr*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671, died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkſhire*, aged 168 Years. But on the other Side, by reaſon of Intemperance, there is no Part of the World wherein People are more ſubject to die ſuddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of RELIGION.

CHriſtianity was very early planted in *England*, but when or by whom, is very uncertain; probably in the latter End of the firſt, or the Beginning of the ſecond Century. In *Tertullian*'s Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman* Yoke, ſubmitted to the Name of Chriſt. Three *Britiſh* Biſhops of *Caerleon*, as it is ſuppoſed, of *London*, and of *York*, ſubſcribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were, as is ſaid, 25 other Biſhops; which Number of Biſhops (conſidering that the Province then reached as far as *Grahme*'s *Dike*) was much the ſame as there are now.

The *Britiſh* Church, upon the Invaſion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into the Weſtern Parts, as *Wales*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Devonſhire*, and *Cornwal*, where it

continued. When *Auguſtine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and his People to Chriſtianity, *A. C.* 596, by Order of his Maſter, Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *Britiſh* Biſhops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbiſhop. This when they refuſed to do, the *Saxons*, at his Inſtigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Prieſts of the *Britiſh* Nation, and killed them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned five Popes Authority; and after King *John* had baſely ſubjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himſelf from his too powerful Barons, *England* was, 'till the Reformation, one of the tameſt Countries that anywhere ſubmitted to the *Roman* Yoke. Our Parliaments indeed did many times exert themſelves vigorouſly; but ſtill the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Luther*'s Preaching had alarmed the greateſt Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inſpired them with almoſt an univerſal Conſent to ſet their Conſciences free at once from the *Romiſh* Tyranny, *England* join'd in with the general Torrent. *Henry* VIII. himſelf being enraged at Pope *Clement* VIIth's Uſage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, aboliſhed the Pope's Supremacy, and ſeized upon all the Monaſteries and other religious Houſes in *England*, and divided their Lands amongſt the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papiſt: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his Time. Under his Son *Edward* VI. it gained more Ground; and the Superſtitions of Popery were almoſt entirely aboliſhed. Queen *Mary*, who reigned but five Years, brought Popery in again: But the bloody Executions of above 500 Proteſtants in her Time, who were burned for their Faith, did ſo alienate the People's Affection from her, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who ſucceeded her, found it no difficult Matter to ſettle the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it ſtill continues.

Biſhops were then conſecrated by other Biſhops, whoſe Succeſſion was unqueſtionable from the firſt Planters of Chriſtianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Biſhops formerly. Articles of Religion were appointed, which ſtill are required to be ſubſcribed and aſſented to by every Man that takes any Eccleſiaſtical Preferment in our Church; and a Liturgy was enacted to be obſerved in performing Divine Service in the *Engliſh* Tongue: Afterwards, in King *James*'s Time, a Book of Canons was alſo ſet forth, by which the Diſcipline of the Church of *England* was ſettled. And from all theſe any Man may frame an Idea of our Church.

And tho' there be ſeveral other Perſuaſions in this Nation that differ from the Church of *England*, as eſtabliſhed by Law, and who were liable to ſome Inconveniences becauſe of their Perſuaſions, 'till of late, ſuch as *Preſbyterians*, *Independants*,

and *Anabaptiſts*, nevertheleſs, ſince the Revolution, all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects diſſenting from the Church of *England*, are, by an Act in the Firſt of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned: So that no Man is to be moleſted upon account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his preſent Majeſty, [and the Oath of Abjuration, required by an Act of 13 *Will.* III. and confirmed by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts, with ſome ſmall Alterations: Inſtead of which Oath and Declaration, the *Quakers* ſolemn Affirmation of the like Tenor is accepted; and by an Act of 8 *Geo* I. Cap. 6. they were indulged ſo far, as to have the Name of God ſtruck out of their Affirmation and Declaration. But in Caſe of Life and Death, they muſt ſwear, or can't be Witneſſes] and ſubſcribes the Declaration enjoined in an Act of 30 *Car.* II. entituled, *An Act to prevent Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament*, when tendered to them.

There is alſo a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who ſcruple the taking of an Oath; and the *Declaration* every ſuch Perſon ſhall make and ſubſcribe, is as follows:

I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſolemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King *GEORGE*: And I ſolemnly profeſs and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt, and renounce, as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Depoſed, or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Juriſdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they muſt ſubſcribe a Profeſſion of their Chriſtian Belief in theſe Words:

I A. B. Profeſs Faith in God the Father, and in Jeſus Chriſt his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God bleſſed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to be given by Divine Inſpiration.

In *Oliver Cromwell*'s Time, the *Jews* were in ſome meaſure tolerated in *London*, and they are ſince continued by the bare Permiſſion of our Princes, and ſuffered to hire a private Houſe, wherein to hold their Meetings: They were not at firſt conſiderable either for Number (not making above 80 or 100 Fa-

milies) or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries; yet of late they are encreased, and have built a sumptuous Synagogue near *Duke's-Place*, within the City of *London*. [The *Jews* are now very numerous and immensely rich; many of the *Portuguese Jews* having escaped hither of late Years from the Inquisition, which is very severe upon them in *Portugal*.]

CHAP. VII.

Of TRADE.

AS our Religion is the purest, so is our Trade the most considerable of the whole World. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in Time of Peace to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses.

But that which makes us so considerable in the Eye of the World, is the wonderful Greatness of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon the three Articles of *Exportation*, *Transportation*, or *Re-exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the First of these; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the First and Third; *Holland* only vies with us in the Second.

First then for *Exportation:* Our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Butter*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloths*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Leather*, *Copperas*, *Pit-coal*, *Allom*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as it has lately done *Holland*, *Flanders*, and *Portugal*. Our Horses are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued by all Nations for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, and Goings. With Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Biscuit, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactured in Great-Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, *&c.* Our *Cloth* is sent to many Parts of the World, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c.

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short, Northern Dozens, Rashes, Kersies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penniston, Stockings, Caps, Rugs, *&c.* exported, may be computed to amount to two Millions *per Annum*. Dr. *D'Avenant* and Mr. *King* having calculated the yearly Produce of Wool in *England* to be two Millions Sterling, and that the same, when manufactured, will be eight Millions; they allow six Millions for Home Consumption, and two Millions for Exportation.

Pro-

Prodigious, and almoſt incredible, is the Value likewiſe of other Goods from hence exported; *viz. Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shoes, Ale, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oiſters, Saffron, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys,* &c.

The Veſtments, Hats, Shoes, Houſhold-ſtuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200,000 *l.* I mention not Wool and Fullers-Earth, becauſe they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 1,200,000 Pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allom; of all which, great Quantities are exported to foreign Parts, to the Value at leaſt of 500,000 *l. per Annum.*

Secondly, Our *Tranſportation*, or *Re-exportation:* For the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we tranſport from *Ireland*, being the Concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majeſty, have been reckoned at 300,000 *l. per Annum.*

We tranſport from our Plantations in *America*, beſides what we conſume our ſelves, of Sugar, [Our Exportations of Sugar are come to nothing; the *French* have almoſt work'd us out of that Trade] Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa-Nuts, *&c.* beſides the Fiſh, Pipe-Staves, Maſts, Bever, *&c.* from *New-England*, and the Northern Parts of *America*, to 400,000 *l. per Annum.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the Value of our Tranſportations from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, [We are great Loſers by our Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the reſt of the Countries on the *Baltick* at preſent, the Balance being very much againſt us] *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turky* and *Guiney*, &c. The moſt conſiderable of all is that from the *Eaſt-Indies*, from the firſt Beginning of that Trade 'till now: In its Infancy, *viz. Anno* 1613, of Pepper only, beſides what we conſumed at home, we tranſported in one Year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the Value of 200,000 *l.* and now of late Years, our Exportation, of which we bring from thence, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied our ſelves, is computed at 500,000 *l. per Annum*, in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Drugs, Diamonds, Pearls, *&c.*

The third Article of our Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither ſuch Goods from beyond Sea which we conſume among our ſelves. The ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Diſcourſe of Trade, hath made appear, that we yearly imported from *France*, almoſt 1,600,000 *l.* worth of Goods more than the Value of what we exported thither; *viz.* of Silks, Sattins, Taffaties, Stuffs, Armoiſins, Paduaſoys, Tabbies, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Galloons, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the Value of 600,000 *l. per Anuum*, Linnen 400,000 *l. per Annum.* Wines 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Serges and Calons 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Hats 120,000 *l. per Annum*, Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Maſks, Looking-Glaſſes, Watches,

Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Paper 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Houshold-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, *&c.* 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, *&c.* 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olaves, Capers, Prunes, *&c.* 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, *&c.* 20,000 *l. per Annum*, perfumed and trimmed Gloves, 10,000 *l. per Annum*, Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40,000 *l. per Annum:* All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other Things to a great Value, amount to 2,540,000 *l. per Annum.*

Now, though it is possible Mr. *Fortrey* might reckon the Over-balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same Time the *French* estimated the Over-balance on the *English* Side; yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same Time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, *&c.* did not amount to above 1,000,000 *l. per Annum.* So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade* almost 600,000 *l. per Annum.* [It is computed, that at this Day we lose 500,000 *l.* annually by our Trade with *France* and *French Flanders.*] Thus our Gold and Silver was exported, to fetch from thence strong Drink and Vanity, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for the bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings*, and *Hamburghers*, to be, in a manner, the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance, which the Act of Navigation 12 *Car.* II. restrained, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In ancient Times, the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactured Wool, which Foreigners, coming from all Parts, bought of us; insomuch, that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted, at 50 *s.* a Pack, to 250,000 *l. per Annum*, an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactured Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool, are now found to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just a-cross the Seas, to *Flanders*, *France*, or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered by our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after, but few Ships of any considerable bigness. In the Year

1540,

1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* ſo big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, beſides the Navy-Royal: And towards the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it is ſaid, there was not in all *England* above three Merchant Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time was, appears by the Cuſtoms in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40,000 *l. per Annum*. And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath ſince King *James*'s Time encreaſed, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620 at 12 Years Purchaſe, and now at 21 or 23, even to 30 about *London*.

Our Fiſh Trade would be very conſiderable, if that of the *Hollanders* were not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *Weſt*, Cod-Fiſh in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

They that compute the Caſh, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6,000,000 *l.* come doubtleſs very ſhort of the Whole: And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600,000 Tun, I am perſuaded he doth not exceed. [A late Writer computed the Shipping of *London* alone amounts to 600,000 Tons.]

We have diverſe very conſiderable Societies of Merchants who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Myſteries of Trade, the *Merchant-Adventurers*, the *Turky*, the *Eaſt-India*, the *Moſcovy*, the *Eaſtland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spaniſh*, the *African*, the *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, and the *South-Sea* Companies. Some of theſe trade in Joint-Stock, as the *Eaſt-India* and *African* Companies, that Part of the *Turky* called the *Morea* Company, and the *Greenland*: The others act upon ſeparate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a Word, *Great-Britain* may be juſtly counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, except the *Dutch*, and indeed the moſt proper for Trade, being an Iſland which hath many commodious Ports and Havens, natural Products, conſiderable Manufactures, great Encouragement from the State for the ſake of Cuſtoms and Duties paid, the Breeding of Seamen, and Encreaſe of Shipping, Freedom in Religion, the Pleaſure and Healthfulneſs of our Clime, the Eaſe and Security of our Government; all conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no leſs Advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is eaſily purchaſed. We have very few Holidays, beſides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work. We have, in favour of Diſſenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*. The Intereſt of Money is here but 5 *per Cent.* at the utmoſt, and upon ſome Securities leſs.

THE

THE Present State OF *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

PART I. BOOK II.

Of the GOVERNMENT of that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of the GOVERNMENT *of* England *in general.*

THE Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Limited Monarchy*, governed by the Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from any Miſchiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are ſubject.

It is ſuch a *Monarchy*, as that, by the neceſſary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main Advantages of an *Ariſtocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Diſadvantages and Evils of either.

It is ſuch a *Monarchy* as, by moſt admirable Temperament, affords very much to the *Induſtry*, *Liberty* and *Happineſs* of the Subject, and reſerves enough for the Majeſty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

CHAP. II.

Of the KING *of* England, *and therein of his Name, Title, Perſon, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Reſpect.*

Name.] THE King is ſo called from the *Saxon* Word *Cyning*.

The Title of the King of *England* is, *By the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith.*

Defender of the Faith was anciently uſed by the Kings of *England*, as appears by ſeveral Charters granted to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affixed by a Bull from Pope *Leo* X. for a Book written by *Henry* VIII. againſt *Luther*, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and ſince continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient Catholick, and Apoſtolick Faith.

Chriſtianiſſimus was, by the *Lateran* Council, under Pope *Julian* II. conferred on the Kings of *England* in the fifth Year of *Henry* VIII. though before uſed by *Henry* VII. and ſince only by the *French* King.

The Title of *Grace* was firſt given to the King about the Time of *Henry* IV. To *Henry* VI. *Excellent Grace.* To *Edward* IV. *High and Mighty Prince.* To *Henry* VII. ſometimes *Grace*, and ſometimes *Highneſs*. To *Henry* VIII. firſt *Highneſs*, then *Majeſty:* And now, *Sacred Majeſty*, or *Moſt Excellent Majeſty*.

The King of *England*, in his publick Inſtruments and Letters, ſtiles himſelf *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John*'s Time, Kings uſed the Singular Number; which Cuſtom is ſtill ſeen in the End of Writs, *Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm'*.

In ſpeaking to the King, is uſed often (beſides *Your Majeſty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have received immediately from *France*, where the King is always ſpoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Frantic Word *Sihor*, ſignifying *Lord*. But *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England*

land given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefix'd before the Chriſtian Names; now in that Manner only *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Batchelors*, and *Batchelors of Arts*, *in both the Univerſities*.

Perſon.] *Rex Angliæ eſt Perſona mixta cum Sacerdote*, ſay our Lawyers: He is, as it were, a *Prieſt* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd, an Honour, ſaith *Guillim*, which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarre*, and diverſe other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oil, as the Prieſts were at firſt, and afterwards the Kings of *Iſrael*, to intimate that his Perſon is Sacred and Spiritual.

Of this Sacred Perſon of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* are ſo tender, that they have made it *High-Treaſon* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King: Although in all other Capital Caſes, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Engliſhman* may not in other Caſes be puniſhed with Death, unleſs the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath ſo high Eſteem of the King's Perſon, that to offend againſt thoſe Perſons, and thoſe Things that repreſent his *Sacred Perſon*, as to kill ſome of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High-Treaſon*; becauſe by all theſe the King's Perſon is repreſented.

And rather than Treaſon againſt the King's Perſon ſhall go unpuniſhed, the Innocent in ſome Caſes ſhall be puniſhed: For if an Ideot, or Lunatick, ſhall kill, or go about to kill the King, he ſhall be puniſhed as a Traitor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treaſon, nor other ſorts of High-Treaſon.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Perſon of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Phyſick* ought to be adminiſtred to him without good Warrant; this Warrant to be ſigned by the Advice of his Council; no other Phyſicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant are to adminiſter to him; the Phyſicians to prepare all Things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to uſe the Aſſiſtance only of ſuch Surgeons as are preſcribed in the Warrant.

Office.] The Office of the King of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, is thus deſcribed, *Rex quia Vicarius ſummi Regis eſt, ad hoc conſtituitur ut Regnum Terram & Populum Domini, & ſuper omnia ſanctam Eccleſiam ejus veneretur, regat, & ab injurioſis defendat.* And, according to the Learned *Forteſcue*, it is, *Pugnare bella populi ſui, & eos rectiſſimè judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to ſee Right and Juſtice done unto them.

Or,

Or, more particular, as is promiſed at the Coronation, to preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, to do Juſtice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, *&c.*

Supremacy and **Sovereignty.**] Whatſoever Things are proper to *Supreme Magiſtrates*, as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of *England* as to any other Prince in *Europe*; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in Parliament long ago, to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

He owns no Superiority to the Biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe long arrogated Authority in *England* was, 1535, in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be, by ancient Right, *in all Cauſes, over all Perſons, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the Supreme *Right of Patronage* through all *England*, called *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices of *England*; ſo that if the mean Patron preſent not in due Time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Preſentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Juſticiarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Juſtice is derived.

Power and **Prerogative.**] The King alone by his Royal *Prerogative* hath Power, without Act of Parliament, to *declare War, make Peace, ſend* and *receive Ambaſſadors, make Leagues* and *Treaties* with any *Foreign States*, give *Commiſſions* for levying *Men* and *Arms*, by Sea and Land, or for preſſing *Men*, if Need require, [*Men* cannot be preſſed into the Land-Service at this Day, but muſt liſt voluntarily, 5th and 6th of *Will.* and *Mary* 15.] diſpoſing of all *Magazines*, *Ammunition*, *Caſtles*, *Fortreſſes*, *Ports*, *Havens*, *Ships of War*, and *Publick Monies*, appoint the *Metal*, *Weight*, *Purity*, and *Value* thereof.

By his Royal Prerogative, he may of his meer Will and Pleaſure *Convoke*, *Adjourn*, *Prorogue*, *Remove*, and *Diſſolve Parliaments*: May to any *Bill* paſſed by both Houſes of *Parliament*, refuſe to give, without rendering any Reaſon, his Royal *Aſſent*, without which, a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: May at his Pleaſure encreaſe the Number of the Members of both Houſes, by creating more *Barons*, and beſtowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns to ſend *Burgeſſes* to *Parliament*. *Yet this Branch of his Prerogative ſeems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought neceſſary that the Legiſlative Power ſhould intervene, to enable* Durham *to ſend its Repreſentatives to* Parliament *in the Time of King* Charles II. He hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers

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at Land and Sea; the Choice and Nomination of all Magiſtrates, Counſellors and Officers of State; of all *Biſhops*, and other high Dignities in the *Church*; the beſtowing all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of *England*; the Power of determining *Rewards* and *Puniſhments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Puniſhment.

By his Letters Patent may erect new *Univerſities*, *Boroughs*, *Colleges*, *Hoſpitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Foreſts*, *Chaſes*, *Free-Warren*, *Beacons*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath Power to grant Letters of *Marque* or *Repriſal*, to grant *Safe-Conducts*, &c.

Debts due to the King, are in the firſt place to be ſatisfy'd, in caſe of *Executorſhip*, and *Adminiſtratorſhip*; and until the King's Debt be ſatisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arreſt of other Creditors.

May diſtrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Anceſtor*'s Debt of the Heir, though not eſpecially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may ſue in what Court he pleaſe, and diſtrain where he liſt.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that becauſe he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in caſe of Loſſes by Fire, or otherwiſe, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People, without which no Man may aſk it publickly.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there ſhall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* ſhall be good againſt the King, nor ſhall Entry before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are priviledged from ſerving in any Office that requires their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Conſtable*, *Church-warden*, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their *Perſons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Adminiſtrators*, are chargeable for the ſame at all Times: For, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.*

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a *Quominus* in the *Exchequer*, againſt all other Debtors, or againſt whom they have any Cauſe of Perſonal Action, ſuppoſing that he is thereby diſabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath ſome Privileges above others.

In *Doubtful Caſes*, *Semper præſumitur pro Rege.*

No Statute reſtraineth the King, except he be eſpecially named therein. The Quality of his Perſon alters the Deſcent of

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Gavel-kind, the Rules of *Joint-Tenancy*: No *Eſtoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entered againſt the King's Title, are entered with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*; that if at any Time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment ſhall not prejudice him; which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Caſes where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arreſt* by Force of a *Proceſs at Law*, may enter; and if Entrance be denied, may break open the Houſe of any Man, although every Man's Houſe is ſaid to be his Caſtle, and hath a Privilege to protect him againſt all other *Arreſts*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *full* againſt the King by *Inſtitution* only, without *Induction*, although it be ſo againſt a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of falſe Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Cuſtos*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Perſons and Eſtates of ſuch as for want of Underſtanding cannot govern themſelves, or ſerve the King; ſo the Perſons and Eſtates of *Ideots* and *Lunaticks* are in the Cuſtody of the King; that of *Ideots* to his own Uſe, and that of *Lunaticks* to the Uſe of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus hæres regni*, and is, as the great *Ocean* is of all Rivers, the Receptacle of all Eſtates, when no Heir appears: For this Cauſe, all Eſtates, for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert* or *Eſcheat* to the King. All *Treaſure-Trove* (that is, *Money*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Plate* or *Bullion* found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; ſo all *Waifs*, *Strays*, *Wrecks*, not granted away by him or any former Kings; all *waſte Ground* or *Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Lands* of *Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all Things whereof the Property is not known: All *Gold* and *Silver* Mines, in whoſe Ground ſoever they are found: *Royal Fiſhes*, as *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, *Dolphins*, &c. *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not marked, and ſwimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church*, the King's *Prerogative* and *Power* is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all *Biſhopricks*; none can be choſen but thoſe whom he hath firſt nominated by his *Congé d'Eſlire*; none can be conſecrated *Biſhop*, or take Poſſeſſion of the Revenues of the *Biſhoprick*, without the King's eſpecial Writ or Aſſent. The King hath Power to call a *National*, or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Conſent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, and *Conſtitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* ſhall be thought fit; reform and correct all *Hereſies*, *Schiſms*; puniſh *Contempts*, &c. and to declare what *Tranſlation* of the Bible is fit to be allowed, &c.

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The King hath a Power not only to *Unite*, *Consolidate*, *Separate*, *Enlarge*, or *Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*, but also by his Letters Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*, as *Henry* the Eighth did Six at one time; and the late King *Charles the Martyr* intended to do at *St. Alban's*, for the Honour of the first *Martyr of England*, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick* of *Lincoln*: May also erect new *Archbishopricks*, *Patriarchates*, &c.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, & *non malum in se*; as, for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*; for a *Priest* to hold *two Benefices*; or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*; or to be *Non-resident*, &c. for a *Bishop* to hold an *Ecclesiastical Benefice* in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath Power to dispense with some *Acts* of *Parliament*, *Penal Statutes*, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Conscience*; to grant special *Privileges* and *Charters* to any Subject; to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of Murder; to interpret, by his Judges, Statutes; and in *Cases* not defined by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet *in Rebus Arduis*, and in Matters of great Importance, the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad Prox' Parl' propter Difficultatem*, &c.

Every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justiciæ* to his People, so he is in Consequence obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in Possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence: As on the other Side, it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of *Charles* the First, That *the King's Prerogative is to defend the People's Liberties; and the People's Liberties, to strengthen the King's Prerogatives.*

The *Laws* of *England* looking upon the King as *God's Vicegerent* upon Earth, do attribute unto him diverse Excellencies not belonging to other Men: So the Law will have no *Imperfection* found in the King; as, no *Injustice*, no *Error*, no *Negligence* or *Laches*; no *Infamy*, no *Stain* or *Corruption* of *Blood*; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder* (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged; no *Nonage* or *Minority*, for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, not *Political*, *Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*: Higher than this, the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say Immortality, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*: His Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not

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to be ſubject to Death, becauſe he is a *Corporation* of himſelf, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the ſame Moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and abſolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or Act to be done *ex poſt facto*.

Moreover, the *Law* ſeemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Juſtice; and therefore cannot be *Nonſuited*, as Lawyers ſpeak.

And yet there are ſome Things that the King cannot do, *Rex Angliæ nihil injuſtè poteſt*.

There are alſo diverſe Things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure*, *Salvo Juramento*, & *Salva Conſcientia ſua*; becauſe by an *Oath* at his Coronation, and indeed without any Oath, by the *Law* of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Chriſtianity*, he holds himſelf bound, as do all other Chriſtian Kings, to protect and defend his People; to do Juſtice, and to ſhew Mercy; to preſerve Peace and Quietneſs among them; to allow them their juſt Rights and Liberties; to conſent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the *Enacting of good*. Two Things eſpecially the King of *England* cannot do without the Conſent of both *Houſes of Parliament*, *viz.* make *New Laws*, and raiſe *New Taxes*, there being ſomething of *Odium* in both of them, the one ſeeming to diminiſh the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, that all Occaſion of Diſaffection towards the King (*the Breath of our Noſtrils, and the Light of our Eyes*, as he is ſtiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wiſely contrived by our Anceſtors, that for both theſe ſhould *Petitions* and *Supplications* be firſt made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending Domeſticks by the *Laws* of *England*, ſaith *Fleta*; as in the Caſe of *Engelram*, of *Nogent* in *France*, and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles* II. cauſed to be try'd and executed in the Duke of *Newburgh*'s Territories in *Germany*.

Theſe, and diverſe other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England* were firſt *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Iſles adjacent, even to the Shore of all the neighbouring Nations; and our Law ſaith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to *fiſh*, and paſs in theſe Seas, and do at this Day *lower* their *Top-ſails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon thoſe Seas (as ſometimes hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects to the King of *England*, and needed not any *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry* II. annexed *Ireland*, being ſtiled only Lord of *Ireland*, 'till the 33d of *Henry* VIII. although they had all *Kingly Juriſdiction* before.

Edward I. annexed all *Wales*, and *Edward* III. the *Right*, tho' not the *Poſſeſſion*, of all *France*; but *Henry* V. added both, and his Son *Henry* VI. was Crowned and Recognized by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King *James* I. being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, the whole Iſland was united under one Head; and ſince that Time ſundry conſiderable Plantations in *America* have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Poſſeſſion, are *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are a Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, the Port of *Gibraltar*, and the Iſland of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean* Sea; beſides thoſe profitable Plantations of *New-England*, [*Nova Scotia*, or *New-Scotland*,] *New York*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*, *Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, North and South *Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Bermudos*, with ſeveral other Iſles and Places in thoſe Quarters, and ſome in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and upon the Coaſt of *Africa*; alſo upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of firſt Diſcovery; to *Eſtoitland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *Newfoundland*, and to *Guiana* in the South; to all which the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Poſſeſſion of the Whole*.

Strength.] And let our Sovereign be conſidered abſtractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortreſs, or a garriſon'd Town, fenced not only with ſtrong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch, the Sea, but guarded alſo with excellent Out-works, the ſtrongeſt and beſt built Ships of War in the World: It is ſo abundantly furniſhed with Men and Horſes, with Victuals and Ammunitions, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* ſhould conſpire (which God forbid!) they could hardly conquer it, provided it be at Unity in itſelf.

This for the *Defenſive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for the *offenſive*. How formidable muſt He be to the World, when they ſhall underſtand that a King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raiſe of *Engliſh Foot* two Hundred Thouſand, and of *Engliſh Horſe* fifty Thouſand (for ſo many, during the Civil Wars, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides.) And when they ſhall conſider the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *Engliſh*, their Natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardineſs and Stedfaſtneſs is ſuch, and their Fear of Death ſo little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, ſcarce ever beat them, either at Sea or

Land; when they ſhall conſider, that for Tranſporting of an Army, the King of *England* hath at Command two Hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire two Hundred ſtout *Engliſh* Merchant-Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can ſoon Man the ſame with the beſt Sea-Soldiers in the whole World; and that for maintaining ſuch a mighty Fleet, ſufficient Money, for a competent Time, may be raiſed only by a Land-Tax.

Patrimony.] All other Lands in *England* being held now of ſome Superior, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; ſo that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by ſome Tenure or other; but the Lands poſſeſs'd by the Crown being held of none, can *eſcheat* to none, and are now made unalienable; though they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and ſome Neceſſities for the Preſervation of the Weal Publick) much alienated: However, there is yet left many *Parks*, *Caſtles*, or *Palaces*, and *Foreſts*, ſtill belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he ſhall pleaſe in his Royal Progreſs to viſit thoſe Parts.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England* were anciently enough to diſcharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impoſt upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreaſed, by reaſon of the late vaſt Augmentation of the Revenues, and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour Nations abroad, did unanimouſly conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be neceſſary to ſettle upon his Majeſty a yearly Revenue of twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and, accordingly, with the King's Conſent, at the humble Requeſt of the Lords and Commons, there was eſtabliſhed by Impoſts upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, ſo much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the ſaid Sum. But the Impoſt upon Fire-Hearths, the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memory, were graciouſly pleaſed by Act of Parliament to remit. At the Death of King *Charles* II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,000 *l. per Annum*; and in King *James* the Second's Reign, in the Time of Peace, it was raiſed to 2,000,000 *l.* yearly. [Theſe have ever ſince the laſt Peace been raiſed to three Millions annually and upwards for the Service of the Government, beſides near three Millions more to diſcharge the Intereſt of a Debt of fifty Millions contracted by the late War, and the Revenues of all the Lands of *England*

do not amount to fifteen Millions *per Ann.*] Notwithſtanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above one hundred and eighty Millions of *Livres*, which is above twelve Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth Part of the whole Revenue of *France*, and the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purſes, is above ſix Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil Liſt, as it is now called, was, upon her late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, ſettled by Parliament at 700,000 *l. per Annum*, upon the beſt Funds in *England*: [The Civil Liſt Revenue is now encreaſed to one Million *per Annum* at leaſt.] And the Crown of *England* before the long, but neceſſary War, was as little in Debt as perhaps any State of ſo great a Conſideration in the World.

Reſpect.] In Conſideration of theſe, and other tranſcendent Excellencies, no King in *Chriſtendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour*, and *Reſpect*, than the King of *England*. All his People at their firſt Addreſſes kneel to him: He is at all Times ſerved upon the Knee: All Perſons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) ſtand bare in the Preſence of the King, and in the Preſence-Chamber, though in the King's Abſence.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Preſence, is preſumed to be void of all *Deceit* and *evil Meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is preſumed to be preſent, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth diſable to tranſact.

The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credit as any *Record*; and in all Writs ſent forth for the Diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other Witneſs but himſelf; *viz. Teſte meipſo*.

Arms.] It is the common Tradition, that after the Conqueſt the Kings of *England* bare *Two Leopards*, borne firſt by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy* (and it is remarkable that they belong to his preſent Majeſty, as he is Duke of *Brunſwick*) 'till the Time of *Henry* II. who in Right of his Mother annexed her Paternal *Coat*, the *Lion* of *Aquitain*, which being of the ſame Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence forward they were jointly marſhalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lions*, as at preſent.

King *Edwrrd* III. in Right of his Mother claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure*, *Semée de Flower-de-luces*, *Or*; afterwards changed to Three *Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry* V. of *England* cauſed the *Engliſh* Arms to be changed likewiſe. King *James*, upon the Union of *England*

and *Scotland*, cauſed the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quarter'd with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and thus blazoned:

In the firſt Place, *Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or*, the Regal Arms of *France* quartered with the *Imperial* Enſigns of *England*, which are *Gules, Three Lions Paſſant Guardant in Pale, Or*. In the ſecond Place, *Or, within a Double Treſſure, Counter-flower'd Lys, Gules, a Lion Rampant* of the Second, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third Place, *Azure*, an *Iriſh Harp, Or, ſtringed, Argent*, for the Royal Enſigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth Place, as in the firſt; all within the *Garter*, the chief Enſign of that moſt Honourable Order: Above the ſame, an *Helmet*, anſwerable to his Majeſty's Sovereign Juriſdiction; upon the ſame a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold *doubled, Ermin*, adorn'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and *ſurmounted* for a *Creſt*, by a *Lion Paſſant Guardant, Crowned* with the like; ſupported by a *Lion Rampant Guardant, Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn, Argent, Gorged* with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain affix'd*, paſſing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, *Or*; both ſtanding upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* his Majeſty's Royal Motto, *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

The Arms of *France* were placed firſt, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and becauſe from the firſt bearing, thoſe Flowers have been always Enſigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforeſaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of *Great-Britain* ſince the Union is as follows:

Quarterly of Four: In the firſt Quarter, *Gules, Three Lions Paſſant Guardant, Or, Impaling, Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure Flory, Counterflory, Gules*, Great-Britain. 2. *Azure, Three Flower-de-luces, Or*, France. 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, ſtringed Argent*, Ireland. *The Fourth as the Firſt.*

The Motto upon the *Garter*, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; that is, *Shame be to him, that evil thinketh of it*, was firſt given by King *Edward* III. the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Deſign therein was any other than juſt and honourable, he cauſed thoſe Words to be wrought in every *Garter* that he beſtowed: Whereof more in the Chapter *of the Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto, *Dieu & Mon Droit*; that is, *God and my Right*, was firſt given by *Richard* I. to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vaſſalage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterwards taken up by *Edw.* III. when he firſt claimed the Kingdom of *France*. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Caſtle, yet to be ſeen in many Places, was the Badge, or Cognizance, of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*.

The *White Roſe* was the ancient Bearing of the Houſe of *York*, and the *Red Roſe* that of *Lancaſter*.

The *Thiſtle* belongs to *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of Succession *to the Crown of* England, *and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Abſence.*

THE King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England.*

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of *England,* or born of Parents not Subjects of *England* (as by Law and many Examples in the *Engliſh* Hiſtories it doth manifeſtly appear) is immediately King, before any *Proclamation, Coronation, Publication,* or *Conſent* of *Peers* and *People.*

The Crown of *England* from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs for want of Sons, to the eldeſt Daughter and her Heirs; and for want of a Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Siſter and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Cuſtom of *France,* hath here no Force.

Formerly at the Death of every King, not only the Officers of the Court, but all Commiſſions Civil and Military expired; but now they are to continue in Force ſix Months longer.

Minority. If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth uſually by Teſtament appoint the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall have the Tuition of him; ſometimes, for want of ſuch Appoinment, a fit Perſon of the Nobility or Biſhops is made choice of by the three States aſſembled in the Name of the Infant King, who, by Nature and Alliance, hath moſt Intereſt in the Preſervation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom leaſt Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and ſo *vice verſa,* is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward* IV. his Uncle by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerſet,* had the Tuition of him, and was call'd *Protector:* And when this Rule hath not been obſerv'd (as in the Minority of *Edward* V.) it hath prov'd of ill Conſequence.

Abſence.] If the King was abſent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwiſe, the Cuſtom was to conſtitute a Vicegerent by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, giving him ſeveral Titles and Powers, according as the Neceſſity of Affairs have required; ſometimes he hath been call'd *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith had the general Power of a King, as was practiſed during the Abſence of *Edward* I, II, III, and of *Henry* V. Of later Times, the King has appointed Regents, or Lords Juſtices, who are commonly the Great Officers of State.

Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or, by reaſon of an incurable Diſeaſe, Weakneſs, or old Age, becomes uncapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian*, to govern.

CHAP. IV.

Of the preſent KING *of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

HIS Majeſty now reigning, is *GEORGE* II. by the Grace of GOD of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, *&c.* Defender of the Faith; eldeſt Son of his late moſt Sacred Majeſty King *GEORGE* I.

He was proclaimed King of *Great-Britain*, *June* 15, 1727. Born in the Palace of *Harenhauſen* in *Hanover*, the 30th Day of *October*, 1683. On the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1705, He married the Princeſs *Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Charlotte* of *Brandenburgh-Anſpach*, late Queen Conſort of *Great-Britain*, by whom he has two Sons and five Daughters, *viz.* His Royal Highneſs *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Wales*, &c. born at *Hanover January* 20, 170$\frac{8}{9}$. Prince *William-Auguſtus*, born at *London April* 15, 1721. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs *Anne* (married to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*) born *October* 22, 1709. Princeſs *Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born *May* 30, 1711. Princeſs *Elizabeth Carolina*, born *May* 30, 1713, Princeſs *Maria* (married to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*) born *February* 22, 172$\frac{3}{4}$. And the Princeſs *Louiſa*, (married to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*) born *December* 7, 1724.

Of the QUEEN *of* England *when ſhe is Conſort only, not Regent.*

THE Word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon Cwen*, ſignifying a *Woman*, as alſo a *Wife*, and ſeems to be applied, in Proceſs of Time, by our Anceſtors, to the *King's Wife*, as *Hlæfdig*, or Lady, afterwards was, and as *Madam*, or *Madamoiſelle*, is uſed

now in *France*, to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman, because she was the chiefest *Woman*, or *Wife*, in the Kingdom; just as we now say, *the Town*, or *the City*, for *London*, &c. She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

Prerogative.] From the *Saxon* Time the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King she be *Feme Covert*, as our Law speaks, yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*; may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by herself to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit* brought by her, *Plenarty*, by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against *her*, than it is against the *King*.

She shall not be *Amerced* if she be *Nonsuited* in any Action, *&c.*

Of latter Times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom; hath her Royal Court apart, as Officers, *&c.*

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* 'till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, *&c.*

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon Her, as to make it *High-Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her *Officers*, as *Attorney* and *Sollicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence* and *Respect* that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen-*Dowager*, or Widow-Queen; nor does she, like other Subjects, lose her *Dignity*, tho' she should marry a private Gentleman: Thus Queen *Catherine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodoret*, Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*: Much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen-Sovereign of *England* follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject, as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament, as in the Case of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Glorious Memory.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the SONS *and* DAUGHTERS *of* England.

THE Children of the King of *England* are called the Sons and Daughters of *England*, becauſe all the Subjects of *England* have a ſpecial Intereſt in them.

Eldeſt Son.] The *Eldeſt Son* of the King was ſometimes ſtiled, in the *Saxon* Times, *Clito*, *quaſi* Κλυτὸς, *illuſtris*: And ſo likewiſe *Ætheling* or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the *Saxon* Word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, ſo *Etheling*, the Son of a Nobleman, was afterwards uſed only for the King's *Eldeſt Son*. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*; and as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-Day preſumed, and by Law taken, to be of full Age; ſo that he may that Day ſue for the Livery of the ſaid Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the ſame, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*; whoſe *Inveſtiture* was formerly performed by Impoſition of a *Cap* of *State* and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of *Gold*, the *Emblem* of *Government*, and a *Ring* of *Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he muſt be a Huſband to his Country, and Father of her Children. Alſo to him is given and granted Letters Patent to hold the ſaid Principality to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke*'s; his Coronet is of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was ſolemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of *England* ſhall uſe and bear his Coronet of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the Midſt a *Ball* and *Croſs*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, ſhall uſe and bear their Coronets compoſed of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all their Sons reſpectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, ſhall bear and uſe ſuch Coronets as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly ſtiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title firſt given by King *Edward* the Firſt to his eldeſt Son; for the *Welſh* Nation, 'till that Time, unwilling to ſubmit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King ſo ordered, that his

Queen

Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvon Castle* in *Wales*.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England*'s eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remained in their Hands) was always stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bore *quarterly*, *Gules* and *Or*, *four Lions passant guardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day differ from those of the King only by Addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*; and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battle of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, *serving* there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince's Arms*.

Dignities.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason*.

He can retain and qualify as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet, as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in *Law* also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes in *Cornwal* have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin Mines* in that Dutchy, which with all other Profits thereof amount yearly to the Sum of 14,000 *l.* 2. The Revenue of the present Prince, as established by Act of Parliament, amounts to 100,000 *l. per Annum*, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred Years ago, was above 4,680 *l.* yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

'Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all Things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

The CADETS, *or Young Children of the Royal Family.*

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or young Sons of *England*, are *created* (not *born*) *Dukes* or *Earls* of *England*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaſeth.

They have no certain *Appenages*, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleaſure of the King beſtows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth *Counſellors of State*, that ſo they may grow up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are ſtiled *Princeſſes*, the Eldeſt of which to violate unmarried, is *High-Treaſon* at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highneſs*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Preſence; to *kneel* when they are admitted to kiſs their Hands; and at Table, they are, out of the King's Preſence, ſerved on the *Knee*.

The *Children*, the *Brothers*, and *Siſters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Proceſs need not have the Solemnity of Fifteen Days, as in the Caſe of other Subjects.

All the *Sons*, *Grandſons*, *Brothers*, *Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King are by *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* VIII. to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandſon* is not there *in terminis*, but its underſtood, as Sir *Edward Coke* holds, by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, ſignifies alſo and chiefly a *Grandſon*.

The *Natural* or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King bear what *Sirname* the King pleaſeth to give them; and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baſton*, or a *Bordure Garbonne*, or ſome Mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the ſeveral Acts of SUCCESSION, *by which the moſt Serene Houſe of* Hanover *is called to the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great-Britain, *&c.*

UPON the Death of his Highneſs the Duke of *Glouceſter*, *Anno* 1700, his late Majeſty King *William* having recommended in his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, in caſe of the Death of his ſaid Majeſty, after the Deceaſe of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark* without Iſſue of their Bodies; the Parliament thereupon, in the ſame Seſſion, paſs'd an Act, Entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; whereby it is Enacted,

That the moſt Excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *Daughter to the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Elizabeth, *Queen of* Bohemia, *Eldeſt Daughter of King* James I. *of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be the next in Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of* England, France *and* Ireland, *with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after his Majeſty, and the Princeſs* Anne *of* Denmark; *and in Default of Iſſue of his Majeſty and the ſaid Princeſs* Anne *reſpectively to the Crown and Regal Government of the ſaid Kingdoms of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *&c. ſhall be and remain, and continue to the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants*, &c.

Soon after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, She was pleaſed to order the Princeſs *Sophia* to be prayed for in the Prayers of the Royal Family: And the more firmly to ſecure the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Reign, give the Royal Aſſent to two farther Acts; *viz.* One, *For Naturalizing the ſaid Princeſs* Sophia, *and the Iſſue of her Body:* And the other, An *Act for the greater Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown of* England *in the Proteſtant Line.*

And by the Treaty of Union between the two Kingdoms, the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*, to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain, &c.* was made a Fundamental Part of our preſent moſt happy Conſtitution.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL *Government.*

THE Government of *England* under the King, is *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil*, and *Military*; of which three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Chriſtian Faith being preached in *England*, Biſhops were conſecrated, and the Number of them encreaſed by Degrees in Proportion to the Growth of the Goſpel. They had, like all other Biſhops of the Chriſtian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts, and in Proceſs of Time their Seats were all placed in the moſt conſiderable Towns within their Juriſdiction, purſuant to a Canon made for that Purpoſe.

Afterwards, the Biſhops being neceſſitated to meet about publick Affairs of the Church, at Conſecrations, Conſultations for Remedy of general Diſorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Biſhop ſhould be called in Queſtion, or Appeals from Biſhops, our Anceſtors (according to other Chriſtian Churches, even before the firſt *Nicene* Council) had one to be the Chief in Authority over the reſt, from thence named *Archiepiſcopus*, *Arch*, or *Chief* Biſhop; whereof we have two in *England*, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbiſhops*; that is, *Chief-Biſhops*, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, beſides their peculiar Dioceſe, a *Province* conſiſting of ſeveral Dioceſes; and by Grants of ſeveral Kings, they have each certain *Privileges*, *Liberties*, and *Immunities* in their own States.

Under theſe two Archbiſhops are 24 Biſhopricks, whereof 21 are reckon'd in the Province of *Canterbury*, and three in the Province of *York*, beſides the Biſhoprick of *Sodor* and *Man*; all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reaſon of their Baronies annexed to the Biſhopricks; and have Precedence immediately after Viſcounts, both in Parliament, and in other Aſſemblies.

The *Function* of an *Engliſh* Biſhop conſiſts in what he may act, either by his *Epiſcopal Order*, or by his *Epiſcopal Juriſdiction*.

By his *Epiſcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Prieſts*; he may dedicate *Churches* and *Burial-places*; may adminiſter the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; and without a Biſhop none of theſe may be done. Of which Offices the *Power of Ordination* has been ever ſince the Apoſtle's Times underſtood to be inſeparable from the Office of a Biſhop.

The *Juriſdiction* of a Biſhop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Juriſdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Biſhop in his own Dioceſe; the *Delegated*, is what

what the King is pleaſed to confer upon him, not as a Biſhop, but as he is a Subject, and a conſiderable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Juriſdiction* of a Biſhop, as a Biſhop, may be conſidered either the Juriſdiction itſelf, or what is inſtated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Juriſdiction.

The Juriſdiction it ſelf is eſtabliſhed partly by Statute Law, as to Licenſe *Phyſicians*, *Surgeons*, and *School-Maſters*, to unite and conſolidate *ſmall Pariſhes*, [N. B. *That no Biſhop in* England *has this laſt Power now but the Biſhop of* Norwich, *and that only within a certain Diſtance*; *and he alone has ſuch a Power, by Virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living by an Archiepiſcopal, or Royal Diſpenſation*; *otherwiſe in any other Dioceſe, he that has two Livings*, cum Curâ Animarum, *is a Pluraliſt, by a Statute of* 21 Hen. VIII.] to aſſiſt the *Civil Magiſtrates* in Execution of ſome Statutes concerning *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tenths* and *Subſidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of ſmaller Benefices:

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages:

And partly by *Common* and *Eccleſiaſtical Law together*; as to cauſe *Wills* of the Deceaſed to be proved; to grant *Adminiſtration* of Goods to ſuch as die inteſtate; to give Order for the gathering and preſerving of *periſhable* Goods, where none is willing to adminiſter; to cauſe Account to be given of *Adminiſtrations*; to collate *Benefices*; to grant Inſtitutions to Benefices upon Preſentations of other Patrons; to command Induction to be given; to order the collecting and preſerving the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Uſe of the Succeſſors; to defend the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Church; to viſit their particular Dioceſe once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Miniſters, of Church-Wardens, of the reſt of the Pariſhioners, and amongſt them, eſpecially of thoſe that profeſs themſelves Phyſicians, Surgeons, School-Maſters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hoſpitals, how they perform their ſeveral Duties and Truſts; alſo of all other profeſſing Chriſtianity, and offending either againſt Piety, as by Blaſphemy, Idolatry, Superſtition, Perjury, Hereſy, Errors againſt the Thirty-nine Articles, Schiſm, Conventicles, Abſence from Divine Service, unlawful Abſence from the Sacraments, Dilapidations of Buildings or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, *&c.* or by offending againſt Sobriety, as by Drunkenneſs, Inceſt, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chaſtity, Clandeſtine Marriages, as for want of thrice publiſhing the Banns, the Want of Parents Conſent,

ſent, the Want of Witneſſes, which muſt be above two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Arch-Biſhops.] There are two Archiepiſcopal Sees in *England*, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Biſhopricks in *England* and *Wales* are ſubject. Both were founded in the *Saxon* Times in the Metropolis of the ſeveral Kingdoms; *Canterbury* in the Head City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. The Rights, Powers, and Privileges are now diſtinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undiſputed Pre eminence, which was long diſputed by the Archbiſhops of *York*.

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrenſis* writes, That the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Iriſh* Biſhops received their Conſecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbiſhop until the Year 1152. He was therefore ſometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex:* He was ſo highly reſpected Abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbiſhops, at the Pope's Right-Foot. He was at Home ſo highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the firſt Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to procede not only all Dukes, but all the Great Officers of the Crown.

He is ſtiled *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan*.

At the ſolemn Coronation of King *Charles* II. it was expreſly ordered, in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Cuſtom, the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſhould precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is ſtiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei Gratia Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis*, and writes himſelf *Divina Providentia*; whereas other Biſhops write *Divina Permiſſione*.

To Crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been reſolved, that whereſoever the Court ſhall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domeſtici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.*

The Biſhop of *London* is his *Provincial Dean*, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* his *Sub-Dean*, the Biſhop of *Lincoln* his *Chancellor*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and ſpeaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, as is to all Dukes, and *Moſt Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law within his own Province, the Power of *Probate* of all Teſtaments, and granting Letters of *Adminiſtration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, five Pounds worth or above, out of the Dioceſe wherein he died; or ten Pounds worth within the Dioceſe of *London*;

or

or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he hath no Goods out of the Diocese where he died: Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattels of all such as die intestate without his Province.

By *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* VIII. he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licences* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son, contrary to the Canons, to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, *&c.* to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some Time; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licences*, *Dispensations*, *&c.* the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tuitorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which-soever he shall choose; which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there of a new Bishop.

He hath a Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the Presence, and with the Assistance of two other Bishops); to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations; to visit the whole Province; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities* during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, *&c.*

The Archbishop may retain and qualify eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold diverse Courts of *Judicature* for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs; as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

York.] The next Perſon in the Church of *England*, is the Archbiſhop of *York*, who was anciently alſo of very high Repute in this Nation, and has under his Province ſeveral Biſhopricks in the *North* of *England*, and the Biſhoprick of *Sodor* and *Man*.

He hath ſtill the Place and Precedence of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Moſt Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen-Conſort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is alſo ſtiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Biſhopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carliſle*, *Cheſter*, and that of *Sodor* and *Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Juriſdiction, and in many Things is wholly exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamſhire* in *Northumberland*; may qualify alſo eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province diverſe others of the 'fore-mentioned Prerogatives and Priveleges, which the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Biſhops.] The next in Place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Biſhops, ſo call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biſcop*, and that from the *Greek*, Ἐπίσκοπος, which properly ſignifies an Overſeer.

All the Biſhops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are Barons by a three-fold Manner (which cannot be ſaid of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annexed to their Biſhopricks; they are Barons by *Writ*, being ſummoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Conſecration is always exhibited to the Archbiſhop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viſcounts: In Parliament have Place in the *Upper Houſe* in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Biſhops; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Biſhops in *England* have one or two tranſcendent Privileges, which ſeem almoſt Regal; as in their own Court to judge and paſs Sentence alone by themſelves, without any Colleague or Aſſeſſor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Biſhops Courts (though held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magiſtratus ſui*, and though all Juriſdiction in *England* is inſeparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Biſhops ſent out Writs in their own Names, *Teſte* the Biſhop, and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Courts, properly ſo called, do.

Moreover, Biſhops have this other tranſcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another, as the King doth, either to their *Biſhops Suffagrans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commiſſaries*,

missaries, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay Lords; *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, *&c.* Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalty, by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

Since the *Reformation*, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly loyal and true to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud*'s Case to be so, for their Manner of Trial for Life.

Primo Eliz. Chap. 2. it is expresly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that Particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or a Journey.

Every Bishop may, by Statute Law, qualify as many Chaplains as a Duke; *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to a *Bishop*, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresy*, which touches a Man's Life; and made the Offences of *Parricide* and *Episcopacide* equal; *viz.* Petit-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quandam dignitate cæteris anteponendus, quia ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the *Imperial* and *Capital* City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expresly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been a long Time an *Armed Knight*

Knight holding in one Hand a naked *Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath alſo at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Biſhoprick by the King

In the fifth Place, by Virtue of the forementioned Statute, is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and ſo ſtiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry* VIII. though ſoon after that Earldom was otherwiſe diſpoſed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbiſhop's Mandates for Convocation, *&c.* which Office belongs to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the Vacancy of both thoſe other Sees of *London* and *Wincheſter*.

After theſe five aforenamed, all the other Biſhops take Place according to the Seniority of their Conſecration.

Next follow *Suffragan-Biſhops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom belong diverſe conſiderable Privileges.

For eaſing the Biſhop of ſome Part of his Burden, as the Number of *Chriſtians* waxed great, or the Dioceſe was large, there was ordained, in the Primitive Times, *Chorepiſcopi*, *Suffragans*, or *Subſidiary Biſhops*.

Suffragan-Biſhops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry* VIII. ſtill in Force, are to be only of theſe Towns following:

The *Suffragan-Biſhop* for the Dioceſe of *Canterbury* muſt be at *Dover only*; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colcheſter*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Wincheſter*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Iſle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leiceſter*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipſwich*; for *Saliſbury*, at *Shaftſbury*, *Melton* and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgenorth*; for *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at *Shrewſbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carliſle*, at *Penrith*. Theſe only to be the Sees of *Biſhops-Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed than ſo many to each Dioceſe as above-mentioned. In publick Aſſemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm.

In every Cathedral-Church in *England* there are a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, as *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from Δέκα; becauſe anciently ſet over ten Canons at the leaſt; who is ſometimes ſtiled *Alter Epiſcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Arch-deacon*, who, tho' a *Preſbyter* himſelf, is ſo named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Biſhop.

Dean and Chapter.] The Dean and ſome of the Prebends are, upon the Biſhop's Summons, to aſſiſt him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of obſtinate

ſtinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in ſuch like weighty Affairs in the Church.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Biſhops; the King firſt ſending forth his *Letter Miſſive* to the Chapter; they electing, and the King granting his Royal Aſſent, the Biſhop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to inſtal him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppreſſion of *Abbies*, or *Priories*, transformed by *Henry* VIII. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a ſhorter Courſe inſtalled by Virtue of the King's Letters-Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In moſt of the old Foundations the Prebendaries are of two Sorts; ſome are Canons, or Reſidentiaries, who, with their own Dean, make one Body, or College, or Corporation: Theſe are what they call the leſſer Chapter; and ſome are *Minor* Prebendaries, who have each his own ſeparate Eſtate, or Corpſe: They are not obliged to Reſidence, only to preach upon certain Days; they have a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the leſſer Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the Prebendaries of all Sorts.

Note, That the Canons in theſe old Foundations cannot regularly be made ſo, unleſs they are firſt *Minor* Prebendaries.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quaſi pars vel portio præbenda.*

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *Engliſh* Church may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are ſixty in all *England:* Their Office is to viſit two Years in three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe: Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon* is, upon the Biſhop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Poſſeſſion of all the Profits belonging thereto

Many *Archdeacons*, and ſome *Prebendaries*, in old Foundations, have by Preſcriptions their Courts and Officials as *Biſhops* have: Whereof more hereafter.

Rural-Deans.] After the *Archdeacons* are the *Archipreſbyters*, or *Rural Deans*, ſo called perhaps at firſt for their Overſight of ten Pariſh-Prieſts, but now ſeldom created or uſed.

Pariſh-Prieſts, or Rectors.] Next are to be conſidered the *Prieſts* of every particular Pariſh, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unleſs the Predial Tithes are impropriated, and then they are ſtiled *Vicars, quaſi vice fungentes Rectorum.* Their Office is to take Care of all the Pariſhioners Souls; to chaſtiſe the

the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obſtinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schiſmaticks, reconcile Differences among Neighbours; to read duly Divine Service; to adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, and to Preach, if the Biſhop ſhall think fit; to Viſit the Sick; to Marry; to Bury; to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing; to keep a Regiſter of all the Marriages, Chriſtenings, and Burials that ſhall happen within the Pariſh.

Laſtly, *Deacons*, whoſe Office was to take Care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, aſſiſt the Prieſt at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, *&c.*

In *England* are two *Archbiſhops*, twenty-four *Biſhops*, no *Suffragan Biſhops* at preſent, twenty-ſix *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, ſixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural-Deans*, and about 9,700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, beſides *Curates*, who, for certain Stipends, aſſiſt ſuch *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Biſhopricks* and moſt *Deaneries*, are only in the King, in whom is alſo the Donation of moſt of the beſt *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of ſeveral great, and very many ſmall *Parſonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Viſitation of the *Biſhops* and *Archbiſhops*; yet there are ſome *Donatives* and *Free-Chapels* which are ſubject to the Viſitation only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Juriſdiction of any *Biſhop*.

Next are the *Church-Wardens*, whoſe Office is to ſee that the Church be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons; that the *Church-yard* be ſufficiently bounded or encloſed; that there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; to enquire after, to admoniſh and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Pariſhioners; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Biſhop*. The *Church-Wardens* are elected every *Eaſter*-Week, uſually by the Parſon and Pariſhioners, if they ſo agree; if not, then one by the Parſon, and the other by the Pariſhioners.

There are alſo in greater Pariſhes joined with the *Church-Wardens*, *Teſtes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to aſſiſt the *Church-Wardens* in Enquiries into the Manner of inordinate Livers, and in preſenting Offenders at Viſitations.

Laſtly, the *Sacriſtan*, corruptly called the *Sexton*, or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be choſen by the *Parſon* only; he ought to be twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and ſing: His Office is to ſerve at Church the *Prieſt*, *Curate*, and *Church-Wardens*.

Note, Where the Office of the *Clerk* and *Sexton* are distinct, the Minister chooses the former, the People the latter.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Ecclesiastical *Courts of* England; *and first of the* Convocation.

FOR the Church's *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*; which is summoned in Manner following:

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each *Province*, requiring him to summon all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean-Provincial*; first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like Manner to cite all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place and such a Day prefixed in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the Inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like Manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans* and *Archdeacons* to appear personally, and the *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate Churches*, and Inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their *Proctors* to the Place, and at the Day appointed; to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, from whence they are, by the Archbishop, prorogued or adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Bishops assembled in the Chapel of *Henry* VII. and the lower House in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*. [They have of late been adjourned to the *Chapter-House* in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*; but I think they have not been allowed to sit and do Business above once since the Reign of Queen *Anne*; so that this Part of our Constitution is in a manner lost.]

The Higher House of *Convocation*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper End of a great Table, and the Bishops on each Side of the same Table, all at the Opening

Opening of a Convocation, in their ſcarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbiſhop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Biſhops with *Minever*,

The Lower Houſe conſiſts of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Dioceſe, in all 166 Perſons, *viz.* 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks, repreſenting the Dioceſan Clergy.

The firſt Day, both Houſes being aſſembled, the Archbiſhop preſides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the Lower Clergy being required by the moſt Reverend, chooſe them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they preſent him to the Upper Houſe by one or two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Perſon makes another Speech in *Latin*. Laſtly, the Archbiſhop anſwers it in the ſame Language, and with the Conſent of the Biſhops, approves of the Perſon.

The major Vote in each Houſe prevails.

All the Members of both Houſes of *Convocation* have the ſame Privileges for themſelves and menial Servants as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbiſhop of *York* at the ſame Time may hold at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like Manner; and, by conſtant Correſpondence, debate and conclude of the ſame Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*: But the Northern Province is by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they obliged to debate upon any thing but what the Southern Province has before determined.

All *Suffragan-Biſhops* and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Privileges, ſome by themſelves, others by Proxy, or by Repreſentatives, to ſit and vote in the Lower Houſe of *Convocation*.

Court of DELEGATES.

FOR Civil Affairs, that concern the Church, the higheſt Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Juriſdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *Henry* VIII. That it ſhall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in caſe of Defect of Juſtice in the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majeſty in his Courts of *Chancery*; and that upon ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great-Seal ſhall be directed to certain Perſons particularly deſign'd for that Buſineſs; ſo that from the higheſt Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*; and beyond this to none other, except to the Houſe of Lords

To this Court belongs a ſtanding Regiſter, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next Day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in the common Courſe:

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth, grant a *Commiſſion* of *Review* under the *Broad-Seal.*

In this College alſo uſually reſides the *Vicar-General* belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianſhip of the Spiritualities of every Biſhop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Epiſcopal Power and Juriſdiction by his *Vicar-General.*

The Archbiſhop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbiſhops, and every Biſhop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and an Eccleſiaſtical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which, for the moſt Part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, alſo a Regiſter and Proctors exercent in the ſame; and that before the Vicar-General and Chancellors of the Biſhops are triable all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes within their reſpective Dioceſes, except Letters of Requeſt be granted by the Dioceſan-Biſhop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party, to ſue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note alſo, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the reſpective Archbiſhops and Biſhops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the reſpective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Juriſdiction, touching ſuch Affairs as belong to the ſame.

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Weſtminſter*, and in every *Term* there are ſeveral Court-Days in every of theſe Courts, which for the moſt part are fixed and known by the preceding Holy-days, Saints-days, and the reſt are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis.*

Next to the Court of *Delegates* are the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where any Eccleſiaſtical Suits between any Perſons within his Province, may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided.

Court of Arches.

Amongſt them, the higheſt Court is the *Court of Arches*, ſo called from the Arched Church and Tower of St. *Mary-le-Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge

Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Juriſdiction over a Deanery conſiſting of 13 Pariſhes within *London*, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs diverſe Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil-Law, 2 Regiſters, and 34 Proctors.

The Judge of this Court ſitteth alone, without any Aſſeſſors; and heareth and determineth all Cauſes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is neceſſary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Regiſter*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, ſet down the Judge's Decrees, regiſter the Acts of the Court, and ſend them in Books to the Regiſtry.

The Office of the *Regiſter* of the Court is by himſelf, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations and Exhibits of Witneſſes, file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Perſons cited to appear.

Thoſe that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law in one of the Univerſities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to Practiſe for one whole Year after ſuch Admittance.

The Manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court with three low Reverences, and preſent him with a ſhort *Latin* Speech, and the Reſcript of the Archbiſhop; then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and ſome other preſcribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court aſſigned unto him, either *à dextris*, or *ſiniſtris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Miniver Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Proceſs of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *L. L. D. Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*.

The

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are all in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Court it is.

Court of Audience.

THE *Court of Audience* is wherever the Archbiſhop avocates a Cauſe to his own Hearing, and meddleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Conſecrations* of Biſhops, Admiſſion and Inſtitution into Benefices, diſpenſing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative *Court.*

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth Eſtates fallen by Will, or by Inteſtates; ſo called, becauſe the Archbiſhop, *Jure Prærogativæ ſuæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the Time of Death had 5 *l.* or above in ſeveral Dioceſes: And theſe Courts hath alſo the Archbiſhop of *York*.

The Judge of this Court's Title, is *Curiæ Prærogativæ Cant. Magiſter, Cuſtos, ſive Commiſſarius.*

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbiſhop.

This Court is kept in the ſame Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next Day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Conſiſtory of St. *Paul*'s.

The Judge is attended by the Regiſter and his Deputy, who ſets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records; all original Wills and Teſtaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the *Prerogative-Office*, now kept in *Doctors-Commons* near St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; where, for a moderate Fee, one may ſearch for, and have a Copy of any ſuch Teſtament made ſince the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in ſeveral Places of *London* were then burnt and deſtroyed. Under the Regiſter are ſix Clerks, ſeverally appointed for ſuch and ſuch reſpective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are likewiſe in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Court of Peculiars.

LAſtly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Pariſhes lying in ſeveral Dioceſes, and exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of thoſe Dioceſes, and are peculiarly

ly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Province there are 57 ſuch *Peculiars*.

BISHOP'S *Court*.

BEſides theſe Courts, ſerving for the whole Province, every Biſhop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Dioceſe, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Eccleſiaſticus, & Epiſcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being ſkilled in *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, ſits there as a Judge; and if his Dioceſe be large, he hath in ſome more remote Place a Commiſſary, whoſe Authority is only in ſome certain Place of the Dioceſe, and ſome certain Cauſes limited to him by the *Biſhop* in his *Commiſſion*; and theſe are called *Conſiſtory-Courts*.

ARCHDEACON'S *Court*.

MOreover, the *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Juriſdiction, where ſmaller Differences ariſing within his Limits are pleaded. Alſo the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Cauſes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Laſtly, There are certain *Peculiar Juriſdictions* belonging to ſome certain *Pariſhes*, eſpecially in ſome Prebendal-Churches, where the Corpſes of ſome Prebends in old Foundations are ſituated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt ſometimes from the Archdeacon's Juriſdiction, and ſometimes from the Biſhop's, are ſubjected to their reſpective Prebendaries.

CAUSES *belonging to* Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

CAuſes belonging to *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, are *Blaſphemy, Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, Hereſy, Schiſm*, [As to Hereſy and Schiſm, they have not been permitted to take Cognizance of theſe Matters for many Years.] *Ordinations, Inſtitution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General Baſtardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtration, Simony, Inceſt, Fornication, Adulteries, Sollicitations of Chaſtity, Penſions, Procurations*, &c. The Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of *England*.

The Laws and Conſtitutions whereby the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* doth ſtand, and the *Church of England* is governed, are firſt *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; alſo the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of ſeveral holy *Biſhops of Rome* in its purer Times, which

which the Kings of *England*, from Time to Time, have admitted.

Next, our own *Conſtitutions* made anciently in ſeveral *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*, or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen.* VIII. of Force in *England*, ſo far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the King's *Prerogative*: Then the Canons made in *Convocation*, of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority: Alſo in ſome Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Eccleſiaſtical Affairs: And, laſtly, diverſe Cuſtoms not written, but yet in Uſe beyond the Memory of Man: And where theſe fail, the Civil-Law takes Place.

The Manner of Trials by theſe Laws and Cuſtoms are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus: Firſt goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Libel* and *Anſwer*; then by *Proofs*, *Witneſſes* and *Preſumptions* the Matters are argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Law* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge paſſeth, and, upon that, *Execution*. And this is the Manner of trying *Eccleſiaſtical Civil Cauſes*; but *Eccleſiaſtical Criminal Cauſes* are tried by Way of *Accuſation* or *Denunciation*: The firſt, when ſome one takes upon him to prove the Crime; the ſecond, when the *Church-Wardens preſent*, and are not bound to prove, becauſe it is preſumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of *Puniſhments* inflicted upon Offenders by theſe Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Courts, according to the aforeſaid Laws and Authorities, ſee *Book* III. *Tit. Puniſhment*.

Before *William the Conqueror* there were no Eccleſiaſtical Courts, properly ſo called in *England*; for anciently the Biſhops ſat in Judgment together with the Secular Judges on the ſame *Tribunal*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the CIVIL *Government of* England; *and firſt, of the Great Officers of the Crown.*

NExt to the *King* and *Princes of the Blood*, are reckoned the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, whereof there are Nine; the *Lord High-Steward* of *England*, the *Lord High-Chancellor*, the *Lord High-Treaſurer*, the *Lord Preſident of the King's Council*, the *Lord Privy-Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High-Conſtable*, the *Earl-Marſhal*, and the *Lord High-Admiral*.

High-Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the *Lord High-Steward* of *England*, or *Vice-Roy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports in the *Saxon* Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in *French*, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichi Drosset*; that is, *Regni Vice Rex*, in *Sweden*, and the *Stadtholder* in *Denmark*, who is also called *Vice-Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; for his Office was *supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediatè post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry* of *Bolinbroke* (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of *Lancaster*, *John* of *Gaunt*) afterwards King of *England*; since which Time they have been made only *pro hâc vice*, to officiate at a *Coronation*; by Virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court in the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient *High-Stewards* were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth. During his Stewardship he bears a White Staff in his Hand; and the Trial being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office ends.

Lord-Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord High-Chancellor*, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are sign'd, if well, or cancell'd, where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines a-cross like Cross-bars or Lettices, called in *Latin Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellos*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the *Church* from the *Chancel*.

Dignity.] He is, after the King and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs, (there being now no Lord High-Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great-Seal*, to judge not according to Common-Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience*, or *Reason*; to bestow all Ec-

clesiastical

cleſiaſtical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Cauſes, he was formerly often a Clergyman.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People poor and rich, after the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, and truly to *counſel* the King; to keep ſecret the King's Counſel, nor ſuffer, ſo far as he may, the *Right* of the *Crown* to be diminiſh'd, *&c.* This high Office is in *France, durante vitâ*; but here 'tis *durante benè placito Regis.*

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l. per Annum*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200 *l. per Annum* more for his Attendance there: The Whole is now above 7000 *l.* [Of late Years few have accepted this Office without receiving a large Sum from the Crown on their Entrance upon it, and a Penſion of four or five Thouſand Pounds a Year for Life on their being diſmiſſed from this high Station. They are uſually continued in it about ſeven Years.]

Creation.] The *Lord-Chancellor* and the *Lord-Keeper* are the ſame in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the *Keepers* are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli ſibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath only; the *Lord-Chancellor* hath beſides a Patent.

Lord-Treaſurer.] The third great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord High-Treaſurer of* England, who receives this high Office by a Delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante benè placito Regis.*

Anciently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treaſury. [Since the Revolution this Office hath generally been under the Management of ſeveral Commiſſioners, called Lords of the Treaſury, as it is at preſent.]

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the *Lord-Chancellor.*

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whoſe Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer.* He hath alſo the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Impoſts, Cuſtome, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the Officers of the Cuſtoms in all the Ports of *England.*

He hath the Nomination of the *Eſcheators* in every County; and in ſome Caſes, by Statute, is to appoint a Meaſurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He, with others joined in Commiſſion with him, or without, letteth *Leaſes* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Perſons of Quality, to have their Wine *Cuſtom-free.*

The ancient annual Salary of the *Lord High-Treaſurer* of *England*, was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l. per Annum.*

Lord-

Lord-President.] The fourth great Officer named in the Statute 31 *Hen.* VIII. is the *Lord-Preſident* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King *John*'s Time, and was uſually called *Conſiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propoſe Buſineſs at Council-Table, and then to report to the King ſeveral Tranſactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great-Seal, *durante bene placito*.

Lord-Privy-Seal.] The fifth great Officer is the *Lord-Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whoſe Hands paſs all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons ſigned by the King, before they come to the Great-Seal of *England*; alſo diverſe other Matters, as for the Payment of Money, *&c.* which do not paſs by the Great-Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council, and beſides his Oath of *Privy-Counſellor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord-Privy-Seal*.

His Salary is 1500 *l. per Annum*.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord-Preſident* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Richard* II. and then ranked among the chief Perſons of the Realm.

Chamberlain.] The ſixth great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord Great-Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbiſhop, or Biſhop, when they do their Homage, or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have 40 Ells of *Crimſon Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riſeth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coif*, and *Wearing-Cloths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coif*, *Gloves* and *Linnen* to be uſed by the King upon that Occaſion; alſo the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe-Royal* and *Crown*, and to undreſs and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to ſerve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to waſh his Hands, and to have the Baſon and Towels for his Fees, *&c.*

Moreover, to this Great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the *Houſe of Lords* in the Time of *Parliament*; and to that End he hath an Appartment near the *Lords Houſe*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Weſtminſter*. He alſo iſſueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting, and furniſhing of *Weſtminſter-Hall* againſt *Coro-*

nations and *Trials* of Peers in Parliament-time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black-Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher*, and *Door-keepers* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword* of *State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right-hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards* and *Court of Requests* are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoy'd by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the Time of *Henry* I. by an *Estate Tail*, or *Inheritance*; but in the two last Coronations, by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance* from a Daughter and Heir-General claimed and controverted: But by a late Act he is not to have Precedence of Dukes, but according to his Creation.

Constable.] The seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High-Constable* of *England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham* 1521, and the last *High-Constable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject: But since, upon Occasion of Coronation, and at solemn Trials by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsey*, 1631, was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*) there is created *pro illâ vice*, a *Lord High-Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl-Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes Place of the *Earl-Marshal*.

Earl-Marshal.] The eighth Great Officer of the Crown is the *Earl-Marshal* of *England:* In *French*, *Mareschal*, and used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses, are different. *Mareschal*, when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Frantic* Word, denoting *Great* and *Honourable*, and *Scalc*, a *Servant*. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scalc*, as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common-Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil-Law.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marshalsea*.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now [though of late he has held several Courts at *Doctors-Commons*, to enquire into the Right several

People

People had assumed of bearing Arms.] and has been long hereditary in the House of *Norfolk*: For the first Duke of *Somerset* of the present Family, was Earl-Marshal in 1553.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High-Admiral of* England.

The Learned *du Fresne* says, this Word was borrowed from the *Saracens*, first by the *Sicilians*, and afterwards by other Christian Nations.

The Patent of the *Lord-Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus; *Magnæ Britanniæ, & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calesiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitaniæ, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the *Lord High-Admiral* of *England* is by the King entrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. [This Office also is usually in Commission. At present the Commissioners are stiled *Lords* of the Admiralty.] He is that High Officer, or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World; all Things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord-Admiral* hath a Power to commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rear-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular *Coasts*; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; *Commissioners* or Judges for exercising *Justice* in the *Court of Admiralty*, to imprison, release, *&c.*

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High-Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom, all *Penalties* and *Amerciaments* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore; in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, Condemn'd, Out-law'd, or Horned. Moreover, all *Waifs*, *Stray-Goods*, *Wrecks* of *Sea*, *Deodands*, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson* and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Manours* adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal-Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

CHAP. X.

Of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Aſſembly, called the *Privy-Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary Way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his *Privy-Council*; and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controverſies of great Importance, ſometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in ſome difficult Caſes, were not wont to give Judgment until they had firſt conſulted the *King*, or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, have oftentimes left Matters of high Moment to the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition better able to tranſact ſome State-Affairs than all the Lords and Commons together.

At preſent the King and his *Privy-Council* take cognizance of few or no Matters that may well be determin'd by the known Laws and ordinary Courts of Juſtice, but only conſult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Complaint, and ſudden Emergencies. [*Ireland* and the Plantations are ſtill very much under the Influence of the Privy-Council,]

A Privy-Counſellor, though but a Gentleman, ſhall have Precedence of all Knights Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viſcounts.

The Subſtance of their Oath is, That they ſhall, according to their Power and Diſcretion, truly, juſtly, and evenly counſel and adviſe the King in all Matters to be treated in his Majeſty's Council; That they ſhall keep ſecret the King's Counſel, *&c.*

By Force of this Oath, and the Cuſtom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counſellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor ſo long, unleſs the King pleaſeth.

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publiſh Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common-Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this moſt Honourable Council are ſuch as the King of his own free Will and meer Motion ſhall pleaſe

to chooſe, and are commonly Men of the higheſt Rank, eminent for Eſtates, Wiſdom, Courage, Integrity, &c.

They are all to wait on his Majeſty, and at Council-Board to ſit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majeſty preſides.

At all Debates the loweſt delivers his Opinion firſt, and the King laſt of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of Debate.

A Council is ſeldom or never held without the Preſence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whoſe Office and Dignity, much more conſiderable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the End of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office ſhould be diſcharged by two Perſons, both of equal Authority, and both ſtiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In thoſe Days, and ſome while after, they ſat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Buſineſs in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and ſtood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table until the Secretaries had gone through with their Propoſals. But Queen *Elizabeth* ſeldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counſellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever ſince; and a Council is ſeldom or never held without the Preſence of one of them at the leaſt,

Their Employment being of extraordinary Truſt and Multiplicity, renders them moſt conſiderable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occaſion requires; and of the Subject alſo, whoſe Requeſts and Deſires are for the moſt part lodged in their Hands, to be repreſented to the King, and always to make Diſpatches thereupon, according to his Majeſty's Anſwers and Directions.

The Correſpondence with all Parts of *Great-Britain* is, without Diſtinction, managed by either of the Secretaries, relating to the Church, the Army, the Militia, Grants, Pardons, Diſpenſations, &c. But as for the Foreign Affairs, all the Nations which have Intercourſe of Buſineſs with *Great-Britain*, are by them divided into two Provinces, the *Northern*, and *Southern*; of which the *Northern* is uſually under the Junior Secretary, and contains *Scandinavia*, &c. The *Southern* under the Senior, and contains *Flanders*, *France*, &c.

They have this ſpecial Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Perſons of the ſame Degree, tho' otherwiſe by their Creation ſome of them might have Right to precede him; and a

Knight, in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their ſeveral Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houſes, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and thoſe that attend upon it. They have alſo Board-Wages.

Their ſettled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Penſion, is 2000 *l. Sterling per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own Choice, and have no Dependance upon any other Power or Perſon beſides themſelves.

The Secretaries of State have the Cuſtody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Uſe and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, conſtantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein here are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare ſuch Things as are to paſs the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

Theſe have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Penſion is 200 *l.* yearly. Their Office is in *White-Hall.* They wait by Months, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whereſoever it removes, and, by Warrant from the King, prepares ſuch Bills or Letters for the King to ſign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants either prepared by the King's learned Council at Law, or by themſelves, for the King's Hand, when ſign'd, are returned, and there tranſcribed again, and that Tranſcript is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and ſeal'd, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for iſſuing out a Privy-Seal upon it; yet Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treaſury, from whence the firſt Warrant iſſues counter-ſigned by the Lord-Treaſurer: But when the Nature of the Grant requires the paſſing the Great-Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to paſs the Great-Seal; as the *Signet* was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant. But in all three Offices, *&c.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is tranſcribed. So all which paſſes from the King hath theſe ſeveral Ways of being conſidered before perfected.

There are alſo four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be ſeen in *Stat.* 27 of *Hen.* VIII. worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath

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in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's Publick Miniſters abroad, and generally all the Papers and Diſpatches that paſs through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are, or ought to be, from Time to Time, tranſmitted into this Office, and here remain, diſpoſed by way of a Library, within his Majeſty's Palace of *White-Hall.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the PARLIAMENT *of* ENGLAND, *and therein of the Perſons ſummoning, the Manner of the Summons, the Perſons ſummoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Paſſing of Bills in either Houſe, the Paſſing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Diſſolving of Parliaments,* &c.

BEfore the Conqueſt, the Great Council of the King conſiſting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or elſe *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons*, in their own Tongue, *Wittena-Gemot*, the Council, or Aſſembly of the *Sages*, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Aſſembly. After the Conqueſt, about the Beginning of King *Edward* I. ſome ſay, in the Time of *Hen.* I. it was called by the *French* Word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, ſtill conſiſting (as diverſe great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* III. The Commons alſo were called to ſit in Parliament; for diverſe Authors preſume to ſay, the firſt Writs to be found in Records, ſent forth to ſummon them, bear Date 49 *Henry* III. above 400 Years ago. Yet ſome Antiquaries are of Opinion, that long before, nothing of Moment, wherein the Lives or Eſtates of the Common People of *England* were concerned, ever paſſed without their common Conſent.

None but the King hath Authority to ſummon a Parliament; in the King's Abſence out of the Realm, the *Cuſtos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth ſummon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the ſame.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in Time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in Time of War: There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do; his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds.

A Parliament is summon'd in Manner following: Fifty Days at least before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *Cum Advisamento Consilii sui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Consilium.*

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter, or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain Time and Place to treat and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, *&c.*

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County to summon the People to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Henry* VI. That none should have any Suffrages in the Election of Knight of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40*s.* (which, 'till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was more than 20*l.* is now) yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *Englishmen*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representative; Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are some who have 1000*l.* a Year, have no Voice in the Electi- of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statute of *Henry* VI. They ought to be native *Englishmen*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien, or Denizen, none of the 12 Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-Man to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

To the Legality of Sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, that a Man should be of full Age, that is, 21 Years old at least.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileged, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons,

Perſons, together with all their neceſſary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Impriſonments for Debts, Treſpaſſes, Account or Covenant, all the Time that they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Seſſion, and all the Time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for ſo were the old Words); but they are not privileged from Arreſt for Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of Meeting of this High and Honourable Aſſembly, is in whatſoever City, Town, or Houſe the King pleaſeth; but of later Times it hath uſually been held at the King's ancient Palace at *Weſtminſter*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chapel of St. *Stephen*.

The Manner of Sitting in the LORDS HOUSE *is thus:*

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath uſually been only at the Opening of Parliaments, or at the Paſſing of Bills, or at ſolemn Debates, as ſome Kings, and particularly her late Majeſty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right-hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left-hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's Right-hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, firſt the King's Vicar-General in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtick, in caſe his Majeſty ſhall, as *Henry* VIII. did, create any ſuch; and then next to him, on the ſame Form, the Two Archbiſhops; below theſe, on another Form, the Biſhops of *London, Durham*, and *Wincheſter*; then all the reſt of the Biſhops ſit according to the Priority of their Conſecration.

On the King's Left-hand, upon Forms are placed the *Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Preſident of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy-Seal*; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except thoſe of the Royal Family.

On the ſame Side ſit the *Dukes, Marquiſſes*, and *Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the firſt Form a-croſs the Houſe, below the Wool-Sacks, ſit the *Viſcounts*, and upon the next Form the *Barons*, all in Order.

The *Great-Chamberlain*, the *Conſtable*, the *Marſhal*, the Lord *Admiral*, the *Great Maſter*, or *Lord-Steward*, the King's *Chamberlain*, ſit above all other of the ſame Degree of Nobility with themſelves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Henry* VIII. *N.* 10. and the chief Secretary, being a *Baron*, ſhall ſit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned

Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops* not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers sit according to the Order of their Creation.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of State, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord-Speaker* of the Lords House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the King's *Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery*: These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation.

The *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*, whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other records all Things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same, sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first *Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a Crier without, and a *Serjeant at Mace* always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand 'till the King gives them Leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done, by all that enter into the King's *Presence-Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered 'till the Chancellor, or Keeper, signify to them the Leave of the Lords.

The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair, or Seat, fixed towards the upper End thereof; and the *Clerk*, with his Assistant, sits near him at the Table, just below the *Speaker*'s Chair. The Members of the *House of Commons* never had any Robes, as the *Lords* ever had, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear Gowns, as Professors of the Law in Term-time do; and the four Members of the City of *London*, the first Day of every new Parliament wear Scarlet-Gowns, and sit altogether on the Right-hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*.

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning; only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, and *Sundays*, it hath not been usual to assemble, but upon the most urgent Occasions. The *Speaker* always adjourns the House to Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as the

the Houſe agrees to adjourn to; though the Houſe ſeldom meets 'till Twelve.

Upon the Day prefix'd by the King in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in Perſon; if to *Weſtminſter*, where Paliaments of late Years have conſtantly been held, at his Arrival there, twenty-one Great Guns on the other Side of the River of *Thames* are diſcharged, as they are again at his Majeſty's Return from the Houſe of Lords; in the Room next to which, called the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the Houſe of Lords by the *Lord Great-Chamberlain*; where being ſeated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he ſends for the Commons by the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, who at the Bar of the Houſe makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second and a Third, ſaying, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the King commands this Honourable Houſe to attend him immediately in the Houſe of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws; and the Commons forthwith attending his Majeſty in the Houſe of Lords, are, in the King's Name, by the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, commanded to chooſe them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their own Houſe, make Choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day appointed, they preſent to the King; and if approved of by his Majeſty ſitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he petitions his Majeſty, That the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *free Acceſs to his Majeſty, Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe, and Freedom from Arreſts*. After which the King makes his Speech in both Houſes, the whole Houſe of Commons being preſumed to be at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords.

The Manner of chooſing the Speaker is, That any Member of the Houſe, ſtanding up in his Place, and making a ſhort introductory Speech, moves, that ſuch a Member of the Houſe as he then names, may take the Chair; and being ſeconded in that Motion by ſome other Member of the Houſe, if no Conteſt happen, they lead the Perſon ſo named from his Seat to the Bar of the Houſe, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up the Houſe to the Chair; where being placed, he ſtands up, and returns his Thanks to the Houſe for the Honour they have done him, and modeſtly acknowledges his Inability to perform ſuch a Truſt, deſires the Houſe would make Choice of ſome more able Perſon; which being diſapproved, he ſubmits to their Pleaſure; and after receiving the Directions of the Houſe, about the uſual Requeſts to be made at his appearing before the King, adjourns to the Day appointed for that Purpoſe; which being come, the Uſher of the *Black-Rod* being ſent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addreſſes himſelf to the Speaker: But if a Conteſt happens

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about the Choice of a Speaker, ſome other Perſons being moved for, and ſeconded as before, it is determined by a Queſtion, as in a Committee of the whole Houſe, by changing Sides, the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons putting the Queſtion.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the Choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the Houſe of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Preſence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is uſually the Lord-Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold. If the Parliament ſit at *Weſtminſter*, the ſaid Oaths are taken in the Room called the *Court of Wards*; and ſince the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by Act of Parliament, the 1ſt of *William* and *Mary*; and after the Choice of a Speaker, do, in the Houſe, at the Table, take the ſaid Oaths again, and declare and ſubſcribe their Opinions againſt the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs; which Teſt the Lords alſo are now obliged to take, before they can ſit and debate upon any Affair whatſoever.

Note alſo, That all the Members are obliged, beſides the other Oaths and Teſts, to abjure the Pretender in the Houſe, before they can give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houſes of Parliament are diverſe and diſtinct one from another.

The *Lords Houſe*, not only jointly with the *King* and the *Commons*, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but alſo judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, eſpecially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magiſtrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The *Lords* that conform not to the *Proteſtant* Religion, no longer ſit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lord's Houſe*, by *Stat.* 30 *Car.* II.

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have their Privilege, that if by reaſon of Sickneſs, or other Buſineſs, they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their ſtead. But at the Beginning of every Parliament, ſuch Lords as would make their *Proxies*, are obliged to enter them in Perſon.

The *Commons* alſo have the ſame Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons Houſe*, becauſe from them doth ariſe the greater Part of the Monies; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money-Bill.

The Commons have the Privilege to impeach publick Delinquents, even in the higheſt Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The

The *Houſe of Commons* is the *Grand Inqueſt* of the Realm, ſummon'd from all Parts to preſent publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redreſſed and puniſh'd by them; and to this Purpoſe the *Lords* ſit in their Robes on the Bench cover'd, as Judges do in other Judicatures; they ſwear and examine Witneſſes, and at length paſs Sentence, whilſt the Members of the *Commons Houſe* ſtand bare at the Bar of the *Lords Houſe* (which yet the *Commons* of late have refus'd to do) produce Witneſſes, manage Evidences, *&c.*

Note, *That although every Member of the* Commons Houſe *be choſen to ſerve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he ſerves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power abſolute, to conſent or diſſent, without ever acquainting thoſe that ſent him, or demanding their Aſſent, as the* States General *of the* United Netherlands *are obliged to do in many Caſes.*

Altho' the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, becauſe they repreſent there only themſelves, yet all the Commons, both Laity and Clergy, that is, *Procuratore Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expenſas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that is, ſuch Allowance as the King, conſidering the Prices of all Things, ſhall judge meet to impoſe upon the People to pay. In the 17th of *Edward* II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeſſes; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in thoſe Days, as appears by the Prices of all Things, was a conſiderable Sum, in Compariſon to what it is now.

The Manner of Debates, of Paſſing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the Houſe, the Perſon making the Motion, together with ſome others, who ſecond that Motion, are ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; which when ready, ſome one of thoſe Members ſo ordered, preſents the Bill, reading the Order at the Side-Bar of the Houſe, deſiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table; which upon the Queſtion being agreed to, it has a firſt Reading by the Clerk at the Table; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abſtract of the ſaid Bill; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Queſtion, Whether it ſhall have a ſecond Reading, and ſometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it: When the Bill is read a ſecond time, the Queſtion is, Whether it ſhall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole Houſe, if the Bill be of Importance, or otherwiſe to a private Committee, any Member at Pleaſure naming the Perſons to be of that Committee; whoſe Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, is ordered, That they meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and report their Opinion to the Houſe; who accordingly meeting, chooſe their Chairman, and either adjourn

adjourn to ſome other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill; after which the Chairman firſt cauſes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himſelf, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clauſe thereof to the Queſtion, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there muſt be Eight of the Perſons named, regularly to proceed, tho' Five may adjourn. When the Committee have gone through all the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committe, makes his Report at the Side-bar of the Houſe, reading all the Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of theſe Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what Connexion they have therewith, the Clerk having at the Committee writ down what Folio and Line of the Bill thoſe Amendments are to be found; and if any Clauſes have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, and delivered to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauſes, the Speaker putting the Queſtion, Whether they ſhall be read a Second Time? and if agreed to, reads them himſelf; and as many of them as the Houſe agrees to, the Queſtion is put, Whether the Bill ſo amended ſhall be ingroſs'd? that is to ſay, written fair in Parchment, and read the third Time ſome other Day. And then the Speaker, holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Queſtion, whether the Bill ſhould paſs? If the major Part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*; or if in the *Houſe of Lords*, there is writ thereon, *Soit Baille aux Communes*, retaining ſtill in this and ſome other Things about making Laws, the Cuſtom of our Anceſtors, who, after the *Norman* Conqueſt, were generally ſkill'd in the *French* Tongue. When an ingroſſed Bill is read, and any Clauſes referred to be added to it, they muſt be in Parchment engroſſed like the Bill, which are then called *Riders*; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered, after the Manner of Bills, at the Bar of the Houſe, and brought up by the Member who preſents them, and are deliver'd at the Table.

All Meſſages from the *Lords*, as likewiſe all Perſons appearing at the Bar of the Houſe, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the Houſe, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the *Speaker* is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when ſent upon any extraordinary Occaſion into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and *Court of Requeſts*, to ſummon the Members to attend. But when the Houſe reſolves itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Mace is laid under the Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the Houſe uſually ſits.

Forty

Forty Members are requiſite to make a Houſe in the *Houſe of Commons*, and Eight a Committee. The Houſe generally begins with reading ſome Bill unperfected the Seſſions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the ſtanding Orders of the Houſe are read, and Grand Committees appointed to ſit on uſual Days; but of late Years (though they are appointed by every new Parliament) they have not done ſo, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which being no Committee of the whole Houſe, is firſt called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the Houſe, becauſe uſually very numerous, every one of the Houſe having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there muſt be eight to empower the Committee to act. When any Member in the Houſe or Committee ſtands up to ſpeak, he muſt be uncover'd.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed during the ſame Seſſions.

A *Bill* ſent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is uſually (to ſhew their Reſpect) attended with a certain Number of the Members of the Houſe. As they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the *Bill* makes three profound Reverences, ſaying, *The Commons having paſſed an Act, entituled, &c. to which they deſire your Lordſhips Concurrence*; delivers it to the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper*, who for that Purpoſe comes down at the Bar.

A *Bill* ſent down by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is uſually ſent by ſome of the Maſters of *Chancery*, or other Perſon whoſe Place is on the Wool-Sacks (and by none of the Members of the Houſe); and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and deſired it might be there taken into Conſideration. If afterwards it paſs the Houſe, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont aſſentez*. All Meſſages from the *Commons* to the *Lords* are introduced by the *Black-Rod*. All Meſſengers from the *Lords* are introduced by the Sergeant, who, with his Mace on his Shoulder, going on their Right-Hand, they with him make three Bows, as they draw near to the *Speaker*, and then deliver their Meſſage: They do the ſame as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Meſſages of great Importance, the *Lords* make uſe of one or two of the Judges to go to the *Houſe of Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons Houſe* will ſpeak to a Bill, he ſtands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to anſwer again the ſame Day (unleſs perſonally reflected on.) Alſo, if a Bill be debated in the Houſe, no Man may ſpeak to it in one Day above once, unleſs the whole Houſe be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member

Member may reply as oft as he or the Chairman judges it expedient.

If any one, in either Houſe, ſpeaks Words of Offence to the King's Majeſty, or to the Houſe, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*; but if the Offence be very great, he is ſent to the *Tower*, and ſometimes to other Priſons.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing of a Bill, but only to make a ſhort and plain Narrative; nor vote, except the Houſe be equally divided.

In the *Lords Houſe* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puiſné*, or loweſt Baron, and ſo the reſt *ſeriatim*, every one anſwering apart, [*Content*, or *Not content*.] And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *ſemper præſumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a Voice, unleſs he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the *Houſe of Commons* they vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubful whether is the greater Number, then the Houſe divides; and if the Queſtion be to bring any thing into the Houſe, as a Bill, Petition, *&c.* then the *Ay's* go out; but if it be upon any thing the Houſe is once poſſeſſed of, the *No's* go out. Upon all Queſtions where the Houſe divides, the *Speaker* appoints four Tellers, two of each Opinion, who, after they have told thoſe within, place themſelves in the Paſſage betwixt the Bar and Door of the Houſe, and tell the others who went out, and who, 'till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the two Tellers that have the Majority, take the Right Hand, and placing themſelves within the Bar, all four make their Reverences as they advance three times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, ſaying, The *Ay's* that went out are ſo many; the *No's* that ſtaid in, ſo many; and *vice verſâ*: Which the *Speaker* repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Way of dividing is changing Sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left Hand of the Chair, and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill paſs in one Houſe, and being ſent to the other Houſe, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet, the Lords ſitting covered at a Table, the Commons ſtanding bare, where the Buſineſs is debated: If they then agree not, that Buſineſs is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at laſt brought (with all other Bills which have paſſed in both Houſes) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, and being ſeated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according

to his Inſtructions from the King, who hath before maturely conſider'd each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Aſſent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Anſwer is, *Le Roy le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embryo*. If a Private Bill, the Anſwer is, *Soit fait comme il eſt deſire*.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Anſwer is, *Le Roy s' aviſera*, which is taken for an abſolute Denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his Perſonal Preſence, can, by Commiſſion granted to ſome of his Nobles, give his Royal Aſſent to any Bill that requires Haſte.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to his Majeſty, then the Anſwer is, *Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & auſſi le veut*. [As one Deſign of this Work is to acquaint Poſterity with the preſent State of Things, it would be imperfect, if they were not informed, that of late ſuch has been the Harmony between the Crown and both Houſes of Parliament, that the Court hath not been denied any Supplies of Men or Money, or indeed ſcarce any other Demand, ſince the preſent Illuſtrious Houſe has been advanced to the Throne: An Obſervation that cannot be made of any preceding Reigns: By what Arts this has been accompliſhed, Poſterity will underſtand from other Hands.]

The Bill of the King's General Pardon hath but one Reading in either Houſe, for this Reaſon, becauſe they muſt take it as the King will pleaſe to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is paſs'd by the King, the Anſwer is thus; *Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement aſſemblez au nom du tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeſté & prient Dieu vous donner en ſante bonne vie & longe*.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of *Henry* VII. were Paſſed and Enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *Engliſh* only.

The *Adjournments* are uſually made in the *Lords Houſe* by the *Lord-Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, in the *King's Name*, to what other Day the King pleaſeth, and alſo to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as ſometimes hath been done; and then all things already debated or read, in one or both Houſes, continue to the next Meeting in the ſame State they were in before the Adjournment, and ſo may be reſumed. Note, *That this is to be underſtood only of ſuch Adjournments as are in order to a Receſs for ſome time; for in all other Caſes 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each Houſe to adjourn themſelves*, &c.

In like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a Prorogation there is a Seſſion ended; and then the Bills that were almoſt ready in both Houſes for the Royal Aſſent, not having it, muſt, at the Re-aſſembling of the Parliament, begin a-new.

When the King's Pleaſure is to *Prorogue* or *Diſſolve* the Parliament, his Majeſty commonly comes in Perſon, with his Crown on his Head, ſends the *Black-Rod* for all the *Houſe of Commons*

Commons to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*; and then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being the Head of the Parliament, if his Death happen'd during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, ipso facto, *dissolved*. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expresly provided by a solemn Act, *That a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expresly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.*

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have Notice, by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament. Of later Times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

CHAP. XII.

Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil *and* Military *Government of the* King's *Houshold.*

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is usually some Grave, Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his Chapel from all Spiritual. It is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chapel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but, as a Regal Peculiar, exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chapel, namely, a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capellæ*; thirty-two Gentlemen of the Chapel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Houshold, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, *&c.*

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly called *Clerks of the Chapel*, are, with the aforesaid Priest, to perform in the Chapel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, *&c.* One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them

them in the Rules and Art of Muſick, for the Service of the Chapel. Three other of the ſaid Clerks are choſen to be Organiſts.

There are moreover four Officers, a *Serjeant*, two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chapel.

In the King's Chapel thrice every Day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worſhip performed with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and ſhould be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels in *England*.

The King hath alſo his private Oratory, where ſome of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to his Majeſty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord Almoner diſpoſes of the King's Alms, and for that Uſe receives (beſides other Monies allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, *& Bona Felonum de ſe*, to be that way diſpoſed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the King's Diſh to whatſoever poor Man he pleaſes; that is, the firſt Diſh at Dinner, which is ſet upon the King's Table, or inſtead thereof 4 *d. per Diem*. Next he diſtributes to twenty-four poor Men, nominated by the Pariſhioners of the Pariſh adjacent to the King's Palace of Reſidence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer; or inſtead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court-Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, to repeat the Creed and the Lord's-Prayer in the Preſence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord *Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who is alſo to ſcatter new coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King paſſeth through in his Progreſs, to a certain Sum by the Year. Beſides, there are many poor Penſioners, to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, ſuch as are put to Penſion either becauſe they are ſo old that they are unfit for Service, or elſe the Widows of ſuch of his Majeſty's Houſhold Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times: Every one of theſe hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the Lord *High-Almoner* there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Beſides all theſe, the King hath a Clerk of the Cloſet, who is ſome Reverend Divine, whoſe Office is to attend at the King's Right-hand during Divine Service, to reſolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majeſty in his private Oratory or Cloſet, *&c.*

Chaplains.] The King hath alſo 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are uſually eminent Doctors of Divinity; whereof four every Month wait at Court to preach in the Chapels on *Sundays* and other Feſtivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Houſhold, to read Divine Service

before the King out of Chapel daily (as afore-mentioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, *&c.*

In Time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn Manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord-Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean of the Chapel* to preach; on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent *Chaplains*; every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter-Day*, the Lord *High-Almoner*.

Collar and Offering Days.] Twelve Days in the Year being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty, after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner, at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, belong to the Dean of the Chapel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Houshold-days*, upon which the *Byzant*, or Gold, to be offered, is delivered to the King by the Lord-Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-Years-Day*, and *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, in several Purses, are offered by the King: Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, St. *John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offered by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coined by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly called *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James* the First, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one Side the Portraict of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumscribed with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other Side

was

was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humilitatem non despiciet Deus.*

Of the CIVIL *Government of the* KING's *Court.*

Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.

FOR the *Civil Government* of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord-Steward*, called also in the Time of *Henry* the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Houshold*, after the *French* Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since, called *The Lord-Steward of the King's Houshold.*

The State of the King's Houshold is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and observed. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl.*

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber, and Stable, *&c.*

Note, That to the *Lord-Steward* belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the *Oaths* of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the End of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expences*, &c.

The *Lord-Steward* is a *White-Staff Officer*; for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White-Staff*, and at other Times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby discharged all the Officers.

Lord-Chamberlain.] The next Great Officer is the *Lord-Chamberlain*, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the *Gentlemen-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, or of *Beds*, *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, *Messengers*, *Trumpets*, *Drummers*, *Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Serjeants at Arms*, of all the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though he himself is a *Layman.*

Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of

all the King's Stables and Races, or Breed of Horſes, and had heretofore of all the Poſts of *England*. He hath alſo the Power of *Eſcuries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horſes*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's *Stables*; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avener*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's *Breed* of *Horſes*, and for Change of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horſes*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make uſe of any *Horſes*, *Pages*, or *Footmen* belonging to the King's *Stables*.

At any *ſolemn Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Led-Horſe of State*.

The Accompts of the Stables for *Horſe-Meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avener*, being Chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be paſſed and allowed by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under theſe three principal Officers of his Majeſty's Houſhold are almoſt all the other Officers and Servants.

Firſt, Under the *Lord-Steward*, in the Compting-Houſe, the

Treaſurer of the Houſhold,	*Maſter of the Houſhold*,
Comptroller,	*Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth*,
Cofferer,	*Two Clerks Comptrollers*.

It is called the *Compting-Houſe*, becauſe the Accompts for all *Expences* of the King's Houſhold are there taken daily by the *Lord-Steward*, the *Treaſurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Maſter of the Houſhold*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who alſo there make Proviſion for the Houſhold, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing the Servants of the Houſhold.

In the *Compting-Houſe* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Juſtice continually ſitting in the King's Houſe, compoſed of the Perſons laſt mentioned; whereof the three firſt are uſually of the King's Privy-Council. To this Court is committed the Charge and Overſight of the King's Court Royal, for Matters of Juſtice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace* within the *Verge*, whereſoever the Court ſhall reſide, and the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that ſhall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they ſit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-Houſe, bearing, *Vert*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff*, *Argent*, *Saultier*, ſignifying their Power to reward and correct.

Treaſurer of the King's Houſe.] The Treaſurer of the King's Houſe, in the Abſence of the *Lord-Steward*, hath Power, with

with the *Comptroller* and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, to hear and determine Treaſons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the *Verge*, and that by Verdict of the King's Houſhold.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller*'s Office is to Control the Accompts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is alſo a principal Officer, hath a ſpecial Charge and Overſight of other Officers of the Houſe, for their good Demeanor, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants above and below Stairs, and for Proviſions, by Directions and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Maſter of the Houſhold.] The next is the *Maſter of the Houſhold*, whoſe Office is to ſurvey the Accompts of the Houſe.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the *Clerks-Comptrollers*, and ſumm'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Maſter of the Houſhold*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two *Clerks-Comptrollers*, ſit in Judgment with the *Lord-Steward*, *Treaſurer* and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

The *Clerks of the Kitchen* wait upon and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Houſhold-Diets, every other Month, and wait upon foreign Princes, when his Majeſty gives them Entertainment. The chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books*, and Debentures for Salaries, *&c.* and Proviſions and Neceſſaries iſſuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains; with ſeveral other Duties, which oblige him to conſtant Waiting.

The ſecond Clerk waits upon the Diet, as aboveſaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progreſſes, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*.

The OFFICERS *and* SERVANTS *in Ordinary above Stairs.*

THE Lord *Chamberlain*, the *Vice-Chamberlain*, both which are always *Privy-Counſellors*.

The next are the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, of whom theſe Things are worthy to be noted; *viz.*

King *Henry* the Seventh was the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch that inſtituted and eſtabliſhed this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to forty-eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*: Which Eſtabliſhment has ſucceſſively continued in every King and Queen's Reign to this preſent Time. The chief End of their Inſtitution, was to wait and attend on the

King and Queen at Court, in their Diverſions, Progreſſes, and on all emergent Occaſions: Six of theſe Gentlemen are conſtantly appointed by the *Lord-Chamberlain*, with a Nobleman, and the Maſter of the Ceremonies, to accompany all foreign Ambaſſadors from crown'd Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences. At every Coronation, two of theſe Gentlemen, in Ducal Robes, perſonate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all publick Solemnities they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Counſellors (not Peers); and whenever the King is pleaſed to go to the Parliament by Water, two of this Society have Place in the ſame Barge, and likewiſe kneel upon the ſecond Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to interpoſe before them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Truſt, theſe Gentlemen are impowered to execute the King's Verbal Commands, without producing any written Orders; their Perſons and Characters being ſufficient Authority. For Example, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, Cardinal *Wolſey* was arreſted for High-Treaſon by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber without any written Order; the Cardinal obeyed, ſaying, His Perſon was a ſufficient Warrant, after the ſaid Cardinal had refuſed to ſubmit to the Arreſt by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-Bearers, four.

Gentlemen Carvers, four.

Gentlemen Sewers, four.

Theſe were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and their Places honourable, and for that Reaſon they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with conſiderable Perquiſites.

At the Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-Bearer, Carver, and Sewer; there is likewiſe one of each Office who are Aſſiſtants to the Noblemen for that Day, and alſo have Rank in the Cavalcade, *&c.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Chamber were alſo four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy-Lodgings (the Bed-chamber excepted) and the Honour of leading the Queen in the Abſence of the Lord-Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They alſo attend in the Cloſet at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman-Uſher waits.

In the *Preſence-Chamber* there are *Gentlemen-Uſhers* daily Waiters in Ordinary, four; of whom the firſt hath that conſiderable Office of *Black-Rod*, and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lord's-Houſe, and is alſo *Uſher* of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the Houſe of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the Houſe of Commons to attend him in the Houſe of Lords, he always ſends the *Black-Rod*, who is ſo called from a *Black-*

Staff

Staff which he bears in his Hand. To his Cuſtody alſo are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employed in fitting up the Lord's Houſe, before the ſitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that Houſe.

The Office of theſe *Gentlemen-Uſhers* is to wait in the *Preſence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Perſon; and after the Lord-Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey them.

Next are *Gentlemen-Uſhers* Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number Eight.

Theſe wait alſo in the *Preſence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Abſence of the *Gentlemen-Uſhers* Daily-Waiters (to whom they are ſubordinate, and as it were *Deputies*) to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices next below the ſaid Quarter-Waiters.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the firſt is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) *Groom* or *Servant* of the *Long-Robe* or *Veſtment*, he having the Office and Honour to preſent and put on his Majeſty's firſt Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary is 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* conſiſt uſually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whoſe Office in general is, each one in his Turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallat-Bed all Night; and in the Abſence of the Groom of the Stole, to ſupply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-Bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. This High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as in her late Majeſty's, is performed by Ladies, as alſo that of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, who are called Bed-Chamber-Women, and were five in Number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Maſter of the Robes; whoſe Office is to order all his Majeſty's Robes; as thoſe of his Coronation, of St. *George*'s Feaſt, and of Parliament; alſo of all his Majeſty's Wearing-Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, beſet with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (beſides the Great Wardrobe) diverſe Standing Wardrobes at *White-Hall*, *Kenſington*, *Windſor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, &c. whereof there are diverſe Officers.

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Perſon of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends alſo

upon Ambaſſadors, upon Chriſtenings, Maſques, Plays, &c. and is at the Command of the *Lord-Chamberlain*, who hath the diſpoſing of vacant Places. Here are ſix Officers;

One Yeoman of the *Removing Wardrobe*.
Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe*.
Three Pages of the *Wardrobe*.

Under the Maſter of the Robes is

One Clerk of the *Robes* and *Wardrobes*.
One Yeoman.
Three Grooms.
One Page.
One Bruſher.
One Sempſtreſs.
Body Laundreſs,
Starcher.

Keeper of the *Wardrobe* at *White-Hall*.
Keeper of the Standing *Wardrobe* at *Kenſington*.
Neceſſary Women.
Treaſurer of the Chamber.
Comptroller of the Chamber.
Auditor of the Chamber.
Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe.
Other Officers, Four.

Maſter of the Ceremonies.] The Office of *Maſter of the Ceremonies* was inſtituted by King *James* I. for the more honourable Reception of Ambaſſadors and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one Side, under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James*'s Motto, *Beati Pacifici*; and on the other, an Emblem of *War*, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

Under the ſaid *Maſter of the Ceremonies* is an Aſſiſtant, or Deputy; which Office is held during the King's Pleaſure.

Heralds.] Among his Majeſty's Servants in Ordinary, are to be reckoned *The Heralds*.

[*See more concerning theſe in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement about the City of* London.]

Groom-Porter.] The Office of *Groom-Porter*, is to ſee the King's Lodging furniſhed with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Diſputes ariſing at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Maſter of the Revels.] Whoſe Office is to order all Things concerning Comedies and Maſques at Court.

The reſt of the Menial Servants under the ſeveral great Officers of his Majeſty's Houſhold, are found in their reſpective Liſts at the End of the Book.

Some of theſe Officers are not ſubordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of King *James* I. there was many more *Officers*; and to ſeveral *Officers* there belonged many more Perſons, which King *Charles* I. King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. much leſſened, and the late King much more.

Upon

Upon the King are alſo attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Maſters of *Chancery*, the Learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, *&c.*

Of the MILITARY *Government of the King's Court.*

Of the Gentlemen-Penſioners.

AT Home, within the King's Houſe, it is thought fit, that the King's Perſon ſhould have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Preſence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen-Penſioners*, firſt inſtituted by King *Henry* VII.

Their Office is to attend the King's Perſon with their Pole-Axes to and from Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Preſence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodging; as alſo at Great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, St *George*'s *Feaſt*, *Publick Audiences of Ambaſſadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep three double Horſes and a Servant, who is likewiſe to be armed, and ſo are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muſtered by their own Officers; but this laſt Part of the Duty, to which they are ſworn, the King doth diſpenſe withal during Pleaſure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to aſſiſt the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Abſence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are ſworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a Time quarterly, but on *Chriſtmas-day*, *Eaſter-day*, *Whitſunday*, *All-Saints*, St. *George*'s *Feaſt*, the *Coronation-days*, and on extraordinary Occaſions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance, under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewiſe to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at St. *George*'s *Feaſt*; at which Times his Majeſty uſually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two ſuch Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth preſent.

Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole Axes.

Their

Their Arms on Horse-back in Time of War, are Curassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols. They have not appeared armed, either in this or any other manner in the *Army*, in the Memory of Man.

Their Standard borne in Time of War, is *A Cross, Gules, in a Field, Argent.*

Of the YEOMEN *of the Guard.*

AGain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best Quality under the Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary (for every one of them was to be six Foot high). Of later Times they were reduced to 170; but at present there are no more than 100. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind: Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.) with Ribbonds of the King's Colour: One Half of them formerly bore in their Hands Harquebuzes (but ever since the Reign of King *William* the Harquebuzes have been disused) and the other Half, Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, 36 by Day, and 18 to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water, or Land.

Of the TROOPS *of the Houshold.*

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Gardes du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Leibgardy*; and we, *Life-Guard*; that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of 724 Horsemen, Officers included, well arm'd and equipp'd. They are divided into four Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there is now added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers, consisting of 44 Men, Officers included.

Each of these 4 Troops are divided into 4 Squadrons, or Divisions; Two of which, consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always, by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King whersoever he goes near Home; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the four Troops.

Besides

Beſides this, there is a more ſtrict Duty and Attendance weekly on the King's Perſon on Foot, whereſoever he walks, from his Riſing to his going to Bed; and this is performed by one of the four Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King*'s own Perſon, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff*, or *Truncheon*, with a gold Head, engraven with his Majeſty's Cypher and Crown: Near him alſo attends another principal commiſſion'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff* and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occaſions, and at the ſame Time alſo two Brigadiers, having likewiſe *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Diviſion of Grenadiers mounts with a Diviſion of the Troops to which they belong; they go out on ſmall Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel Duty on Foot, and attend the King alſo on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

As to the Precedency of the reſpective Officers of the King's Guards of Horſe, by their Commiſſions the Captains always command as eldeſt Colonels of Horſe; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldeſt Majors of Horſe; the Quarter-Maſters, as youngeſt Captains of Horſe; and amongſt themſelves, every Officer according to the Date of his Commiſſion when on Detachments, but not when the four Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldeſt Troop commands thoſe of equal Rank wirh him in the others, tho' their Commiſſions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the four Troops of Guards his Majeſty's Regiment of Horſe takes Place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horſe, whatſoever Change may be of the Colonel; and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take Place according to the Dates of their Commiſſions.

As to the Foot, the *King*'s own Regiment of Guards takes Place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the firſt Colonel. The *Coldſtream* Regiment takes the next Place, and then all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commiſſions. [The firſt Regiment of Guards conſiſts of three Battalions; the ſecond, or *Coldſtream* Regiment, of two Battalions; beſides which there is now a third Regiment of *Scots* Guards, conſiſting of two Battalions.]

All other Regiments of Horſe or Foot, not of the Guards, taking Place according to their reſpective Seniorities from the Time they were firſt raiſed; and no Regiment loſes its Precedency by the Death, or Removal of its Colonel.

Of Offences *committed within the Verge of the* King's Court.

THE King's *Palace-Royal* is exempted from all Juriſdiction of any Court, Civil, or Eccleſiaſtical, but only of the *Lord-Steward*, and, in his Abſence, of the *Treaſurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Houſhold, with the *Steward* of the *Marſhalſea*, who may, by Virtue of their Office, without Commiſſion, hear and determine all *Treaſons*, *Miſpriſion of Treaſons*, *Murders*, *Manſlaughters*, *Breaches of the Peace*, &c. committed within the King's Court, or Palace, or within 200 Foot of the outward Gate. [But there is no Inſtance of any Trial before theſe Officers for Treaſon or Felony in the Memory of Man]

If any Man preſume to ſtrike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Perſon reſideth, and by ſuch a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right-hand ſhall be ſtruck off, and he committed to perpetual Impriſonment, and fined. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only Striking in the King's Court was puniſhed with Death and Loſs of Goods.

To make the deeper Impreſſion and Terror in Mens Minds for Striking in the King's Court, it hath been ordered, That the Puniſhment for Striking ſhould be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony. In brief thus:

Puniſhment for Striking in the King's Court.

The *Serjeant* of the King's *Wood-yard* brings to the Place of Execution a ſquare Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to faſten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the *Searing-Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to uſe; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officers alſo of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The *Serjeant* of the *Ewry* is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery* ſeared Cloths; the *Maſter-Cook* a ſharp Dreſſer-Knife, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Serjeant* of the *Larder*, 'till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal ſhall be impriſon'd during Life, and fin'd and ranſom'd at the King's Will. [None have been puniſhed in this Manner for many Years for Striking in the Court.]

CHAP. XIII.

Of the CIVIL *Government of* England *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature: And firſt, of the Court of Juſtice call'd the* KING'S-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, the higheſt Court in *England* at Common-Law is the *King's-Bench*; ſo called, becauſe anciently the Sovereign ſometimes ſat there in Perſon on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in his Abſence, or, perhaps, becauſe this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loſs of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, becauſe the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King. Here are handled all *Treaſons*, *Felonies*, *Breach of Peace*, *Oppreſſion*, *Miſgovernment*, &c. This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct Errors in *Facto* and in *Jure* of all the Judges and Juſtices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, real, perſonal, and mixed, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court ſit commonly four grave Reverend Judges, whereof the firſt is ſtiled the *Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench*, [he is alſo ſtiled *Lord Chief-Juſtice of England*, or, by way of Eminence, *the Lord Chief-Juſtice*] and is created not by Patent, but by a ſhort Writ thus: A. B. *Militi ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarum noſtrum Capitalem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quamdiu te bene geſſeris. Teſte meipſo apud* Weſtm.

The reſt of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters Patent in theſe Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus dilectum & fidelem* A. B. *Militem, unum Juſticiariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito noſtro. Teſte*, &c. But ſince the Revolution, their Tenure is like the former.

Theſe Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the Chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe. [In the Reign of King *George* I. the Salaries of the *Chief-Juſtices* and *Chief-Baron* were advanced to 2000*l.* each, and thoſe of the *Puiſné* Judges to 1500*l.* each]

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Juriſdiction.

The

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*; for the Law presumes that the Sovereign is always there in Person.

None may be Judges in this Court, unless he be a Serjeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Serjeant at Law; who, upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn-Coif under his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief-Justice* is very great over all *England*; and even in Parliament-time, the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of capital Crimes.

Secondly, Of the High-Court *of* Chancery.

NExt to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall* is wisely placed this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other. It is *Curia Cancellariæ*; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Latices*, as the East End of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellos* from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law; the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the *Civility* of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting our Writs Mandatory and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the Equitable Part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, secret Uses, *&c.* to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man, especially in three Things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons, for Parliaments and Convocations, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari*, to remove Records and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*. Here are sealed and enrolled Letters-Patents, Treaties and Leagues with foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Majesterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which

which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* Part, are the 6 *Clerks*.

The *Court of Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge; whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently.

Anciently the Lord-Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great-Seal*; but since Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time they hardly differ in any thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the ἀκριβοδίκαιον, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied.

The Manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint; the Witnesses examined in private; the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*; no Jury of twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Masters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, hath twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*: But now all Masters in *Chancery* must be Gentlemen at the Bar.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*; in *Latin Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister, & Rotulorum Custos, sive Præfectus*, so called from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept. It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of these considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*; hath the keeping of the Rolls; hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and in the Absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders by Virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief-Justice of *England*, upon the Second Wool-Sack.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut but only in Term-Time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-Time out of the Term, the Lord-Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in Time of Vacation as well as in Term-Time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery* is 100 *l.* to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall*, with the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-Time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord-Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord-Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many Causes: [Matters of Account are referred to the Masters, and other Things of small Moment, but never the Merits of the Cause.] They have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House, founded at first for the *Converted Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all the Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, give Occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of *Richard* III. the rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the *Six-Clerks-Office*, the Offices of the *Examiners*, three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, and the six Clerks of the *Rolls-Chapel*, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member, and also Commissioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court.] This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-Time, and at all

all Times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now (but anciently, probably, with Hampers) wherein are put all ſealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then thoſe Bags are delivered to *the Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Six-Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Twelve Maſters in *Chancery*, whoſe Office is to inroll Commiſſions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are paſſed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, 'till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry* VIII. they were allowed to take Wives.

They are alſo Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Cauſes depending in this Court.

Under the fore-named Six-Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six-Clerks, and who, with their Under Clerks, diſpatch the Buſineſs of that Office.

Examiners in Chancery there are two. Their Office is to examine Perſons on their Oaths, in any Suit on both Sides.

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in *Chancery* are Three. They are under the Maſter of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d'Eſlire's*, firſt Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes to Parliament, *&c.*

The *Subpœna Office* is to iſſue out Writs to ſummon Perſons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters-Patents, under the Great-Seal of *England*.

The Principal *Regiſter* of the Court of *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for Filing all *Affidavits* in the ſame Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters-Patent.

Curſitors-Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs: They were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Curſu*: Of theſe there are Twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, for which they make out ſuch Original Writs as are required. Theſe Clerks are a Corporation of themſelves, who execute theſe Offices by themſelves, or by their Deputy.

From this High Court are alſo iſſued out Commiſſions for Charitable Uſes throughout *England*, where there is Occaſion to enquire of any Abuſes or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-Schools, or Scholars in Univerſities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Cauſeways, Churches, Sea-Banks, or High-ways; Education or Preferment of Orphans; Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houſes of Correction; Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid, or Help

of young Tradeſmen, Handicrafts-Men, or Perſons decayed; Relief or Redemption of Priſoners or Captives.

Alienation-Office.

THere is alſo an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied, and Recoveries ſuffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereupon. This *Office* is executed by three Commiſſioners.

In all are counted ſeventy-two *Officers* under the *Lord-Chancellor* or *Lord-Keeper*.

Thirdly, of the Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſo called, becauſe there are debated the uſual Pleas between Subject and Subject. By the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordained, That this Court ſhould not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place; and that hath been ever ſince in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court; and ſo many of them as the King ſhall appoint, are bound by Oath to aſſiſt all that have any Cauſe depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is called, *The Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent, *quamdiu ſe benè geſſerit*; and ſo do the other Inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court all Civil Cauſes, Real and Perſonal, are uſually tried according to the ſtrict Rules of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries ſuffered; but only at this Court at *Weſtminſter*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Aſſizes, or by ſpecial Commiſſion out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tuns of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of the other Bench; alſo to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Serjeants is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

Then there is an Officer called *Cuſtos Brevium*, the firſt Clerk of the Court, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the *Protonotaries* all Records of *Niſi Prius*, called *Poſtea's*. He holdeth his Place by

by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the ſecond *Protonotary*'s Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and ſignify the *firſt Notaries*. They are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inrol all Declarations, Pleadings (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiſcuouſly do) Aſſizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, *&c.* for all *Engliſh* Counties except *Monmouth*. Theſe conſiderable Offices are in the Hands of three Perſons, in whoſe Offices all the *Attorneys* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Cauſes: Each of the ſaid *Protonotaries* hath a *Secondary*, whoſe Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Buſineſs of the Court. Theſe *Secondaries* are commonly the ancienteſt and the ableſt Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingroſſeth Fines acknowledged, *&c.* He holdeth his Place alſo by Patent.

In this Office there are ſeveral *Clerks*, who have their ſeveral Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingroſs the Fines levied of Lands in their reſpective Diviſions.

The *Regiſter* of the *Fine-Office*, which Office is the only proper Place for ſearching for Fines; they are not perfect 'till they are brought thither and recorded.

A *Clerk* of the *Proclamations*.

All theſe *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* afore-mentioned, ſit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was ſince the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all ſworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unſworn, and hold their Places *durante benè placito*.

1. One *Clerk of the Treaſury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Niſi prius*, and diverſe other things. This *Office* is in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of this Court.

2. The *Clerk* of the *Inrollments* of *Fines* and *Recoveries* is, by Statute, under the three *Puiſné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleaſure. *Note*, That the Inrollment of the *Fines* and *Recoveries*, or any Part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Elizabeth*, *Cap.* 3. is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purpoſes, for ſo much of any of them ſo inroll'd, as the ſame being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occaſioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved, in Proceſs of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Eſtates.

3. The *Clerk* of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias ut legatum* (after the Parties are returned *Out-law'd*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whoſe Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are five Clerks or Officers more.

1. *Clerk* of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every *Fine* or *final Agreement upon Sale of Land* is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. *Clerk of the Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all *Deeds* acknowledged before any of the *Judges* of this Court.

3. *Clerk* of the *Juries*, who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpus*, and *Distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy,

4. *Clerk* of the *Essoins*, or *Excuses* for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. *Clerk* of the *Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King *James* the First's Time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the *French*, *Fill*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down. Of these there are Fourteen; the last of which is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also four *Exigenters*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Outlawry do lie. This Writ is called an *Exigent*, because it *exacteth* the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County-Courts, if he appears not, he is *Out-law'd*.

These are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court, and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court four *Criers* and a *Porter*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of the Court of EXCHEQUER.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*, ſo called, as ſome think, from a *Chequer-wrought Carpet* covering the great Table in that Court (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's Houſe is ſo called from the *Green-Carpet*) or elſe from the *French* Word *Eſtchiquier*, a *Cheſs Board*; becauſe the Accomptants in that *Office* were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their *Calculation*. Here are tried all Cauſes which belong to the King's *Treaſury*, or *Revenue*, as touching *Accompts*, *Diſburſements*, *Cuſtoms*, and all *Fines* impoſed upon any Man.

In this Court may ſit,

The *Lord-Treaſurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief-Baron*, and three other learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*; alſo one other *Curſitor-Baron*.

The firſt of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and anſwers the *Bar* of the *Barriſters*, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, *&c.* It is an *Office* of high Honour and Profit: He is ſtiled *Lord Chief-Baron*; is created by *Letters-Patent*, to hold this Dignity *quamdiu ſe benè geſſerit*. He alone, without the other Barons, ſits at *Guild-Hall* in the Afternoon in Term-Time, upon *Niſi prius* in *London*; takes *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Preſentations* of *Offices*, and many other Things of Importance. In the Abſence of the *Lord Chief-Baron*, the other three *Barons* ſupply his Place according to their Seniority; but the fifth is ſaid to be the *Curſitor of the Court*, and adminiſters the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *Under-Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*; but is no Judge.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *coram Baronibus*; but the *Court of Equity* held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Theſaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Juriſdiction, without any Commiſſion.

Note alſo, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not inſtituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient Cuſtom of the Kingdom.

For a long Time after the Conqueſt there ſat in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in latter Times there ſat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet ſtiled Barons, becauſe Barons uſed to ſit there.

All the twelve Judges belonging to the High Tribunals sit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

Officers belonging to the Court of EXCHEQUER.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFter the *Lord-Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the *Barons of the Exchequer* afore-mentioned, the next Officer is the *King's Remembrancer*; in whose *Office* are eight sworn *Clerks*, whereof two are *Secondaries*.

In this *Office* are entered the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Monies impressed to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for faithful exercising of their *Offices*; and many of his Debts are taken here: All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law: All Proceedings upon the said Bonds, or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name by *Officers* appointed thereunto under the Great-Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this *Office*, from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and attempt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of *Equity*, all Proceedings touching the same are in this *Office*, with many other Things concerning the King's Revenue. This *Office* is in the King's Gift.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the *Lord-Treasurer*'s *Remembrancer*; whose *Office* is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, *&c.* for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment, as *Estreat Rules*, *&c.* All *Charters* and *Letters Patent*, whereupon any *Rents* are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this *Office* by the *Clerk of the Petty-Bag*, to the end such Monies as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and Process made to recover the same by the *Comptroller of the Pipe*. Out of this *Office* Process issues to levy the 20 *l. per* Month due from *Popish Recusants*, when convicted; and also to seize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this *Office* Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee Farm-Rents*, &c.

When

When the *Auditors of the Revenue* have made *Schedules* of ſuch Arrears, and tranſmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all Impreſt Accompts, and other great Accompts, and all other Accompts whatſoever, are alſo entered in this *Office*, as well as in the *Office* of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this *Office* there were heretofore twelve ſworn *Clerks*, whereof the two firſt were called *Secondaries*. This is alſo in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which paſs the *Remembrancer's-Office*, are brought to the *Office* of the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Perſon in any ſuch Accompt, the ſame may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim*, with the great Roll; and Proceſs may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, called the *Summons of the Pipe*, which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the *Pipe*, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of ſuch Debts as are *Nichil'd*, and ſent to the *Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the ſame to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias & Extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contained in ſuch Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mentioned, their *Quietus eſt*, in caſe their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leaſes of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted ſo to do by the *Lord-Treaſurer* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, or *Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury*. And theſe Leaſes are ſometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the moſt part paſs the *Exchequer*. He hath under him eight *Attorneys*, whereof the two firſt are Secondaries.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entered into the great Roll can be diſcharged without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be returned, ſuch *Schedules* are made to the *Treaſurer's Remembrancer* as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High-Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged Perſons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common-Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials,

as at the Common-Law, becauſe they ſhould not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is required. In this Office there are four ſworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppoſe all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green-Wax.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Eſtreats*, or Extracts, out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the *Lord-Treaſurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; alſo to make *Schedules* for ſuch Sums as are to be diſcharged.

Auditors of the Impreſt.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Cuſtoms, Wardrobe, Mint, Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expence, Monies impreſted, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue,] are Seven.

Theſe Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are alſo ſeveral Receivers of the King's Revenue, ariſing from Lands and Rents, whoſe Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits,] takes all Compoſitions for Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame.

Auditor of the Firſt-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the Firſt-Fruits. The Biſhops were Collectors of the Tenths, and accompted annually for the ſame; but this is altered by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are alſo two other conſiderable Officers, called *Deputy-Chamberlains*, in whoſe Office at *Weſtminſter* are preſerved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) ſo exactly ranked by Months and Years, that they may preſently be found out, to be joined with their reſpective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proved true, they deliver the ſame, atteſted for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll: But in caſe any Corruption hath been uſed, the ſame is eaſily and ſoon diſcovered, and the Offender ſeverely puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover diverſe other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marſhal*, the chief Uſher of the *Exchequer*, whoſe Office is an Office of Inheritance, four *Under-Uſhers* and ſix *Meſſengers*, whoſe Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief-Uſher. He is alſo by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Uſhers* alſo.

Of

Of the other Part of the EXCHEQUER, *called by ſome the* LOWER EXCHEQUER, *where the King's Revenue is received and diſburſed.*

THE principal Officer is the Lord-Treaſurer, *Supremus Ærarii Anglici Quæſtor*: Or, *Tribunus Ærarius Maximus.* There is one *Secretary.*

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is alſo an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power not only in the *Exchequer-Court*, but alſo here in the managing and diſpoſing of the King's Revenue: He hath alſo the Cuſtody of the *Exchequer-Seal.* He ſits in the Court above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and has a Comptrolment over the *Lord-Treaſurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, and of the *Clerk* of the *Pleas*, alſo of the *Clerk* of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal* of the Court.

He is moreover an *Under-Treaſurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praiſers* of the Court.

Then there are two *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, in whoſe Cuſtody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Meaſures, thoſe ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day-Book* (which is in two Volumes) and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Cenſualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is deſcrib'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entered in a third Volume, now loſt, with a true Value, and their Owners Names: It was ſix Years in making, *viz.* from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and called at firſt *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but ſince named *Dooms-Day-Book*, becauſe therein was ſet down an exact Account not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Huſbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marſh, Heath, every one poſſeſſed: And when any one was cited, or any Difference aroſe about thoſe Things, and Taxes, *&c.* there was no Place for denying or deceiving the King when this *Book* was opened. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be looked into under 6*s.* 8*d.* and for every Line tranſcribed is to be paid 4*d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whoſe Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themſelves with all Money received; and to draw all Orders to

be

be ſigned by the *Lord High-Treaſurer*, having a Warrant from him firſt ſo to do, for iſſuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the *Pells*, and entred in the Office of the ſaid *Auditor*, and lodged in his Office. He alſo by Warrant of the *Lord-Treaſurer* makes Debentures to the ſeveral Perſons who have Fees, Annuities, or Penſions by Letters-Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State of the Accompt of each *Teller*; and alſo weekly certifies the Whole to the *Lord High-Treaſurer*, or *Lords Commiſſioners*, who immediately preſent the Eſtimate, or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abſtract of all Accompts and Payments made in the preceding half Year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord-Treaſurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the ſeveral Regiſters appointed for paying all Perſons in Courſe, upon ſeveral Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor-Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Eſtate of Monies received, diſburſed, and remaining.

Next theſe are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by the *Auditor*'s *Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the ſaid Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the ſame to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it into his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior-Deputy reads one Part, the Junior examines the other Part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells.] His Office is to enter the *Teller*'s Bill on a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cauſe, or by whomſoever, and is in Nature of a Comptroller; hath four *Clerks*, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* ſit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part; alſo the *Tally-Cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the *French* Verb *Tailler*, and the *Italian Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and moſt certain Way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where elſe in *Chriſtendom*; and is after this Manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance, or Acknowledgement, a Tally, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, containing the Acquittance proper to expreſs what the Monies received is for; which being cloven aſunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one

Part

Part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays the Money, and the other Part, called *Counter-ſtock*, or *Counter-foil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept 'till it be called for, and joined with the Stock; after which they ſend it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Diſcharge of the Accomptant.

This moſt ancient Way of *ſtriking* of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be abſolutely the beſt Way that ever was invented; for it is morally impoſſible ſo to falſify or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Uſhers* of the *Receipt*, a *Tally-Cutter*, and four *Meſſengers* of the *Receipt*. The Uſher's Duty is to take Care to ſecure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the ſame, and to furniſh all Neceſſaries, as Books, Papers, *&c.*

The Court of the DUTCHY-CHAMBER *of* Lancaſter, *at* Weſtminſter.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Cauſes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever ſince *Henry* the Fourth's Time.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the Dutchy, who is aſſiſted by the *Attorney* of the *Dutchy*.

There are diverſe other Officers of this Court, as may be ſeen among the Liſts.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Weſtminſter* are opened four Times a Year, called the *Four Terms*; viz.

Terms.] *Eaſter-Term*, which beginneth always the ſeventeenth Day after *Eaſter*, and laſteth twenty-ſeven Days.

Trinity-Term, beginneth the fifth Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and laſteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas-Term began heretofore a little after that Feaſt; but now, by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and laſteth thirty-ſeven Days.

Laſtly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Days after St. *Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and laſteth twenty-one Days.

Aſſizes are held twice a Year, namely, after the End of *Hilary-Term*, and after the End of *Trinity-Term*; the twelve Judges, two by two, ride ſeveral Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, ſit to hear and determine all Cauſes of leſſer Moment, both civil and criminal; a moſt excellent wiſe Conſtitution, begun by King *Henry* II. *Anno* 1716, who at firſt

divided

divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South-Wales*; for which are assigned in like manner two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common-Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in two or three Days all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the afore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of twelve Men, *ex vicinitate*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year, in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred, even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, *&c.*

HAving given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes Choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, [Men of very mean Fortunes and Talents have within our Memory been made Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature has in a late Sessions of Parliament, thought fit to fix 100 *l. per Ann.* as a Qualification for a Justice] who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great-Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*; and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in, or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*, from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum* A. B. *unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the King made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the fourth Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either

cannot,

cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain) and to see them brought forth in due Time to Trial. [They are also impowered to put many Laws and Statutes in Execution, and act in a Judicial Capacity, as in Cases relating to the Poor; the Preservation of the same; the Repairs of High-ways; the Punishment of Vagrants and other dissolute and disorderly Persons.]

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire, and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, *&c.* Those that appear to be guilty are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tried at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas-Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, so called from the *Saxon Scyre-Geresra*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de* N. and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the *Exchequer*, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Vice-Comes*.

The *Sheriff's Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court; to impannel Juries; to bring Causes and Criminals to Trial; to see the Sentences both in civil and criminal Affairs executed; to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is perform'd with great Pomp, Splendor, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the *Sheriff* hath attendant his *Under-Sheriff*, diverse *Clerks*, *Stewards* of *Courts*, *Bailiffs* of *Hundreds*, *Constables*, *Goalers*, *Serjeants*, or *Beadles*, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back, at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 *Edward* II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the Beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates. [It is very common of late Years to put on rich Yeomen or Farmers.] Out of these the Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges, assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be *Sheriff* for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes

sometimes Hereditary; as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff*'s-*Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes [He does not concern himself with the Land-Tax, or any Parliamentary Taxes] of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, *&c.*

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same. Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all criminal Offences against the Common-Law, not prohibited by any Statute. [There is no such Court as a *Sheriff's Turn*, held at this Day, or has been for many Years past.] The other, called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the Sheriff's Authority in that Part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the Manner at this Day is in *Sweden* at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Launce, or Pike. Every such Wapentake, or Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority,

High-Constable.] Also Officers, called *High-Constables*, *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* I. for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour: They disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

They

They are choſen by the Freeholders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Eſtates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* III. a Merchant being choſen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communes Mercator fuit*; whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradeſman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County alſo hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whoſe Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to ſee that none other be uſed in the ſame County, to ſeal all Weights and Meaſures made exactly by the Standard in his Cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the CIVIL *Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.*

Mayor and Aldermen.

EVERY City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themſelves. They chooſe among themſelves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is choſen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations a Bailiff is choſen out of a certain Number of Burgeſſes.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own always of the Council, to ſee that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City, by Charter of the King, hath *Haute, moyenne, & baſſe Juſtice*, a Juriſdiction among themſelves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Reſtraint, That all Civil Cauſes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Weſtminſter*: Nor have they any Cognizance of Capital Offences.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of Boroughs (that is to ſay ſuch of them as are incorporated, for many of them are not) is much after the ſame manner: In ſome there is a *Mayor*; in others one or two *Bailiffs*; in others the chief Magiſtrate goes

goes by other Names, as *Aldermen*, *Portreve*, &c. who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the same County.

Those Towns that send Burgesses to Parliament are what they strictly call Boroughs, without any Regard to their Incorporation, which is not essential to them; and also there are several Corporations which are not Boroughs, such as *Kingston* in *Surry*, *Southwould* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they still are in *Scotland*; or else *Court-Baron*, *i. e.* Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer, called a *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away; to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, 'till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render us a very happy People.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the MILITARY *Government of* England.

OF the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; and neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive and Defensive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Car.* II. but by the same Act the King is obliged to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanced, before he can raise the Militia; for which Reason it has ever since been raised by Act of Parliament.

Besides

Beſides his Majeſty's Guards afore-mentioned of Horſe, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards; the firſt conſiſting of twenty-eight Companies, of eighty-two Men in each, Officers included; the Second, called the *Coldſtream* Regiment, conſiſting of Eighteen Companies of eighty-two Men in each, Officers included. [And there is of late added a third Regiment of *Scots* Foot-Guards, conſiſting of 18 Companies of ſeventy-one Private Men in each Company.]

The firſt *General Officer* is the *Pay-Maſter-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is alſo *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muſter-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have ſeveral Clerks under them.

The next is the Commiſſary-General, who has under him a Deputy commiſſioned by the King.

There are Eight Deputy-Commiſſaries, who have their Commiſſions from the Commiſſary-General; and the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commiſſary is to take care to muſter all ſuch Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit. Immediately after each Muſter is taken, the ſaid Deputy-Commiſſaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the Deputy-Commiſſary-General, who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company, as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is delivered to the Pay-Maſter-General upon Oath, and ſigned by the Commiſſary who muſters them, and ſigned alſo by two Commiſſion-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor, or Chief Magiſtrate, where each Troop or Company quarters.

Theſe have their diſtinct Circuits in the Country, for muſtering the Forces which lie in ſeveral Garriſons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the laſt of which is Meſſenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majeſty's Forces.

Of the Standing MILITIA, *or Train'd-Bands.*

BEſide the 'formentioned Forces there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, ſettled in the King, to be governed, and ordered, and enlarged from time to time as his Majeſty ſhall ſee Occaſion. They are at preſent computed to be near 200,000 Horſe and Foot.

For the Management of theſe ſtanding Land-Forces, the King himſelf makes choice of diverſe of the principal Peers, and by Commiſſion creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties of *England*, with Power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon Occaſion of Rebellion or Invaſion) the

Men ſo armed within the Counties and Places for which the ſaid Lords are commiſſionated, or in any other County, as the King ſhall give Order, to give Commiſſions to Colonels, or other commiſſionated Officers, to preſent to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Abſence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the ſame Power (and theſe are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Perſon in the County with Horſe, Horſe-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the ſaid County, proportionably to their Eſtates, on condition, that no Perſon be charged with a Horſe unleſs he hath 300 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds perſonal Eſtate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unleſs he hath 50 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds Perſonal Eſtate: Thoſe that have meaner Eſtates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horſe and Horſe-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The 'fore-mentioned Horſe and Foot are to muſter once or twice a Year, and each Horſe-man, during the Time of the Muſter, to be allowed him, from whom he ſerves, 2 *s.* a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a Day.

For furniſhing Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries, the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth Part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in caſe of marching againſt an Enemy, they have Power to cauſe every Man, ſo charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

Theſe are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom. [The Militia, except thoſe in and about *London*, are ſeldom raiſed or muſtered of late Years, and very little depended on.]

Subſervient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant are the Juſtices of the Peace of every County, who, upon all Occaſions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to ſend their Warrants to the High-Conſtable of the Hundred, or Petty-Conſtable of the Pariſh, *&c.*

Beacons.] For the better ſecuring of the Kingdom from Foreign Invaſion, beſides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there were, upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of *England*, high Poles erected, whereon were faſtned *Pitch-Barrels*, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give Notice, in a few Hours, to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invaſions. Theſe are called *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to *beckon*, or ſhew by a Sign.

Of

Of the preſent MARITIME *Power belonging to the Crown of* Great-Britain.

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all Sides ſurrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Neceſſity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be neceſſitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Iſland of *Great-Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Poſſeſſion in all Times. Firſt, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britons*, were poſſeſſed thereof, as Mr. *Selden* makes appear, and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Poſſeſſion of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongſt his Royal Titles, called himſelf *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* poſſeſſing *England*, claimed, and quietly poſſeſſed the ſame Dominion; in Teſtimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to aſk Leave to paſs the *Britiſh Seas*, and to take Licences to fiſh therein, and to this Day do ſtrike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they paſs by any of them, thereby to expreſs that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *Britiſh* Seas to belong to this Nation, according to an *Ordinance* made at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex* by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and Fifty Years ago. [Notwithſtanding our boaſted Dominion of the Narrow Seas, the *Dutch* take our Herrings on the very Coaſt of *Britain*, of which they make ſome Millions of Money annually, without ſo much as aſking Leave: Nay, they diſperſe the Shoals of Fiſh, and diſturb our Fiſheries in ſuch a Manner, that we make little or no Advantage of them.]

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the biggeſt that ever had been ſeen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tuns.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* I. was built by the *Londoners* a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Traders Increaſe*; which being loſt in the *Eaſt-Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named *The Prince*.

We have now many brave Firſt and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built ſo large and ſtrong, that they may engage ſingly with a Firſt Rate Ship of any other Nation: See the Liſt of the Royal Navy. [Mr. *Burchet*,

Secretary to the Admiralty, in his Preface to his Naval History says, "Well may the *English* be called Lords of the *British* "Seas, since the Royal Navy of *England* consists of 7 Men "of War of 100 Guns, 13 of 90, 16 of 80, 23 of 70, 19 of "60, 47 of 50 (that is, 125 of the Line of Battle) besides 23 "of 40, 9 of 30, and 25 of 20; in all 182."]

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling (doth ordinarily amount to about 60,000 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the Prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account, as we received it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*; viz.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was launched the 25th of *July*, 1701, and is of the following Dimensions.

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	210	*Foot.*
The Guns	110	
The Men, full Compliment	1250	
The Breadth	50	*Foot.*
The Tuns	2000	
The full Tread	158	*Foot.*
The Draught of Water	22	*Foot.*
The Cloaths	10,544	*Yards.*
The Main-Sail in Length	54	*Yards.*
Ditto in Depth	16 *Foot* 6	*Inches.*
The Main-Mast in Length	39	*Yards.*
The Diameter of *Ditto*	38	*Inches.*
The Weight of the Anchor	82 *C.* 1 *Q.* 14	*lb.*
The Cable in Length	200	*Yards.*
The Diameter of *Ditto*	22	*Inches.*

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great-Britain* requires about Thirty-six Thousand Mariners. [In the present War there are actually raised 40,000 Men to Man the Royal Navy, and the First and Second Rates are scarce ever all of them in Commission at once.]

The *Lord High-Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom*, *apart*; the *Lord High-Admiral* of *Great-Britain* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The

The *Lord High-Admiral* of *Great-Britain* doth, by Virtue of his Place, appoint in diverſe Parts of the Kingdom his ſeveral *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marſhals, by Patent under the Great-Seal of the High-Court of Admiralty. Theſe *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exerciſe Juriſdiction in Maritime Affairs within their ſeveral Limits; and in caſe any Perſon be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has the Force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High-Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For tranſacting of Maritime Affairs, the *Lord High-Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Proceſs and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, uſually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil-Law, becauſe the Sea is without the Limits of the Common-Law, but under the Admiral's Juriſdiction; therefore the Civil-Law only is made uſe of.

King *Edward* the Third, who firſt erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as ſome hold, made at *Queenborough*, 1375, very excellent Conſtitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People; as at *Rome*, *Piſa*, *Genoa*, *Marſeilles*, *Barcellona*, and *Meſſina*

The Cuſtoms and former Decrees of the *Engliſh* Court of *Admiralty* are there of Force for deciding of Controverſies. Under this Court there is alſo a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accuſation and Information, according to the Civil-Law, by a Man's own Confeſſion, or Eye-witneſſes, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* VIII. that Criminal Affairs ſhould be tried by Witneſſes and a Jury, and this by a ſpecial Commiſſion of the King to the Lord-Admiral, wherein ſome of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commiſſioners, and the Trial, according to the Laws of *England*, directed by thoſe Statutes.

Between the Common-Law of *England* and the Admiralty there ſeems to be *Diviſum Imperium*; for in the Sea, ſo far as the Low-water Mark is obſerved, that is counted *Infra Cor-*

pus Comitatus adjacentis, and Cauſes thence ariſing are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Juriſdiction there alſo (ſo long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Conſtable*'s Caſe, 5 *Report Coke*, *p.* 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majeſty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, ſee thoſe excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13 *Car.* II. *cap.* 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, *where the whole Buſineſs concerning the King's* NAVY-ROYAL *is managed.*

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord *HIGH-ADMIRAL* of *Great-Britain*, is entruſted with the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain *are Four.*

Treaſurer.] Whoſe Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the *Lord-Treaſurer*, or *Lords-Commiſſioners* executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, beſides 3 *d. per* Pound out of all Monies paid by him; but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majeſty in Lieu theref, *viz.* 2000 *l. per Annum*, and 800 *l. per Annum* more for his Inſtruments.

Comptroller.] The ſecond is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whoſe Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages; to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping; to examine and audit all Treaſurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, *&c.* His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whoſe Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and ſee the Wants ſupply'd; to ſurvey the Hulls, Maſts and Yards, and eſtimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatſwains and Carpenters of his Majeſty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to ſtate and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*]

Clerks of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whoſe Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Buſineſſes tranſacted by the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l. per Annum.* In Time of War there is an Extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reaſon of the Multiplicity of Buſineſs.

The

The Commiſſioners of the Navy.

The Firſt executes that Part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Second executes another Part of the ſaid Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the ſeveral Yards. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Third reſides at *Portſmouth*, and has the Care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Fourth reſides at *Chatham*, and has the ſame Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

A Fifth reſides at *Plymouth*, and diſcharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commiſſioners at large, the Number more or leſs, according to the Exigences of publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great-Seal: And ſince the great Increaſe of his Majeſty's Navy, have ſeveral Clerks under them, with Salaries allowed by the King for the Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of the Navy, under their reſpective Managements.

Commiſſioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of his Majeſty's Navy, hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commiſſioners, who keep their *Office* on *Tower-Hill*, within the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Aldgate*; and theſe have their *Agents* alſo at *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to his Majeſty's Navy ſix great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portſmouth*, *Shireneſs* and *Plymouth*, where his Majeſty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with ſeveral Docks, Wharfs, Launches, and Graving-Places for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majeſty's Ships; and therein are lodged great Quantities of Timber, Maſts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are alſo convenient Store-houſes in each Yard, in which are laid up vaſt Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for his Majeſty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath alſo another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made uſe of in the Times of ſome great Sea-War; and there are alſo *Officers* to take Care of the Store-Houſes there.

In the afore-mentioned Yards his Majeſty hath diverſe great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for his ſaid Navy.

All the ſaid *Officers*, and whole *Navy-Office*, are governed by the *Lord High-Admiral*.

All the other *Officers*, as well thoſe in the ſeveral Yards as thoſe belonging to any of his Majeſty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the *Lord High-Admiral durante benè placito*.

A Year's Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of his Majeſty's Navy for the Year in Time of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is ſo well regulated, that it amounts to ſcarce 130,000 *l.* beſides all Charges of Building of Ships, *&c.* [But this Charge is much encreaſed at preſent, as appears by Page 132.] And beſides the ſetting forth of *Fleets*, which even at the Time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at leaſt to 300,000 *l. per Annum*, as may be eaſily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at feweſt ſuppoſed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to ſtand the King in 4 *l. per Menſem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, *&c.*

Of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich *for diſabled Seamen.*

Greenwich Hoſpital, built upon the South Side of the River *Thames*, not much farther diſtant from *London-Bridge* Eaſtward than *Chelſea-Hoſpital* is Weſtward, doth as much excel the latter in Magnificence, Strength, and Uſefulneſs, as it doth in its Capaciouſneſs, being deſigned for about 1500 Seamen.

The great Court to the River is one hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone-building, near one hundred Yards in Length, which, for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactneſs of Workmanſhip, may vie with any in *Europe*; that upon the Weſt having been deſigned as part of a Palace for King *Charles* the Second. Parallel to theſe, upon the Eaſt and Weſt, are other Ranges of Building of the ſame Extent, making two Courts, of about twenty Yards wide, between theſe and the 'fore-mentioned.

The Ends of theſe Buildings facing the River, form moſt beautiful Pavilions of Stone-Work of near ſixty Yards in Length,

Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole Extent of Building to the North about two hundred Yards.

The Facades of these Buildings to the River, as well as the Portico's in the Middle of their East and West Fronts, consist of a noble Disposition of *Corinthian* Architecture, formed upon eight Columns, and as many Pilasters on each Side, of near twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which surrounds the Building; upon which, at each Extremity, there is raised a well-proportioned Attic and Ballustrade.

The Body of these Fabricks is of Rustick-work of *Portland* Stone, admirably fixed to the ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone-wharf to the River, of more than three hundred Yards in Length, in the Middle of which are very handsome Stairs to the Hospital, as well as others at each End for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a small Ascent, is a Piazza, running Southward one hundred and fifty Yards in Length, and forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Collonade with Doric Pillars, one hundred and fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature and Ballustrade; making a Communication in the Dry between the Buildings adjoining. These Collonades lead to the Vestibules of the Hall on the West-Side, and of the Chapel on the East-Side, over each of which rises a noble Cupola of about twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than forty Yards in Height.

The Cieling of the great Hall, about thirty-seven Yards long, and five Yards broad, has been very finely painted by our famous Countryman Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed and Immortal Memory, with a vast Variety of Historical Figures, chiefly respecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which is laid open to the other by one great Arch, making about sixteen Yards in Length, and twelve in Breadth, is now painted both upon the Cieling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of the late Queen *Anne* and King *George* I. And as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in *Europe* of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design and Beauty of Painting, so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Collonades before-mentioned, make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent

magnificent in Architecture, than the Proſpect this Hoſpital affords from the River, extending it ſelf two hundred Yards, in Front, and in Depth near two hundred and twenty Yards, all of the moſt beautiful Stone-Work. The View through the Piazza is cloſed by a noble Houſe belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governour's Habitation, (but is now given to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*) ſeated at the Foot of the Park, above four hundred Yards diſtant from the River; but the moſt agreeable Terminations of the Whole, are the Plantations and riſing Ground of the Park itſelf, which, at the Interval of leſs than half a Mile, is near as high as the Top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hoſpital, to the Eaſt and Weſt, are very handſome Dormitories, or Wards, for the Sailors, of more than two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.

THE

THE Present State OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

BOOK III. PART I.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c. of that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *of the* CLERGY; *their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence*, &c.

Names.] THE *Clergy* were so called, because they are God's, Κλῆρος, or *Portion*; for altho' all *Christians* may be stiled *God's Portion* as well as *God's Servants*; yet among Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be as it were his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's Portion: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* are composed of three *Orders*, *Bishops*, *Priests* and *Deacons*. *Bishops* in *England* are made in this manner:

When

When any *Biſhop's See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requeſting, that his Majeſty will give them Leave to chooſe another; the King hereupon grants to the *Dean* his *Congé d' Eſlire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penn'd) ſignifies *Leave to elect*. Then the *Dean* ſummons a *Chapter*, or *Aſſembly*, of the *Prebendaries*, who are bound to elect the Perſon recommended by the *King's Letters* under Pain of a *Præmunire*. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King and the Archbiſhop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his *Royal Aſſent* under the Great Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbiſhop of the Province, with Command to Confirm and Conſecrate him. Hereunto the Archbiſhop ſubſcribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commiſſion, under his Archiepiſcopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Biſhop.

The *Vicar-General* then, in the Name of the Archbiſhop, ſends forth a Citation, ſummoning all Oppoſers of the ſaid Election, or Perſon elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, eſpecially aſſigned, to make their Objections. This is done by an Officer of the Arches, uſually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the ſaid Citation to the Church-Door, for all People to read, the ſaid *Officer* returns an authentick *Certificate* thereof to the Archbiſhop and *Vicar-General*. At the Day and Place aſſigned for the Appearance of the *Oppoſers*, the *Vicar-General* ſits: Then the Proctor for the ſaid *Dean* and *Chapter* exhibits the *Royal Aſſent*, and the Commiſſion of the Archbiſhop; which being read and accepted by the *Vicar-General*, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and then preſents the Elected Biſhop, and returns the Citation, and deſires the *Oppoſers* to be publickly called three times: Which being done accordingly, he accuſeth their Contumacy; and, for Penalty thereof, deſires that the Buſineſs may proceed; which the *Vicar-General*, in a *Schedule* by him read and ſubſcribed, doth order. Next the Proctor giving a ſummary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole *Proceſs* of Election and Conſent, deſires a Time to be aſſigned to prove it; which the *Vicar-General* admits and decrees. After which the Proctor exhibits the *Royal Aſſent*, with the Elected Biſhop's Aſſent, and the *Certificate* to the Archbiſhop, and deſires a Term preſently to be aſſigned to hear *final Sentence*; which the *Vicar-General* decrees. Then the Proctor deſires that all *Oppoſers* ſhould again be called; which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, or oppoſing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a *Decree* made to proceed to *Sentence*, by a

Schedule

Schedule read and ſubſcribed by the ſaid *Vicar-General.* Then the Elect Perſon takes the *Oaths* of *Supremacy*, *Simony* and *Canonical Obedience.*

Next, the *Judge of the Arches* reads and ſubſcribes the *Sentence*; after which uſually there is an Entertainment made for the *Officers* and others there preſent.

After the Confirmation, then, according to the King's *Mandate*, is the ſolemn Conſecration of the Elected Biſhop; which is done by the Archbiſhop, with the Aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops.

Next goes forth a *Mandate* from the Archbiſhop to the Archdeacon of his Dioceſe, to inſtal the Biſhop elected, and confirmed, and conſecrated: Which Inſtalment is almoſt after the ſame Manner in all *Cathedrals*, and is uſually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Preſence of a Publick Notary, the Biſhop Elect, or his Proxy, which is moſt uſual, is introduced into the Cathedral-Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Biſhops of that Province are inſtalled: And firſt he declares his *Aſſent* to the *King's Supremacy*, and ſwears, That unleſs he be otherwiſe diſpenſed with, he will be Reſident according to the Cuſtom of that Cathedral, and obſerve the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Church, and cauſe others to obſerve the ſame. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons and *Officers* of the Church, accompany the Biſhop up to the Choir, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Biſhops, between the Altar and the Right-ſide of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces theſe Words in *Latin*; *Ego, authoritate mihi commiſſa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Chriſto Patrem Dominum*, N. N. *Epiſcopum, & Dominus cuſtodiat ſuum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in ſeculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons ſing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Biſhop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there, in token of taking real Poſſeſſion, he ſtands 'till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading ſome Verſicles; as, *O Lord, ſave this thy Servant* N. *our Biſhop* (the People anſwering) *And ſend him Health from thy Holy Place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a ſhort *Collect* for the Biſhop by Name.

After *Prayers* the Biſhop is conducted into the *Chapter-Houſe*, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church come before the Biſhop, and acknowledge *Canonical Obedience* to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Inſtrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the ſaid Biſhop is introduced into the King's Preſence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities, or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King,

King, ſitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a ſolemn Oath, *To be True and Faithful to his Majeſty* (which Oath is read to him by one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Laſtly, the New Biſhop compounds for the Firſt-Fruits of his Biſhoprick; that is, agrees for his firſt Year's Profits, to be paid to *the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poor Clergy* within three Years.

The Tranſlation of a Biſhop from one Biſhoprick to another, differs only in this from the Manner of making a Biſhop, that there is no Conſecration.

The Tranſlation of a Biſhop to be Archbiſhop, differs only in the Commiſſion, which is directed by his Majeſty to four or more Biſhops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Biſhop 'till he is full thirty Years old.

The *Ordination of Prieſts and Deacons* is four times a Year; upon the ſeveral *Sundays* in the *Ember-Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canoniſts call them, in which the Church puts up ſolemn Prayers, with Faſting, to implore a Bleſſing from God upon the Biſhops in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Biſhop lawfully conſecrated by another Biſhop.

None is to be ordained *Prieſt* 'till he be twenty-four Years of Age; nor a *Deacon*, 'till he is at leaſt twenty-three current.

How a Clergyman becomes ſettled in a LIVING.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman deſiring to ſucceed, having obtained the Conſent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he muſt get a *Preſentation* Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this, or ſome ſuch like Form.

Form of a *Preſentation* to a LIVING.

R *Everendo in Chriſto Patri & Domino*, H. *Divina Permiſſione*, I. *Epiſcopo ejuſque vicario in Spiritualibus generali*, A. B. *Armiger indubitatus Patronus Eccleſiæ Parochialis de* C. *in Comitatu* D. *Salutem in Domino ſempiternam. Ad Eccleſiam de* C. *Prædictam veſtræ Diœceſeos modo per mortem* [if void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent; or *modo per Reſignationem*, if by Reſignation; or, *per Ceſſionem*, if by taking a ſecond Living without Qualification; or, *per Deprivationem*, if by Deprivation] E. F. *ultimi incumbentes ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure ſpectantem; dilectum mihi in Chriſto*, G. H. *Clericum in Artibus Magiſtrum Paternitati veſtræ præſento humiliter ſupplicans quatenus præfatum*, G. H. *ad dictam Eccleſiam admittere, eumque Rectorem* [if it be a Rector; or *Vicarium*, if a Vicarage] *ejuſdem Eccleſiæ inſtituere cum ſuis juribus, & pertinentis*

nentis universis, cæteraque expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hâc parte incumbunt Officio pastorali, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die . . . . Annoque Regni Domini nostri Georgii, *Dei Gratia,* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regi, Fidei Defensoris,* &c. . . . . *Annoque Domini* . . . .

Which *Presentation* the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General: Or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities: And he must carry with him, and exhibit, if required, Letters-Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity and Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a *TESTIMONIAL.*

CUM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & delectum nobis in Christo, A. B. *in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proximè elapsum assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos piè & sobriè instituisse; dignumque judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes liberè profitemur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. die . . . . Anno Dom. . . . .*

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferred; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Demissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the *Presentation* must be tendered to the Bishop within 182 Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, 'till the King (if the Living be 20*l. per Annum* in the Valuation-Book, or the Lord-Chancellor, if under 20*l.*) presents, be it when it will; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.* After this, the

Person

Person to be admitted is examined; and if he be found duly qualified, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, institutes him in these, or other Words; *Instituto te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Patrochialis de . . . . . & habere Curam Animarum, & accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

And before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following:

I A. B. *do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm: And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as it is now by Law established.*

Then a Mandate is issued out, under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place, who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to Induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by Delivery of the Bell-rope: And then the new instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is Inducted.

Within two Months after this he must, in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church Service, and before the Whole is finished) read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all that is therein contained, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise, within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of *Common-Prayer*, upon the same Lord's-Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed; and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein contained in these Words:

I A. B. *do declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book intituled,* The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, *and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of* England; *together with the* Psalter *or* Psalms *of* David, *Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.*

After he hath subscribed the Declaration afore-mentioned, he most have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his having so done.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's-Day, during Divine Service, he must publickly and

and openly read his Certificate from the Biſhop, or Vicar-General, of his Subſcription to the ſaid Declaration, and he muſt at the ſame Time read the ſaid Declaration itſelf.

And if he hath failed in any of the aforeſaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parſon, or Vicar, goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tithes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant inſiſt upon it, he muſt prove the doing of all theſe Things.

Therefore he muſt have credible Witneſſes when he ſubſcribes before the Biſhop.

And two credible Pariſhioners having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, ſhould indorſe upon the Book in which they read, their Atteſtation; which Book ſo atteſted, the Parſon is to keep by him ſafely.

So likewiſe ſome intelligent Pariſhoners muſt atteſt under their Hands, that ſuch an One, on ſuch a Day, read the *Common-Prayer* and Declaration as aforeſaid; and all theſe Atteſtations are to be carefully preſerved.

See more in the *Acts of Uniformity*, printed before the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, ſome belonging to Archbiſhops, ſome to Biſhops, as they are ſo, and ſome belong to them, and the inferior Clergy, as they are Eccleſiaſticks, or Church-men.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any perſonal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Conſtable, Overſeer of the Poor, *&c.*) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Poſt, *&c.* for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum Clauſula nolumus.*

If a Clergyman acknowledges a Statute, his Body ſhall not be taken by Vertue of any Proceſs thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus ſit*, &c.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sheriff*'s *Turns*, or Views of *Frank-Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws preſuming, That thoſe whoſe principal Care and Office ſhould be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themſelves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be diſturbed, vexed, or moleſted, while he his preaching, or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fined or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Eſtate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are diſcharged, by the Common Law of *England*, from Tolls and Cuſtoms (*ſi non exerceant Merchandizas de eiſdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to diſcharge them.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is ſubject to be Bailiff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be choſen into any ſuch Office by reaſon thereof, he hath a *Curſory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to diſcharge himſelf.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot ſerve in Perſon in War; they ſerve their Country otherwiſe, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the *Leet*, nor to follow the *Hue* and *Cry*.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, ſhall not, upon the producing his Orders, be burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, ſhall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from Time to Time; which no Lay-man can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in reſpect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return *Quod Clericus eſt beneficiatus in Epiſcopatu non habet Laicum feodum in Baliva mea.* And this Privilege is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta:* For general Words do not affect them. Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not underſtood that the Miniſter ſhould contribute; though the Words are *Gentes demorantes.* So they are not to be aſſeſſed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, *&c.*

Revenues of the Clergy.

The firſt Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demeſn. The ſecond ſole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Etherwolphus*, *Anno* 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all Goods, and the Tenth Part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impoſitions whatſoever. The Charter of Donation is to be ſeen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit noſtram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles ſince have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus peoſperos; ſi quis vero mutare vel minuere præſumpſerit, noſcat ſe ad Tribunal Chriſti rationem redditurum.* He that ſhall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encreaſe his happy Days; but if any one ſhall preſume

presume to change or diminish it, let him know, that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirmed by diverse Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Etheldred*, *Alfred*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancienter Right, by Common Law, to their Tithes, than any Lay-Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of Thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impaired since the Reformation; for the Great Men, in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, forced the Bishops of many Sees to surrender many of their best Manours, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tithes, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this Means some *Sees* were exceedingly impoverished, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitations, all the Clergy are obliged to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procuratious are never paid, unless a Bishop visits either by himself or his Proxy.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, as is believed, to the several Diocesans, as was continued to the Bishop of *Norwich* 'till *Henry* VIII. deprived him thereof, and the *Pope* of all the rest. Moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by diverse Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England* are generally very small, and insufficient; near a third Part of the best Benefices in *England* being anciently, by the *Pope*'s Grant, appropriated to *Monasteries* towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay-Fees. Besides what hath been taken by secret or indirect Means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tithes, as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were dissolved in *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a-piece; which, at a *Medium* of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tithe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times, 'till it pleased the late Queen *ANNE*, of blessed Memory, to take

the same into her Princely Consideration; and having in the first Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenths due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled, That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, she would make a Grant of her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths: [But one Man holding two Livings, besides, perhaps, a Deanary or Prebendary, is very hard on the Clergy in general.] Of which see more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion*, &c.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, *&c.* may be given; which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant *See*.

Papists.] The *Papists* are not very numerous. They abound chiefly in *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns, if we except *London*, there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-Fathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Proselytes; for which Reason it has been thought adviseable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, others since the *Revolution*; and yet, though they are not openly and directly tolerated, they enjoy, through the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allowed to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, though those Protestants have never been convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often experienced of the *Papists* amongst ourselves.

The other *Dissenters* who are tolerated by Law in *England*, may be reduced into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists*, (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and **Independents.**] How widely soever these formerly differed among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall *be* or *not be* between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they teach, that every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives, and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial*, *National* or *Oecumenical*;

and that the Power of Ordination ought to reſide in the *Claſs*; and that none ought to adminiſter the Sacraments that are not ordained by the Impoſition of Hands of other Miniſters. In the Government of the Church, they call in Lay-Elders; and for the taking Care of the Poor, they make uſe of Deacons. This, which is the Diſcipline of the *Kirk* of *Scotland*, where alſo a fuller Account ſhall be given of it, has been very little uſed ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in *England*.

Anabaptiſts.] The great conſtituent Doctrine of theſe Men, is their entire diſallowing of *Infant-Baptiſm*; and in the *Baptiſm* of *Adults*, they conſtantly making uſe of Dipping. In appointing Paſtors, ſome of them uſe Impoſition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, ſcruple the Lawfulneſs of paying Tithes, and ſome obſerve the *Jewiſh Sabbath*. The Number of theſe, as diſtinct from the former, is comparatively very ſmall, moſt of them being liſted under the former Denominations.

Quakers.] Theſe are a diſtinct Body from all the other Diſſenters, diſagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching, in truth, a diſtinct Religion from every other Body of the Chriſtians throughout the World. Their Adverſaries have of late Years charged them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Chriſtianity. They are a diſtinct Political Body, governed with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they ſtudy to appear as contrary to the reſt of Mankind as they poſſibly can.

For their *Faith*, the faireſt Account we can take of it will be from an *Apology* which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, preſented to King *Charles* II.

In this there is *no* Mention of a *Trinity of Perſons in the Godhead*; nothing *of the Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt*, and of his *being* actually thereupon *God Man*, of the *Plenary Satisfaction which he gave to the Divine Juſtice for the Sins of Men by his Death*; of his *Aſcenſion into Heaven* with the *ſame Body* with which he appeared to St. *Thomas* after his Reſurrection; of his conſtant *Interceſſion at the Right-hand of the Father for all Mankind*; nor of the *Reſurrection of the Body*.

Theſe Articles the *Quakers* have been charged with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay*'s *Apology*, and more vigouroufly ſince. In Defence for *Themſelves* they ſay, That they own *the Three that bare Record in Heaven*, 1 John v. 7. But the *Terms*, *Perſon* and *Trinity* they reject, as not ſpiritual; and they ſay farther, That the Word *Perſon* is too groſs to expreſs ſuch an Union. They refuſe therefore to ſubſcribe the *Nicene* and *Athanaſian Creeds*; and they ſeem to accuſe the Doctrines therein contained of *Polytheiſm*. As to the Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, as the Church of *England* holdeth it, they are not

clear. They keep to no Scripture-Phraſes, and own, that the God-head dwelt bodily in *Jeſus:* But whether they mean any more thereby, than the *Light*, which they call the *Chriſt within*, dwelt in the Man *Jeſus Chriſt* fully, and was given to him without Meaſure, is uncertain: For when they have been charged with affirming, *That there is no other Chriſt but what is within them*, they reply thus: "When we ſay, there is no "other Chriſt than what is within us, we ſay true, becauſe "Chriſt, as God, cannot be divided; and the Meaſure, or Ma-"nifeſtation of the Spirit of Chriſt in us, is not another, but "a Manifeſtation of the *ſame Chriſt* which did in Fulneſs, and "Bodily, *dwell in the Man Jeſus.*" They never ſpeak of the Hypoſtatical Union of the two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Perſon of *Jeſus Chriſt*. Some of them have been charged with allegorizing away the whole Hiſtory of the Crucifixion of *Jeſus Chriſt* at *Jeruſalem*, and of his Reſurrection and Aſcenſion; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgment of the Reality of that Hiſtory; though they utterly deny, "That the outward Perſon who ſuffer'd his Body to be "crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jeruſalem*, is "*properly* the Son of God." It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of *England* in the *Doctrine* of the full and ſufficient *Oblation* and *Satisfaction* which *Jeſus Chriſt* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to *the Reſurrection of the Body*, what they *poſitively* mean by it, they have never yet explained: *Negatively* they aſſert, That the ſame *Natural* and *Fleſhly Body*, which was here upon Earth, *ſhall not riſe*; and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Aſſertion from St. *Paul*'s Account of the Reſurrection.

A famous Leader of this *Sect* was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoe-maker of *Mancheſter*, who firſt preach'd up theſe Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very illiterate Man, and ſo continued to his Dying-day. At firſt he was followed by ſeveral Mechanicks and Women in the *North* of *England*, who were accuſed of Blaſphemy, and himſelf was try'd for it at *Lancaſter*, and acquitted. By Degrees they got *Southward*; and they are now reckoned to be above 50,000 in *Great-Britain*. For the firſt ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their Meetings were ſeized with ſuch ſtrange Shakings and Convulſions, that they appeared to be poſſeſſed; but theſe Motions have been long diſuſed: But from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themſelves, but have aſſumed the Title of *The People of God*; and when they ſpeak one of another, they uſe the Word *Friend*. At firſt they had no ſuch thing as *Church-Government*, and every Man ſpake, and acted, and directed, and admoniſhed all Things, as he apprehended himſelf to be directed by *the*

Light within: But as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them ſufficiently together; and ſo under the Direction of their firſt Founder, *George Fox*, they form'd themſelves into a regular Body, and obſerved a ſtated Diſcipline, in which (though without pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as united, and underſtand the State of one another, as well as any Society of Men whatſoever, Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, in *Chriſtendom*.

Their *Meetings*, by which they act as a *Society*, are of ſeveral Sorts, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-days Meetings*, and *Meeting of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the ſeveral Countries in which they live; and according as their Settlements are more numerous and thick, ſo more or fewer Towns ſend Deputies to theſe Aſſemblies. In their *Meetings* they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they enquire who ſtand faſt to their Rules and Orders, and who backſlide from them; who write againſt them; who pays Tithes and Church-Wardens Rates; who ſuffer for Nonpayment of either; and who are marry'd by Prieſts; and accordingly they cenſure, or encourage. There they Excommunicate, and there, upon Occaſion, they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Regiſters in Books provided for that Purpoſe.

From theſe *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* Appeals lie to their *Yearly* ones. Theſe *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither *Deputies* come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Plantations*; in which laſt they have many numerous *Settlements*. This *Meeting* is uſually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a commodious Room built on purpoſe: Thither are tranſmitted Accounts of whatſoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends *Behaviour*, relating to Tithes and Rates, and uſing Guns in Ships; concerning diſperſing of Books: There the publick Accompts are audited, and proper *Inſtruments* are given to their reſpective *Deputies*, for them to obſerve at their Return home: They ſend alſo a *Yearly Epiſtle* to all their *Settlements*, giving Inſtructions and Admonitions proper to the Occaſion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting* of *Friends* throughout the World.

The *Second Day's Meeting* is a ſtanding Committee, reſiding at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers reſiding in, or near the City; their Buſineſs is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to examine, approve,

and licenſe all Books printed or reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings* is one of the ancienteſt Aſſemblies they have: Its regular Time of Meeting is every ſix Weeks: Its Buſineſs is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales* from thoſe who have ſuffered for *Non-Payment* of *Tithes* and *Rates*, and to take Care how to procure them Relief, either by ſending them Money, or by ſoliciting their Cauſes above, or both. This *Meeting* has a Fund on purpoſe to carry on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to ſend down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* concerning *Friends Books*, in which Matter the *Quakers* are particularly careful and exact. [Theſe People are more indulged than any other Subjects: They are not obliged to take the Oaths to the Government; their bare Word or Affirmation is held ſufficient; and whereas they uſed to affirm in the Name of God, this was looked upon as too great an Impoſition on this pious Generation, and the Word God is now left out of it. *See the Statutes* 7 & 8 W. III. *cap.* 14. 8 Geo. I. *cap.* 6.].

CHAP. II.

Of English *Computation, Numbering, Weights, Meaſures, Money.*

Engliſh Computation.

THE *Engliſh* Nation, as moſt of the other States that withdrew themſelves from under the Biſhop of *Rome*'s uſurped Authority before the Year 1582, did, 'till lately, ſtill obſerve the ancient Account made by *Julius Cæſar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*. The other obſerved at preſent by moſt *European* Nations, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian* Account; and is, by reaſon of the aforeſaid 10 Days, taken away, with the *Biſſextile* the laſt Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Feſtivals; but various for all Moveable Feaſts.

Eaſter, and the other Moveable Feaſts in *England*, are moſt certainly thus found: Shrove-Tueſday *is always the firſt* Tueſday *after the firſt New Moon after* January, *and the* Sunday *following the* Quadrageſima, *and the ſixth* Sunday *after is* Eaſter-day, *and the fifth* Sunday *after* Eaſter *is* Rogation-Sunday, *and the* Thurſday *following, being forty Days after the* Reſurrection, *is* Aſcenſion-day; *ten Days after which, or fifty Days after* Eaſter, *is* Pentecoſt, *or* Whit-ſunday, *and the* Sunday *following is* Trinity-Sunday. Which Computation of the Church

of

of *England* agrees with all the *Eaſtern* Chriſtian Churches, but with none of the *Weſtern*. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this Old Computation may ſometimes be inconvenient: For, the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, two *Eaſters* may happen in the Year; as, in the Year 1667, the firſt *Eaſter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the ſecond the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Eaſter* in the enſuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatiſe obſerved formerly in his Propoſals to the Parliament concerning *England*'s Wants.

Advent-Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth *Sunday* before *Chriſtmas-Day*, or the neareſt *Sunday* to St. *Andrew*'s *Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to the Almanacks, begins on the firſt of *January*; but the *Engliſh* Church begins the Year from the Day of Chriſt's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is alſo obſerv'd in *Spain*; yet the *Portugueſe* (as in diverſe Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *Auguſt*; the *Venetians* on the firſt of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longeſt Day, as the old *Romans* did on the ſhorteſt Day; which two laſt ſeem to have moſt Reaſon, as beginning juſt at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day conſiſting of twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and ſome other Countries, their Account is from Sun-ſetting by Twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-ſetting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewiſh* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the firſt Hour after Sun-riſing to count One of the Clock, and ſo again at the firſt Hour after Sun-ſetting; but *Aſtronomers*, accommodating their Calculations to the moſt noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do ſtill the *Arabians* and ſome others. [The *Engliſh* Mariners alſo always begin their Day at Noon, in all their Journals at Sea.]

Engliſh Numbering.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongſt all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and, probably, they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and ſometimes of both, Hands to Things whereof they deſired to keep Account (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*). And thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almoſt all Nations, and in ſome Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are ſold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fiſh,

Cod-Fiſh, Haberdine, Ling, *&c.* have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thouſand, which makes a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Laſt.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, twelve Skins make a Dozen, and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Laſt. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Meaſures.] By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Meaſures ought to be the ſame over all *England*, and thoſe to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Meaſures, kept in the *Exchequer* by a ſpecial Officer of his Houſe, call'd the Clerk, or Comptroller of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts uſed at preſent throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Avoirdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight *Sterling*; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; twelve Ounces make a Pound; ſo there are 480 Grains to the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*. The *Apothecaries* and *Goldſmiths* have the ſame Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Diviſions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains [*Gr.*] make a Scruple [℈]; 3 Scruples 1 Dram [ʒ]; 8 Drams 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; ſo that there is in

℔	℥	ʒ	℈	*Gr.*
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois-Weight*.

The Goldſmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	℥	*Pwt.*	*Gr.*
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery-Ware, Metals, Wood, Tallow and the like, which they account thus; 16 Drams make an Ounce; 16 Ounces a Pound; 28 Pounds a Quarter; 4 Quarters a Hundred; 20 Hundred a Ton: So that there is in

Ton.	*Hun.*	*Qr.*	*Pound.*	*Ounces.*	*Drams.*
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois* Ounce; for 51 Ounces *Troy* are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound; for 14 Pounds *Avoirdupois* are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy Weight*.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation-Towns, make their Bread by *Troy Weight*; but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it *Avoirdupois Weight*; for Freemen are allowed 3*d*. in the Buſhel more for Profit than thoſe that are not Free.

For Inſtance, When the current Market-Price of middling Wheat is 5*s*. *per* Buſhel, a Freeman-Baker muſt make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy Weight*, and three Half-penny White-Loaves the like Weight; but they that are not Free-men, muſt make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4*s*. 9*d*. *per* Buſhel; and when it is 5*s*. *per* Buſhel, they muſt out-weigh the Freeman's Penny-loaf by ten Drams, and make their Houſhold Penny-loaf a Pound, or ſixteen Ounces, *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drams.

Meaſures.] Meaſures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The ſmalleſt Applicative Meaſure is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof three in Length make a Finger's Breadth, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*; two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are ſixteen *Nails*; one Yard and a Quarter makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell*, or *Stick*, by which Tapeſtry is meaſured, is but ¾ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* makes a Geometrical *Pace*; ſix *Foot* a *Fathom*; ſixteen *Foot* and a half makes a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other cuſtomary *Perches*, or *Poles*, *viz.* eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland;

land; twenty-one for *Foreſt*, *Lancaſhire* and *Iriſh* Meaſure, and 18¼ *Scotch*: Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlongs*, or 320 *Perches*, make an *Engliſh* Mile, which, according to the Statute of 11 *Hen.* VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly ſixty-nine *Engliſh* Miles and a half) make a Degree; and 360 ſuch Degrees, or 24,840 Miles, compaſs the whole Globe of the Earth.

Horſes are meaſured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For meaſuring of Land in *England*, forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, ſo called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*; thirty Acres ordinary make a Yard-Land; an hundred Acres are accounted an Hide of Land; and ſix hundred and forty Acres a Mile ſquare.

A Table of Long-Meaſure.

Inches.	Palms.	Span.	Foot.	Cub.	Yard.	Ell.	Pace.	Fath.	Pole.	Furlongs.	8 Mile.
3	1										
9	3	2	1								
12	4	2⅔	1⅓	1							
18	6	4	2	1½	1½						
36	12	8	4	3	2	2					
45	15	10	5	3¾	2½	2½	1¼				
60	20	13⅓	6⅔	5	3⅓	3⅓	1⅔	1⅓			
72	24	16	8	6	4	4	2	1⅔	1⅓		
198	66	44	22	16½	11	11	5½	4⅔	3⅔	1	
7920	2640	1760	880	660	440	440	220	186⅔	146⅔	40	8
23760	7920	5280	2640	1980	1320	1320	660	560	440	120	3
63360	21120	14080	7040	5280	3520	3520	1760	1493⅓	1173⅓	320	8

But

But in this, and alſo in ſome Weights and Meaſures, the Cuſtom of the Place is otherwiſe, which muſt be regarded. In *France*, about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot, 22 Foot makes a Perch, and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Foot ſolid make a Ton, and 53 Foot a Load.

Receptive Meaſure is two-fold; firſt, of Liquid, or Moiſt Things; ſecondly, of Dry Things.

The ordinary ſmalleſt receptive Meaſure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*; a Gallon of Beer, or the Meaſure containing 282 ſolid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale; 2 ſuch Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Laſt*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; two ſuch Firkins, or 18 Gallons, make a *Kilderkin*; two ſuch Kilderkins, or thirty-ſix Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Beer; one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons, makes a *Hogſhead*; 2 Hogſheads make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, conſiſting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a Barrel of Butter or Soap is the ſame with a Barrel of Ale.

The *Engliſh Wine* Meaſures are ſmaller than thoſe of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-Meaſure are almoſt 5 Gallons of Wine-Meaſure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drams *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of theſe Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a Hogſhead 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogſhead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126; and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To meaſure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is firſt the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine-Gallon, and leſs than the Ale or Beer-Gallon, containing 272$\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds 13 Ounces, 12 Drams and a half of *Avoirdupois* Weight: Two of theſe Gallons make a *Peck*; four Pecks a *Buſhel*; four Buſhels the *Comb* or *Curnock*; two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam*, or *Ruff*; and ten Quarters a *Laſt*, which contains 5120 Pints, and ſo many Pounds *Troy* Weight; ſo that a Garriſon of 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will conſume near a Laſt, or 80 Buſhels, every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; ſo a Buſhel 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and ſo likewiſe Salt, Lime, Coals, *&c.* follow this Meaſure, which is called *Wincheſter-Meaſure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are meaſured with this Buſhel,

Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water-Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Ship-board they allow 21 Chaldrons to the Score.

Money.] At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another; but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all Civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to Rust, have been, as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, 'till, in Process of Time, the Way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, the *Britons* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards diverse of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious; not to mention the *Roman* Money, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard* I. Money coined in the *East* Parts of *Germany* being for its Purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coined in *England* was by King *Edward* III. and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof); tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to steer, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Pennies. *Vid. Chron. Precios.* p. 42, and 47.

Silver.] King *Edward* I. since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this Manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 Ounces, or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20*s*. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18*d*. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter added; so that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* Weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third Part of a Pound *Troy*.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest 'till *Edward* III. who about the Year 1351, coined *Grosse*, *i. e. Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4*d*. a-piece; and so the Matter stood, 'till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who in the Year 1504, first coined Silver Pieces of 12*d*. Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62*s*. and the several Silver Coins

Coins now current in *England*, are the Crowns, or 5*s.* which is alſo the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crowns, Shillings, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence, and one Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2*s.* in the Pound *Troy* of Silver; ſo that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60*s.* ℔ each, which made the Ounce to be juſt 5*s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665, for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Impoſition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; ſo that the Merchant receives 62*s.* for every *Troy* of Bullion.

Of later Time, in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a ſmall Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and ſo likewiſe an Half-penny, or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man is inforced to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling; which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Chriſtian World; in all which there are ſeveral ſorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment as the pureſt Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy*, of Gold, is divided into twenty-four Parts, which are called *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is Ten-penny Weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat-Grains*; ſo that the *Carrat-Grain* is 2*d.* Weight and an half, or ſixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat-Grain* is divided into diverſe Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty-two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of ſome Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and ſome all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins ſome more white, ſome more yellow.

In *England*, at preſent, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty-four Parts and a half; each Part is to paſs for 20*s.* and the half Part for 10*s.* Yet now, by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the ſaid Parts is current at 1*l.* 1*s.* There are alſo coined ſome Pieces of 40*s.* and ſome 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineneſs to the 20*s.* Piece.

The Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2*d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18*d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and ſo proportionably; ſo that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and an Ounce is worth 5*s.* 4*d. ob.* but with Alloy is worth but 3*l.* and the Ounce 5*s.*

The *Spaniſh*, *French* and *Flemiſh* Gold, is almoſt of equal Fineneſs with the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh* Silver Money hath leſs of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The

The Moniers divide the Pound Weight into twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	Ounce	into	20 Penny-Weight.
	Penny-weight		24 Grains.
	Grain		20 Mites.
	Mite		24 Droites.
	Droite		20 Perits.
	Perit		24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *Englisſh* Money.

Since the Reſtoration of his late Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aſide, and all ſtamped by a Mill, or Screw; whereby it comes to paſs, that our new Coins for Neatneſs, Gracefulneſs, and Security from Counterfeiting, ſurpaſs all the moſt excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we muſt not on this Subject forget, that ſince the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was ſo miſerably debaſed by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

" It will (ſays the excellent Author of the *Chronical Pretio-*
" *ſum*) be much for the Honour of the late King *William*'s
" Reign, to have remedied the greateſt Abuſe of Money that
" was ever known in *England*, at a Time of the greateſt
" Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the
" People. But, ſure, it is better to prevent a moderate
" Miſchief, than to redreſs a great one; and perhaps a
" Proclamation of three or four Lines, forbidding any clipped
" Money to be received into the King's Exchequer in 1690,
" would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling five Mil-
" lions.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

Engliſh Names.

NOmina, *quaſi Notamina*. Names were firſt impoſed on Men for Diſtinction ſake; by the *Jews* at their Circumciſion; by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth; and by the *Chriſtians* at their Baptiſm; of ſuch Signification, for the moſt part, that might denote the future good Hope, or good Wiſhes of Parents towards Children.

The

The *Engliſh* Names at Baptiſm are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmond*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very ſignificative; or elſe (eſpecially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Teſtament, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, &c. or ſometimes the Mother's Sirname, eſpecially if ſhe has been an Heireſs, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Huſband, and rarely two Chriſtian Names, which yet is uſual in other Countries, eſpecially in *Germany*.

Sir-Names.] Names ſuperadded to the Chriſtian Names, the *French* call *Sir-names* (i. e.) *Super Nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and moſt other Nations had no Sir-names fixed to their Families, as in theſe Days, but counted thus: For Example, among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Caſam*, &c. So the *Britons*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *ap Owen ap Rheſe*. So *the Iriſh*, *Neal mac Con*, *Con mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Chriſtian Names were firſt given for Diſtinction of Perſons, ſo Sir-names for Diſtinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000 the *French* Nation began to take Sir-names with *De* prefixed of a Place, and *Le* prefixed for ſome other Qualifications, as at this Day is their uſual Manner. The *Engliſh* alſo took to themſelves Sir-names, but not generally among the common People 'till after the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt.

Great Offices of Honour have brought diverſe Sir-names, as *Edward Fitz-Theobald* being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Anceſtors deſcending from him, took the Sirname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy* being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, about 400 Years ago, his Deſcendants of *Sherborn-Caſtle* in *Oxfordſhire*, lately extinct, and of *Preſtbury*, *Maugerbury*, and *Oddington* in *Glouceſterſhire*, from whom the Author of this Book was deſcended, bear ſtill the ſame Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

As firſt, for Sir-names the *Engliſh* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aſton*, or *Eaſt-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry* of *Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, ſo they altered their Sir-names. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themſelves *Thomas Aſton* of *Aſton*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*, *Henry Wotton* of *Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the Generality of the *Dutch*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Iſlanders*, and *Swedes*, to this Day) for Sir-names, added their Father's Name with *ſon* at the End thereof, as *Thomas Johnſon*, *Robert Richardſon*; and ſometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettiſon*, *Nelſon*, and *Margetſon*; they alſo oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name, or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates*

of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samson*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also sirnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joiner*, *Weaver*, *Walker* (that is *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welch*, &c.) or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer* (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp* (that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*) or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour, or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is, *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*; *Blunt*, or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxen-hair*: So from *Birds*, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, *Mule*: From Colours, as, *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Wind, as *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: Sometimes from Saints, as St. *John*, St. *George*, St. *Leger*, St. *Amand*, *Seymour*, (*i. e.* St. *Maur*) &c.

The *Normans*, at their first coming into *England*, brought Sirnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefixed, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *Scandic*, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by the Progeny of the *Old Scandians*; and some, for abount 200 Years after the Conquest, took for Sirnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz*, or *Fils*, prefixed, as *Robert Fitz-Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerald*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britons*, or *Welsh*, more lately refined, did not take Sirnames 'till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families, and the best Account for Sirnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from Places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries, or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Nevil*, *Montagu*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Sturton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefixed, but of latter Times generally neglected, or made one Word; as *Devereux*, *Danvers*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their Posterity have still flourished ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

Name.] THE Nobility of *England* are called the *Peerage* of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu Impares*.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *Engliſh* Nobility are only five, *Duke*, *Marquiſs*, *Earl*, *Viſcount*, and *Baron*.

Duke.] A *Duke*, in Latin, *Dux*, *à ducendo*; in *High-Dutch*, *Hertſog*, which alſo ſignifies the Leader of an Army; Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in Time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in Time of Peace, afterwards made ſo for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees; at length Hereditary and Titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*.

His *Coronet* hath only *Leaves* without *Pearls*.

Marquiſs.] *Marchio*, a *Marquiſs*, was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A Marquiſs is created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Moſt Noble*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves* intermixed round of equal Height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counſel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palſgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons*, *Earldormen*, unleſs that Title might be more properly applied to our Dukes; the *Danes*, *Eorlas*; and the *Engliſh*, *Earls*. They had anciently, for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, iſſuing out of the Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title; but now it is otherwiſe: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitates* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes*, or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom, of latter Years the Number of the Earls encreaſing, and no more Counties left, diverſe made choice of ſome eminent Part of a County, as *Lindſey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; ſome of a leſſer Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkſhire*, &c. Others have choſen for their Title ſome eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Briſtol*, &c. And ſome of late have taken for their Title the Name of a ſmall Village, their own Seat, or Park, *&c.* as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Danby*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondeley*.

An Earl is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place, except three, whereof one is Perſonal, as the *Earl-Marſhal of England*, who is not only Honorary,

norary, as all the reſt, but alſo Officiary. The others are Nominal, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*, and Earl *Poulet*, who take their Denomination from illuſtrious Families, as the reſt do from ſome noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three Doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raiſed upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viſcount.] *Vicecomes, quaſi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum.*

Viſcounts are ſtiled by the King *Conſanguinei noſtri*, Our Couſins; and his Title is *Right Honourable*.

A *Viſcount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *pearled* with a Row of *Pearls*, without certain Number, cloſe to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was uſed for *Var*, as at this Day, *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spaniſh Tongue*, is uſed for the ſame; ſo that Baron is *Vir*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*. So the chief Burgeſſes of *London* anciently, and ſtill thoſe of the *Cinque-Ports*, are called *Barons*.

Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* III. were not of ſo much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that great Rebellion was ſuppreſſed, called by Writ unto Parliament only ſuch Great Men as had continued loyal.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently alſo their Barons under them. In *Cheſhire* there are yet ſuch Barons: But as no Biſhop but thoſe that hold immediately of the King are Peers of the Realm (for the Biſhop of *Soder* and *Man* holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby* is no Peer of *England*) ſo no Barons but thoſe that hold immediately of the King are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are ſometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to ſit in the higher Houſe of Parliament; but moſt uſually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath two Guards, or Doublings, on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath ſix *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles* II.

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of Lord, from the *Saxon* Word *Hlaford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and alſo in their Succeſſion, do ſwear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the ſole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince, or Emperor, without the Conſent of their own Sovereign.

None of theſe Honours beſtowed by the King on a Family can be loſt, but by want of Iſſue Male, nor then neither, if the Patent extends to Iſſue Female, as ſometimes it doth, or elſe by ſome heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be reſtored to their Blood by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many conſiderable Privileges.

All the Peers of the Realm being looked on as the King's Hereditary conſtant Counſellors, their Perſons out of Parliament-time are privileged (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arreſts, unleſs for Treaſons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted againſt them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* ſued out againſt them for Actions of Debt or Treſpaſs; no *Eſſoin* lies againſt any Peer of the Realm. In Criminal Cauſes, Treaſon, or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not, as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *upon their Honour* ſufficeth. In Civil Cauſes they are not to be impannell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inqueſts *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers. In caſe any Peer be returned upon any ſuch Jury, there is a ſpecial Writ for his Diſcharge.

They are upon no Caſe to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to ſwear they will not break the Peace, but only to promiſe it *upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted ſo Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Abſence to conſtitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other beſides Biſhops, and ſome Great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courteſy the Title of Lord is given to all the *Sons* of *Dukes* and *Marquiſſes*, and to the eldeſt Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons of England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriff*'s *Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, becauſe he can't be arreſted by any *Capias*; and by the ſame Reaſon there lies no Attachment againſt him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, ſhall be convict, but not preſſed to Death, as a Commoner is; and when under Sentence of Death, it has been cuſtomary only to behead them.

For the ſuppreſſing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*; that is, all able Men are to aſſiſt him; yet may not the Sheriff command the Perſon of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there muſt be returned of the Jury at leaſt one Knight, otherwiſe the Array may be quaſhed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are ſo tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Perſons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpoſe to hinder all Offence by falſe Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Perſons may ariſe, or Debate and Diſcord between them and the Commons: And becauſe it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Biſhops, and all Great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houſes of Peers can't, in ſome Caſes, as in Search for prohibited Books, *&c.* be entered by Officers of Juſtice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be aſſeſſed towards the *Standing Militia* but by ſix or more of themſelves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being arraigned for Felony or Treaſon *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge thirty-five of his Jury, without ſhewing Cauſe, and others by ſhewing Cauſe; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or put any of them to their Oath, the Law preſuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falſhood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Diſpenſation from the Archbiſhop, if to him it ſeems good, and the ſame ratified under the Great-Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within ſuch a Diſtance, with Cure of Souls. In this Manner every Duke may qualify Six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five apiece, every Viſcount four, and every Baron three.

In Caſe of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-ſuits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under, only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*; altho' it is often done now by the King's Juſtices inſtead of their Peers, particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, becauſe formerly there ſat no other in that Court but Barons of *England*; and now the uſual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not leſs than 5 Pounds.

Only

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, for ſome eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Preſence; but, perhaps, in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King *Philip*, her Huſband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day, to ſome of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees of* Spain.

If an *Appeal* of Murder, or Felony, be ſued by any common Perſon againſt a Peer of the Realm, he ſhall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Caſe of *Fines*, Lord *Dacres*, ſaith *Guillim*.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongſt the Nobility of *England*, it is to be obſerved, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, and after the two Archbiſhops, Dukes amongſt the Nobility have the firſt Place; then Marquiſſes, Dukes eldeſt Sons, Earls, Marquiſſes eldeſt Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viſcounts, Earls eldeſt Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viſcounts eldeſt Sons, Barons eldeſt Sons, Knights of the Garter, *quatenus tales*, Privy-Counſellors, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench, Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the ſaid Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard diſplayed in an Army Royal in open War and the King perſonally preſent; Viſcounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Maſters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Eſquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, *&c.*

Moreover obſerve, that all Nobles of the ſame Degree take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord-Chancellor, the Lord-Treaſurer, Lord-Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal, theſe being Barons, or above, ſhall in Parliament ſit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High-Steward of *England* is not here named, becauſe it was intended that he ſhould not continue beyond the Occaſion for which he ſhould be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High-Conſtable, the Earl-Marſhal, the Lord High-Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold; theſe ſhall ſit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes Place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned;

tioned; but if he be a Viſcount, or of higher Degree, he ſhall take Place only according to his Degree. Alſo, if the King's Secretary be a Biſhop, as anciently was uſual, he takes Place next to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, before all other Biſhops that have none of the Offices aforeſaid.

All Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, not having any of the ſaid Offices, ſhall take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree among the Nobility, which they may practiſe or not practiſe at Pleaſure.

Duke.] The firſt Duke in *England*, after the Entrance of the *Norman* Race, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwal* in the 11th of *Edward* III. A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Preſence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; ſo may his Dutcheſs, and her Train borne up by a Baroneſs; and no Earl is to waſh with a Duke, without the Duke's Permiſſion.

Marquiſs.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marquiſs of *Dublin*; and was the firſt Marquiſs that any of our Kings created. A Marquiſs may have a Cloth of State reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Preſence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioneſs to have her Train borne by a Knight's Wife, out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viſcount is to waſh with a Marquiſs, but at his Pleaſure.

Earl.] Earl was the moſt eminent Dignity in *England* from *William* I. 'till *Edward* III. when the Black Prince was created *Duke of* Cornwal: And thoſe which in ancient Times were created *Counts*, or *Earls*, were of the Blood Royal; for which Reaſon our Monarchs, even to this Day call them, in all publick Writings, our moſt dear Couſin. They anciently did, and ſtill may, uſe the Stile of *Nos*. *Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viſcount *Averenches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the Firſt's Siſter, was the firſt Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William* I. Earl of *Cheſter*. An Earl may alſo have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Counteſs may have her Train borne by an Eſquire's Wife out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Gentleman.

Viſcount.] Viſcount is a Title of Honour never heard of in *England* 'till *Henry* VIth's Days; for the firſt Viſcount that ever ſat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry* VI. was created Viſcount. A Viſcount may have a Cover of Eſſay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Eſſay taken as Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own Houſe; and a Viſcounteſs may have her Gown borne up by a Woman,

out

out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Man.

Baron.] Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were called by Writ of *Summons* to Parliament: Before they were created by *Letters Patents*; *Richard* II. created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Caſtle*, Baron of *Kiderminſter*, who was the firſt *Baron* made by *Letters Patents*. A Baron may alſo have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilſt he drinks; and a Baroneſs may have her Gown borne up by a Man in the Preſence of a Viſcounteſs.

All Nephews and Grandſons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highneſs*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldeſt Sons are born and have Title of Marquiſſes, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquiſs's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a Place, and by the Courteſy of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but ſhall give Place to an Earl; and the younger Sons Lords; as, Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldeſt Son is born as a Viſcount, and ſhall go as a Viſcount, ſo their younger Sons ſhall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngeſt Sons not Lords.

A Viſcount's eldeſt Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldeſt Son and the eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Viſcount of *England*, is ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viſcount's eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *Engliſh* or *Foreign*, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, though he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduct, and though the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law-Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note alſo, That the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged; for a *Knight*, *Engliſh* or *Foreigner*, is a Knight in all Nations. Alſo, if the Emperor or any Foreign King come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct, as he ought (for a King or Abſolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Caſe he ſhall here ſue, and be uſed by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate. *Guillim*, p. 17.

Revenue.] The Weight and intrinſick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was anciently Three Pounds of our preſent Money (*Vide* p. 156.) and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound *Sterling* then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pounds *Sterling* now (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that twenty Pounds a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about two hundred now. A Baron was to have thirteen Knights Fees,

Fees, and one Third, which amounted to about 267 Pounds then, or 2670 Pounds now; and an Earl twenty Knight's Fees; a Duke forty; and in caſe of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the *Roman* Senators were in ſuch Caſes removed from the Senate) ſo ſometimes ſome *Engliſh* Barons have not been admitted to ſit in the higher Houſe of Parliament, though they kept the Name and Title, or Dignity ſtill.

The *Engliſh* Nobility for Valour, Wiſdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Chriſtendom*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the COMMONS *of* England, *and therein of Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts,* &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; ſo that not only all Baronets, all ſorts of Knights, all Eſquires and Gentlemen, but alſo the Sons of the Nobility, are by our Law reckoned amongſt the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equeſtris*; ſo in other Chriſtian Kingdoms they are ſtiled *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* conſiſts of *Baronets, Knights, Eſquires*, and *Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to *Barons*, are *Baronets*, which is the loweſt Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are conſtituted in the room of the ancient *Valvaſors*, between the Barons of *England* and the Orders of Knights. Now this Honour was firſt inſtituted by King *James* I. *Anno* 1611. given by Patent to a Man and the Heirs Male of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the Exchequer as much as will, for three Years at 8 *d. per diem*, pay 30 Foot-Soldiers to ſerve in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which is now always remitted.

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counſellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard diſplayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King perſonally preſent.

Baronets and their eldeſt Sons, being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. *in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules.* Also in the King's Armies, to have a Place in the Gross near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals.

The whole Number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed two Hundred at one and the same Time; but now their Number is without Limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and have also a yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro.* They take Place according to the Priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title is *Sir*, granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patent of Creation, though they be not dubbed Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ.*

Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the *German* Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servitor*; afterwards commonly used for a *Soldier*, or *Man of War.*

A Knight is at this Day expressed in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common-Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the Chiefest are those of the Order of St. *George*, commonly called, *Knights of the Garter.*

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in Use in *Christendom:* It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, 50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of St. *Michael* by *Lewis* II. 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James* V. refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*; and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward* III. who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*, who kept Prisoners at one Time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and inthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King

King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*.

It was since commonly called, *The Order of the Garter*, because this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French* was, because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great Part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College, or Corporation, having a Great Seal belonging to it, and a Little Seal: It consists of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England*, and of twenty-five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty-six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is entituled to St. *George*, who hath been accounted (as St. *Dennis* is of *France*, St. *Andrew* of *Scotland*, St. *Patrick* of *Ireland*, St. *James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*, which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was by King *Charles* II. re-annexed to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts: Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black-Rod*.

The College is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of St. *George*, there erected by *Edward* III. and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most excellent and renowned Persons for Honour and Virtue; and with it a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled red, with a Garter enamelled blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each

each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left-Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left-side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding-Cassock in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. *George*, enamelled upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds, at the End of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, eight Emperors, twenty-seven, or twenty-eight, Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, *&c.*

None can be of this most Honourable Order that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws and Ceremonies *of the Noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Folio*.

Knights-Bannerets.] In the next Place are *Knights-Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in Time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this Time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1399, who preparing for his Coronation, made forty-six Knights at the *Tower* that were bathed, though Bathing was used in making Knights-Batchelors long before that Time in *France*, and probably in *England*. *See* Selden's *Tit. of Hon. p.* 2. *c.* 5. § 34 *and* 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Coronation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be described here. See at large in *Dugdale*'s Description of *Warwickshire*.

[This Order was revived by King *George* I. on the seventeenth of *June* 1725, when 18 Noblemen, and as many Commoners of the first Rank were Installed Knights of the Order

der with great Ceremony at *Westminster*. [See the List of the Knights of the *Bath* at the End of this Part.]

Knights-Batchelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites Autati*, for the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights-Batchelors:* These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for couragious Persons: But of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, altho' it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and sometimes to Artists, as *Painters*, *Mathematicians*, &c.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but Kneeling down, the King, with a drawn Sword, lightly touching them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au Nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as Sir *A. B.* Knight, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluck'd off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquires.] Next among the lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so called from the *French* Word *Escuiers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and, by the Common-Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court: After these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver-Spurs. Lastly, Diverse that are in superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick; tho' none of them are really so.

In

In the laſt Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry* of *England*, that have no other Title, but are deſcended of ancient Families that have always borne a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the reſt of *Chriſtendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Cuſtoms were unknown, as in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*.

A Gentleman is properly one whoſe Anceſtors have been Freemen, and have owed no Obedience to any Man beſides their natural Prince; ſo that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a *Gentleman* who is not born ſo: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by beſtowing an honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentleman in *England* (as of the *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not diſdain'd by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby loſt his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England* have not diſdain'd ſo to diſpoſe of their younger Children.

PRIVILEGES *to the Lower Nobility.*

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer, or leſs Privileges than thoſe in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excuſed from Attendance at *Court-Leets*. Knights, by *Magna Charta*, *Cap.* 21, are ſo freed, that no Demeſn Cart of theirs be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute-Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

Some Privileges alſo belong to Gentlemen.

If a *Capias* go againſt *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of falſe Impriſonment lieth againſt the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede ſimple Knights; ſo are all General Officers, as Maſter of the Artillery, Quarter-Maſter-General, *&c.*

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, and all Serjeants at Law precede Eſquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Maſters of Arts, all Barriſters in the *Inns of Courts*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commiſſions, diverſe other Officers in the King's Houſhold, *&c.* may equal, if not precede, Gentlemen that have none of theſe Qualifications.

In

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended Number; that is, in all above 700, who are possessed one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who, one with another, may have about 800 *l.* in Lands a Year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possess'd, one with another, of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third Part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*; besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 16,000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up in Divinity, Law, Physick, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and diverse Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first Degree of the Commons, or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, usually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemæne*, in *English*, *Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendered a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England* there are more in Number, and Richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* and the Wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l. per Annum*, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat.* 1 *Jac.* I. *Cap.* 27 *& alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so called, because they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Land within some Manours only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manour, *&c.* and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for, properly, none in *England* but the King hath.

Among

Among the Commons of *England*, in the next Place are reckoned Tradeſmen; among whom *Merchants* of Foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of beſt Repute in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Diſparagement to a Gentleman born, eſpecially to a younger Brother.

Amongſt Tradeſmen, in the firſt Place are Wholeſale-men; then Retailers; laſtly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men; Theſe are capable of bearing ſome Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body Politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapneſs of all Neceſſaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Huſbandmen or Farmers do in moſt other Countries. [The Wages of Day-Labourers being but eight or ten Pence a Day in Counties diſtant from *London*, thoſe who have large Families find it very difficult frequently to find them Bread.]

LIBERTIES *and* PROPERTIES.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themſelves, ſo they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are beſt, above, and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

Firſt, No Freeman of *England* can be impriſoned, or otherwiſe reſtrained, without Cauſe ſhewn, for which by the Law he ought to be ſo impriſoned.

Secondly, To him that is impriſoned may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be deſired, which brings them ſpeedily to their Trial.

Thirdly, If no Cauſe of Impriſonment be alledged, and the ſame be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Priſoner muſt be ſet at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the Houſe of any Freeman (unleſs he be a Victualler, or ſell Brandy and other ſtrong Liquors by Retail) in Time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in Time of War, unleſs the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath ſuch a full and abſolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be impoſed upon them, without their own Conſent, by their Repreſentative in Parliament. Moreover, they have ſuch an abſolute Power, that they can diſpoſe of all they have how they pleaſe, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without

ſhewing any Cauſe; which other Nations governed by the Civil-Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *ſalvo ſibi contenemento ſuo*, in ſuch manner, that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be conſidered only, that they are ſubject to no Laws but what they make themſelves, and pray the King and the Lords to conſent unto, their Liberties and Properties muſt be acknowledged to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour-Nations.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOuching the Women of *England*, there are diverſe things conſiderable in the *Engliſh* Laws and Cuſtoms: Women in *England*, with all their moveable Goods, ſo ſoon as they are married, are wholly *in poteſtate Viri*, at the Will and Diſpoſition of the Huſband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* (*i. e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Huſband's: She can't let, ſet, ſell, give away, or alienate any thing without her Huſband's Conſent.

Her very neceſſary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property; if ſhe hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*; that is, ſhe holds it of, and by her Huſband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels perſonal the Wife had at the Marriage are ſo much her Huſband's, that after his Death they ſhall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Adminiſtrator of the Huſband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her neceſſary Apparel, which, with the Conſent of her Huſband, ſhe may deviſe by Will, not otherwiſe by our Law, becauſe the Property and Poſſeſſion even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Huſband's Conſent; and in all Law-Matters, *ſine viro reſpondere non poteſt*, can't reply without her Huſband.

The Law of *England* ſuppoſes in the Huſband the Power over his Wife as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he muſt anſwer for his Wife's Fault: If ſhe wrong another by her Tongue, or by Treſpaſs, he muſt make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the ſame Puniſhment to a Woman that ſhall kill her Huſband, as to a

Woman that ſhall kill her Father or Maſter; and that is Petit-Treaſon, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loſeth not only the Power over her Perſon, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for, ever after ſhe uſeth her Huſband's Sir-name, and her own is wholly laid aſide; which is not obſerved in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife ſubſcribes her ſelf by her Paternal Name; as if *Suſannah*, the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, ſhe either writes her ſelf *Suſannah Clifford*, or elſe *Suſannah-Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithſtanding all which, their Condition *de facto* is the beſt of the World: For, ſuch is the good Nature of *Engliſhmen* towards their Wives, ſuch is the Tenderneſs and Reſpect, giving them the uppermoſt Place at Table and elſewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardſhip, that they are, generally ſpeaking, the moſt happy Women in the World.

Beſides, in ſome things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations ſo favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Huſband's long Abſence, tho' it be for ſome Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Iſland, he muſt Father that Child; and if that Child be her firſt-born Son, he ſhall inherit that Huſband's Eſtate, if intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Huſband, or by any other before Marriage, but born after the Marriage with another Man, this latter muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Huſhand's Death, having no Jointure ſettled before Marriage, may challenge the third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Huſband's Moveables for ever. [This laſt Clauſe is altered by the Statute of 2 *Geo.* I. *Cap.* 18. which impowers Freemen to diſpoſe of their Perſonal Eſtates by Will as they think fit.]

As the Wife doth participate of her Huſband's Name, ſo likewiſe of his Condition: If he be a Duke, ſhe is a Dutcheſs; if he be a Knight, ſhe is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Deniſon, ſhe is *ipſo facto* ſo too. If a Freeman marry a Bondwoman, ſhe is alſo free during the Coverture; whereof alſo it is ſaid as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are compriſed under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble Women are ſo three manner of ways; by Creation, by Deſcent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and often hath created Women to be Baroneſſes, Counteſſes, Dutcheſſes, and the like.

As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk* was made Dutchess of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Boleyne*, afterwards Wife to *Henry* VIII. was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton*, in King *James* the First's Time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, to her, and her Heirs Male of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, *& inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones, ut Vicecomites Maidstone.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble to whom Lands holden by such Dignity do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for, *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur.* But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Courtesy of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth, by Courtesy, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesy.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes Place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, or to a Knight or Gentleman, then, by Courtesy, Place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble Women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't, in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnato*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is if the like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesy of *England* such, that as the Wife

for her Dowry hath the third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, so the Husband, for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she herself be not denized, she is barred all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produced as Witness for or against her Husband, unless in Criminal Cases, where herself is concerned, as in Assaults, Rapes, *&c.*

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

CHILDREN.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our neigbouring Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates unintailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may choose his Guardian, may consent to Marriage.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age; may then make any Contract; may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament; which in other Countries may not be done 'till the *Annus Consistentiæ*, the Age of twenty-five.

A Daughter at 12 is able to consent to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 21 she is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands; and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade. [In some Places, as in *Kent*, by the Custom of *Gavel-kind*, the Lands are equally divided among the Sons; and in others, the youngest inherits all the Lands by a Custom called *Borough-English*.]

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided among the Daughters; yet in some Manours, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

Servants in the *Saxon* Times were properly *Slaves*, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, with the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the End whereof they might be free, giving Warning three Months before, and may place themselves with other Masters; only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant before Leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service to his former. [This Act of 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. here referred to, relates only to Servants in Husbandry, and some few Traders, and that only where the Wages are fixed by the Quarter-Sessions in each County, which is scarce ever done at present. Servants having served the Time they contracted for, are at Liberty to go where they please, and any Man may hire them. They are scarce under any Government, but the Pests of every Family.]

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty: But for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is, upon landing, *ipso facto*, free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service. [He is not at Liberty to go into the Service of another, nor can he demand Wages like another Servant, but remains his Master's Property, notwithstanding his being brought into *England*.]

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Manour; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of use.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the LAWS *of* England.

THE particular Laws now in Uſe, are the

Civil-Law.] Of this Law and the Canon-Law, Uſe is made in all Eccleſiaſtical Courts of Biſhops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commiſſaries. So this Law is made uſe of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, Uſe is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marſhal. Of this Law much Uſe is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this moſt excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cauſe Foreign Princes take eſpecial Care to chooſe ſuch Perſons for their Ambaſſadors as are ſkilled in the Civil-Law; and this Policy was heretofore duly obſerved by our *Engliſh* Princes, with very good Succeſs. Laſtly, The two Univerſities of *England* ſerve themſelves of the Civil-Law; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be ſued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, *&c.*

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *Engliſh* Synods, beſides diverſe Decrees of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which ſhe always proceeded in the Exerciſe of her Juriſdiction, and doth ſtill, by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Henry* VIII. ſo far as the ſaid Canons and Conſtitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of this Realm.

Common-Law.] The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the beſt and moſt ancient *Saxon* Laws, firſt made by *Ethelbert* the firſt Chriſtian King. Venerable *Bede* ſays, theſe Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* Mid ðnoꝛepa ȝepeaꝛe, with the Thought or Advice of his wiſe Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and publiſhed in *Engliſh*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus Juris Anglicani Conditor*, the Great Founder of the *Engliſh* Laws; but not that they were firſt made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being, which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the Meaning was this only, that he being the Firſt *ſole* Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Subſtance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings, from

King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of Part of the Land, into one Body, and ſo formed one entire *Codex*, or Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of ſuch Variety of different Laws, enacted by the ſeveral *Saxon* Kings reigning over diſtinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *Jus Commune*, *Jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was ſoon after called in *Saxon* the Folc-ꝛıȝht, or People's Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and ſet down in one *Codex*, might be the ſame with the Dom-bec, or Dome-book, which is referred to in all the ſubſequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws or Statute-Book that they determined Cauſes by; for before the King's Reign, that is King *Alfred*'s, I no where find any mention made either of Folc-Right or Dome-Book; but in the next Reign you find King *Edward* the Eldeſt, commanding all his Judges to give ꝛıȝht Ðomaꝛ, right or juſt Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the beſt of their Skill and Underſtanding, ꝛȷ̇ahıtȣn pæpe Ðom-bec ꝛtanð, as it ſtands in the Dome-Book, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and adminiſter Folc-Right, that is, the Common-Law of *England*, to all his loving Subjects.

Theſe Laws indeed were not much obſerved in the Reigns of *Horald* the Firſt, and *Hardicanute*, becauſe they were Uſurpers of the *Daniſh* Race, and their Reigns very ſhort, both of them not exceeding ſeven Years. But in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all theſe Laws were again received and reſtored: And out of thoſe Laws, then extant, *Edward* the Confeſſor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him; and then ordering thoſe to be obſerved which were neglected in the ſhort Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be called *the Reſtorer of the* Engliſh *Laws*. And as thoſe Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, ſo the preſent Common-Law is in Subſtance the ſame, though it hath undergone diverſe Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not ſo much alter the Subſtance, as the Names of Things: And notwithſtanding the pretended Conqueſt of *William* I. theſe Laws of good King *Edward* were not aboliſhed by him; for when King *William* publiſhed thoſe Laws, he expreſly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confeſſor's Laws, publiſhed them as ſuch, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the ho-

ly

ly and pious Kings of *England*, his Anceſtors, had done before him.

From this Original it is that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Uſage of determining Cauſes according to the ſettled and eſtabliſhed Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years together, and, to their great Honour, continue ſo to do to this very Day.

Beſides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are, in diverſe Parts of *England*, Cuſtoms and Common Uſage, which have the Force of Common-Law among thoſe People to whoſe Property they belong, as *Borough-Engliſh*, a Cuſtom ſo called, becauſe not in Uſe out of *England*, where the youngeſt Son, or for want of Sons, the youngeſt Brother is to inherit; being preſumed that in Boroughs, or Trading Towns, the eldeſt Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngeſt would always be leaſt able to keep himſelf. *Gavel-kind*, of which ſee *Page* 15, in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is ſilent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws* made by the ſeveral Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Repreſentatives in Parliament, whereunto the *Engliſh* eaſily ſubmit, as made at their own earneſt Deſire and Requeſt, and yet too much neglect them.

All Trials of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury of Twelve Men*; which is thus: The Sheriff ſummons's Twenty-four Men, Houſholders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter conteſted lies; Twelve of whom are choſen to try the Cauſe. [By the Statute of 3 *Georg.* II. *Cap.* 25. the Sheriff is obliged, in Civil Cauſes, to return a Number of Jurors, not leſs than 48, and not exceeding 72, whoſe Names being written in diſtinct Papers of equal Size, are to be roll'd up and put into a Box or Glaſs, and when a Cauſe is to be tried, drawn by an indifferent Perſon in open Court, 'till twelve are drawn (not challenged and ſet aſide); and ſuch twelve Perſons firſt drawn, and appearing, are to be the Jury to try the Cauſe: *But this Method of drawing Juries is unhappily reſtrained to Civil Cauſes, and not extended to Criminal Proceedings.*] The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges: Theſe *Twelve Men* ſtanding near, may hear all that is ſaid and produced on either Part, and may aſk what Queſtions they pleaſe of the Witneſſes. When all the Witneſſes are examined, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has paſt, putting the *Twelve* Men in mind of what has been alledged, and defended on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which, this Jury of

Twelve

Twelve Men are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman (i. e.)* the first upon the List, may speak for them; he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment the Sentence passes finally. Note, the Returns of Verdicts are bound up to Forms adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, Finding *for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit. [A Prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason, and as many more as he can shew just Cause of Challenge against. In Felony, the Prisoner may challenge Twenty peremptorily; the same in Petit-Treason.]

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter, granted to diverse Cities in *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land; and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience; for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Laws.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient; and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a Manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since, by Statute, thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestæ*, yet in the Time of *Edward* the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in Time of actual War; for altho' in Time of Peace, the King, for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the Consent

of

of the Three Eſtates in Parliament: Yet in Time of War, by reaſon of great Dangers ariſing ſuddenly and unexpectedly upon ſome ſmall Occaſions, he uſeth abſolute Power; inſomuch as his Word goes for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practiſed in Times of Peace, but only in Times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on Foot: But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law. [By 1 *Georg.* I. *Cap.* 9, and ſubſequent Statutes, every Court-Martial for Trial of Soldiers is to conſiſt of 13 Officers at leaſt, and the Preſident to be a Field-Officer: Every Officer is to take an Oath to go according to Evidence, and the Witneſſes are to be ſworn: No Sentence of Death to be given unleſs nine Officers concur therein. Martial-Law is ſometimes exerciſed in Time of Peace.]

CHAP. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *Engliſh* differ from one another in their Humours as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profeſſion. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, as well as moſt of the Merchants and chief Tradeſmen, are extremely well poliſhed in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude, and even *barbarous*, as the Effects of popular Tumult ſhew: [This Character of the *Engliſh* is very unjuſt; the better Sort of People are not *extremely* polite, neither are the common People *barbarous*. It is ſaid of the *Engliſh*, with a great deal of Truth, that they are neither ſo light and trifling as the *French*, nor ſo ſtiff and haughty as the *Spaniard*, and that their Humanity and Benevolence is equal to that of any Nation in *Europe*. As to their being addicted to Riots and Tumults, I queſtion whether they ever deſerved that Charge more than their Neighbours; but if they did, the Act of 2 *Georg.* I. *Cap.* 19. has perfectly cured them.] For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greateſt Outrages, and render themſelves ſometimes very formidable even to the Magiſtrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppoſe them: And, in Truth, at ſuch Times there is no Way without Blood-ſhed to quiet them.

The *Engliſh* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the beſt ſort of it in the greateſt Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

Manners.] The *Engliſh*, according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper; graceful, and yet eaſy; chearful, yet well compoſed.

Their

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are subject in that Point rather to take than give; and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-matched by them whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour, in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all Sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World; Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the greatest Encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in Proportion beyond any other Post-Office of *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenues of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality must arise from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in Effect the Post-Road of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that, according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were, during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, the Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*, and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equalled them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastime, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country.

Diet.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-eaters, although by the Nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all Sorts of excellent Fish, as is before-mentioned.

England abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all Sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above Twenty Sorts of other Drinks, as, Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many Sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Steponey, Stichback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Nottingham*, *Sandbach*, Betony, Scurvy-Grass, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, *Butler*'s-Ale, *&c.*

Attire.]

Attire.] For Apparel or Cloathing, the *French* Mode hath been generally uſed in *England* of late Years; in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* ſometimes the *High-Dutch*, ſometimes the *Spaniſh*, and ſometimes the *Turkiſh* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *Engliſh* worn in *England*.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertiſements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *Engliſh*.

The King hath abroad his Foreſts, Chaſes, and Parks full of Variety of Game, Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters, Hawking; his Paddock-Courſes, Horſe-Races, *&c.* and at home, Tennis, Billiards, Comedies, Operas, Maſquerades, Balls, Ballats, *&c.* The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courſes, Horſe-Races, Hunting, Courſing, Fiſhing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-Bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Cheſs, Draughts, Cards, Dice; Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarter-Staff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion (theſe moſtly practiſed by thoſe who ſtile themſelves Maſters of the *Noble Science of Defence*) Stage-plays, Maſquerades, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all Sorts of Muſical Inſtruments, *&c.* The Citizens and Peaſants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Cricket, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow-and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Quoits, Leaping, Wreſtling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation uſed in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices, are generally of ſolid Stone covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the moſt part ample and magnificent; and the Churches in Market-Towns and opulent Villages, ſpacious and ſolid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at leaſt with ſtately high Towers: Houſes in the City that were heretofore uſually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate, or Tile; the Rooms within wainſcoted, or hung with Tapeſtry, or other convenient Stuff, and all ceiled with Plaiſter, excellent againſt the Rage of Fire, againſt Cold, and to hinder the Paſſage of all Duſt and Noiſe; of late Years Deal-Wainſcot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houſes of the Noble and Rich are abundantly furniſhed with fine Linnen, China-ware, and Plate; the meaneſt Mechanicks and Huſbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and ſome Silver Cups in their Houſes.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is uſually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in moſt Places,

Places; no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CHAP. VIII.

Of VICES *and* PUNISHMENTS.

Vices. THE *English* National *Vices* were anciently *Gluttony*, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; so likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolish and superfluous, that diverse Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *Englishman* was wont to be pictured naked, with a Pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a Piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annexed, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Cloaths to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet:

Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.

The *Danes*, in the Time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For, 'till *quarto* of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and less Excess in Diet than heretofore.

Impoisonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 *Henry* VIII. it was made High-Treason, though since repealed; after which the Punishment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge: The true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be gracious and courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them Leave to remember them.

Of

Of Puniſhments, and firſt ECCLESIASTICAL.

AND Firſt, of thoſe relating to Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, which when inflicted upon ſcandalous, notorious and contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this Manner: Firſt, The Party delinquent is admoniſhed; then if he refuſes to anſwer, or otherwiſe to ſatisfy the Court, he is excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's-Supper; is diſabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, *&c.*

This Power of Excommunication the Biſhop may delegate to any grave Prieſt with the Chancellor.

Beſides the general Cenſure of the Church, which reſpects Church-Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confeſs in Publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this Manner: The Delinquent is to ſtand in the Church-Porch upon ſome *Sunday*, bare-head and bare-foot, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himſelf, and begging every one that paſſes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kiſſing the Ground; then in the Middle of the Church is he, or ſhe, eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-againſt the Miniſter, who declares the Foulneſs of his Crime, odious to God, and ſcandalous to the Congregation, *&c.*

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in caſe the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Requeſt, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Pariſh, or ſome pious Uſes, which is more uſually done.

There remains one more Puniſhment, or Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, which touches the Body, and that is denial of Chriſtian Burial, which is inflicted, not *in pœnam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally deſire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Chriſtian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Perſons dying Excommunicate; to ſuch as are hanged for Felony; or that wilfully kill themſelves and to Apoſtates and Hereticks.

To theſe fore-named Cenſures and Puniſhments; both Laity and Clergy are ſubject: But, beſides theſe, there are Puniſhments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as, firſt, *Suſpenſio ab Officio*, when a Miniſter for a Time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Miniſter.

Then *Suſpenſio à Beneficio*, when a Miniſter for a Time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and theſe two Cenſures are wont to be for ſmaller Crimes.

Thirdly

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And, Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and and for ever deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Layman for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil *Discipline.*

BEcause the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petit-Treason*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Although some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all Sorts (except Clipping and Coining Money) and that is, that the Traitor, laid upon a Hurdle, or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off; his Body to be divided into four Parts; and, lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled, where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw.* III. it remains so still; but *Hovedon* saith, that before his Time the Punishment for falsifying Money was Loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn, as before, and to be hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petit-Treason, is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several Sorts of Punishments, 'till *Henry* I. ordained, that the Punishment

Puniſhment for all Felonies ſhould be to be hanged by the Neck 'till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treaſon, Petit-Treaſon, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the ſame with that of common Perſons, yet the King doth uſually extend ſo much Favour to ſuch, as to cauſe them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not, as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or ſtanding.

If a Criminal, indicted of Petit-Treaſon, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuſeth to anſwer, or put himſelf upon a legal Trial, then for ſuch ſtanding Mute, and Contumacy, he is preſently to undergo that horrible Puniſhment called *Pein forte & dure*; that is, to be ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, and there laid, in ſome dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked except his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, faſtened to the ſeveral Quarters of the Room; and then ſhall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, ſo much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day ſhall have Drink of the Water next to the Priſon Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this ſhall be his Diet 'till he die. Which grievous kind of Death ſome ſtout Fellows have ſometimes choſen; and ſo not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Eſtates may not be forfeited to the King, but deſcend to their Children, nor their Blood ſtained.

But though the Law continues, yet we ſo abhor Cruelty, that of late they are ſuffered to be over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire preſently.

But in Caſe of *High-Treaſon*, though the Criminal ſtand mute, yet Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as if he had been convicted, and his Eſtate confiſcated.

After Hanging and Beheading, the Criminal's Friends uſually interr the Body decently, where they pleaſe; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Perſon, then by Order is the Criminal uſually hanged by the Neck, 'till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains 'till the Body rot; and in ſome Caſes his Right-hand is firſt cut off, and then he is hanged.

In all ſuch Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manſlaughter, on the Left-hand, or with a *T* for Thief; and wandering Rogues are to be marked on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or ſmall Theft, that is under the Value of 12 *d.* the Puniſhment anciently was ſometimes Loſs of an Ear, ſometimes Cudgelling; but ſince *Edward* III. only by Whipping. But if ſuch Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the ſame, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P*, his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, Forestalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing, are commonly punished with standing on the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron: But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision* of *High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands, during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn*, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right-hand stricken off in a sad and solemn Manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 *Rich.* II. *cap.* 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisoned during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe: They are condemned to lose the Franchise, or Freedom, of the Law; that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, uncapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsly and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se; that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interred without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. *The Execution of those wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion, by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

Scolding

Scolding Women are to be ſet in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking-Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Queen's Chair*, placed over ſome deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice, to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Miſdemeanors* are commonly puniſhed with Impriſonments, or Fines, and ſometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, common in other Chriſtian Countries, the *Engliſh* look upon them as too cruel to be uſed by the Profeſſors of Chriſtianity.

CHAP. IX.

Of SOCIETIES *inſtituted in* England *for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.*

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods uſed by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, beſides thoſe, ſome voluntury ones; a brief Account whereof ſeems proper to be added in this Place; and that is of the ſeveral *Societies* that have been ſet up of late Years for the moſt effectual Promoting of God's *Worſhip*, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Chriſtian Knowledge both in this Nation and in Foreign Parts; which are known by the Names of *Religious Societies*. *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*; *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*; and *The Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are ſo called, becauſe the particular End and Deſign of them is to improve themſelves and others in the Knowledge of our moſt holy Religion, and to animate one another in the ſerious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London* about the Year 1678, by a few ſerious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*; who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Pſalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Bleſſedneſs of Religion, and Value of Souls, ſoon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and encreaſed, and New Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above *Forty* diſtinct Bodies of them within the Compaſs of the Bills of Mortality, beſides diverſe others in diſtant Parts of the Nation.

Thoſe that compoſe theſe *Societies* are Members of the *Church of England*; and, in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty,

oblige themselves to consult the *established Ministry:* They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have set up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the City; procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holy Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, almost every Lord's-Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, visiting and comforting those that are sick and in Prison, and reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind; *reconciling* several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Popery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*; so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in Execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about the Time of the *Revolution*, by five or six private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of *England*; and, by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of *Reformation*, according to the *Established Laws*, and to advise and assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join, in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members: By their Endeavours several Thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkenness*, and *Prophanation of the Lord's-Day*, and punished accordingly.

2. A second Body, consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to Legal Punishment, and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some Thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Profaners of the Lord's-Day*, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A third is of Conſtables, of which ſort of Officers Care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to conſider of the moſt effectual Way to diſcharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to conſult of proper Remedies. Theſe divide themſelves in the ſeveral Parts of the City, for the more regular Inſpection of diſorderly Houſes, ſeizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magiſtrates.

A fourth is ſuch as give Informations to the Magiſtrate of ſuch Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There are eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of Houſekeepers and Officers in the ſeveral Quarters of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, who differ in their Conſtitution from theſe before-mentioned, but generally agree in the Methods of inſpecting the Behaviour of Conſtables and other Officers, whom they alſo aſſiſt in ſearching diſorderly Houſes, ſeizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several *Societies* of this kind are ſet up at *Briſtol*, *Canterbury*, *Hull*, *Nottingham*, and other diſtant Parts of the Kingdom; and of late Years the like Deſigns have been carried on in *Ireland*, and in ſeveral of his Majeſty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be ſecured, and other Proviſion made for the Propagation of the Goſpel in the *Plantations*, *Colonies*, and *Factories* beyond the Seas, the late King, by his Letters Patent, dated *June* 16, 1701, did incorporate the moſt Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *John*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry*, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and ſeveral others of the Lords the Biſhops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particulary named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succeſſion, with Privilege to purchaſe *Two Thouſand Pounds per Annum* Inheritance, and Eſtates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a Common Seal, and to meet yearly on the third *Friday* in *February*, to chooſe a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and Officers for the Year enſuing, and on the third *Friday* in every Month, or oftner, if need be, to tranſact Buſineſs, and to depute fit Perſons to take Subſcriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and of all Monies received and laid out, to give Account yearly to the *Lord-Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, the two Lord Chief-Juſtices, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the *Charter*, and hath a ſtanding Committee to prepare Buſineſs for the Monthly Meeting: The former at St. *Martin*'s Library; the latter at St. *Paul*'s Chapter-Houſe.

Of the above-mentioned *Society* there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Succeſs.*

4. *The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*, whoſe Original Deſigns were to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to ſecure the pious and uſeful Education of the Poor here at Home, and to reclaim thoſe that err in the Fundamentals of Chriſtianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March* 169$\frac{8}{9}$, by ſome Perſons of Honour and Quality, who held their ſtated Meetings for theſe Purpoſes, regulating themſelves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701, a Reverend Member of the Society, by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Deſign which concerned the *Plantations*, procured above eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society as in it, and tranſmitted the ſame to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechiſms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Senſe of Religion among the *Britiſh* Subjects in *America:* And by his Intereſt and great Application, ſecured a tolerable Maintenance for ſeveral Miniſters to be employed in the Plantations, when by the earneſt Solicitations of the ſame Divine, at the Requeſt of the Society, the late King *William* was pleaſed, by Royal Charter, to eſtabliſh the *Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the *Society for Propagating*, ſince called, *for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*, with diverſe others, of the firſt Rank for Quality, both in Church and State; thereby diſcharging this Society from the further Purſuit of this Branch of their Original Deſign.

Upon this Eſtabliſhment the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing good, were ſo ſucceſsfully engaged in ſetting up Charity-Schools, and diſperſing Religious Books and Catechiſms, *&c.* among the Poor at Home, that they did not think fit to diſſolve themſelves, but appointing new Officers to ſupply the Place of thoſe that were taken into the Service of the Corporation-Society, to ſubſiſt.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that Time, did very much aſſiſt the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subſcriptions and charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the ſeveral Pariſhes where ſuch Schools were moſt wanted; and even in ſeveral of the richer Pariſhes of the City, where there was no Schools, they obtained both Subſcriptions

ſcriptions and Collections, to be applied towards maintaining Schools in the Out-Pariſhes, where the Poor were moſt numerous: And this was done with ſo great Succeſs, that in the Year 1704, there were erected in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and within ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools for the Inſtruction of 1386 Boys, 745 Girls; and the better to diſpoſe the Parents of theſe Children to ſend them conſtantly to School, above half of them were compleatly cloathed.

The Succeſs of this Example in the Metropolis, ſoon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it; and the Society inviting to their Correſpondence many of the moſt active, well-diſpoſed Gentlemen that they could hear of in every County, were enabled by them to publiſh in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Uſefulneſs of the Inſtitution of Charity-Schools; and, in order to it, preſented them, from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules of erecting and better governing theſe Schools, after the Manner practiſed in *London*, and alſo the Sermons preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by ſome of the moſt learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Deſign: So that in the Compaſs of about Twenty-two Years paſt, the Society have given away above Two hundred thouſand of theſe Sermons and Accounts, *&c.* beſides ſeveral Hundred Bibles, New Teſtaments, Common-Prayers, Whole Duties of Man, Expoſitions of the Church-Catechiſm, and other good Books, which the Society, or their Correſpondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Priſons, to the Fleet and Army, and *Britiſh* Garriſons abroad. And in Conſequence of theſe Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleaſed God ſo far to bleſs them, that in the Year 1721, there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thouſand poor Children of both Sexes were taught to read, write, and ſay the Catechiſm; and if thoſe are taken into the Account that have been educated in theſe Schools, and diſpoſed of to Services and Apprenticeſhips during the laſt Twenty-one Years, it is very probable that at leaſt One hundred thouſand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them: By which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain that the Nation is delivered from many Thouſands that would have been common Beggars, had they not come through theſe Schools into the World: And it may well be hoped, if it pleaſe God to bleſs the Inſtruction given them, that they will be inſtrumental to leſſen the Prevalence of Profaneneſs, Vice, and Idleneſs among the lower Sort of People in the next and ſucceeding Generations,

In 1710, this Society engaged themſelves to aſſiſt the Proteſtant Miſſionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*,

del in the *East-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *English* Settlements in those Parts; the Success of which may be best learned from a Collection of Letters from the Missionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Mission, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

In 1720, this Society published a Proposal for printing the *New Testament* and *Psalter* in *Arabick*, for the Use of the poor Christians of the Eastern Nations, in *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*; which is now printed.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, and now consists of between Four and Five hundred Persons, distinguished by the Names of Residing and Corresponding Members; the former of whom generally residing in *London*, take that Name, and are annually Contributors to the Expence of Books, *&c.* But the latter, called Corresponding Members, are exempted from any Contributions but what they please to send in to their common Treasury, in regard of the Expence they are supposed to be at in their respective Countries where they live. But whenever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the Weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Assistance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Designs.

5. *The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings*, was founded about the latter End of the Year 1703. Her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform her Parliament, by a Message, of her gracious Intentions of granting her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths to the Poor Clergy: Whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Person to make Grants for the same Purpose.* After which her Majesty, by Letters-Patent under her Great-Seal, bearing Date the third Day of *November*, 1704, was pleased to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of **The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy**, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in *England*, being composed of all the Lords and others of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council for the Time being; all the Lords Lieutenants, and *Custos Rotulorum* in *England*; all the Lords; the Bishops, all the Deans of Collegiate Churches; all the Judges; the Queen's Serjeants; the Attorney and Sollicitor-General; the Advocate-General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; and all Mayors of Cities for the Time being. And by new Letters-Patent, dated the 5th of *March* 1713, for preventing

venting the Delay and Obſtruction of the Buſineſs of the ſaid Corporation, her late Majeſty was pleaſed to encreaſe the Number of the ſaid Governors, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Serjeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council. The firſt Thing the Governors did, after opening their Commiſſion, was to conſider the State of the Revenue of Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, *viz.* to all under 80 *l. per Annum*, which, upon Enquiry, appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

Theſe Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths (when this Corporation was firſt eſtabliſhed) being for the moſt part anticipated by diverſe Grants for Lives and Years, no Diſtribution could be made for many Years; but ſince the Expiration of ſeveral of thoſe Grants, there has been a conſiderable Diſtribution yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200 *l.* each before *Chriſtmas* 1720, and 53 two ſucceeding Years (whereof about 300 in Number have each received the like Sum from private Contributions); which is very conſiderable, if it be obſerved, that by reaſon of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mentioned, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the ſaid Governors will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 ſmall Livings at leaſt.

Beſides theſe Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whoſe Province is in a more peculiar Manner to aſſiſt their *Widows* and *Children*, and that is the Society of *the Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles* II. *July* 1, 1678, by the Name of **the Governors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergy-men.** Several Hundreds of Widows and Children of the Clergy have yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which in the Year 1713, was 449, and the Sums diſtributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Cheſter*, firſt promoted in the Year 1700, which deſerves to be taken Notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the *Arch-Deaconry* of *Cheſter*, at the Deſire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and Dr. *Entwiſle*, then Arch-Deacon, conſented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergy-Men. They have ever ſince continued to meet there on the firſt *Thurſday* in *June* annually. They walk in a Body to the Church, the Biſhop being uſually at the Head of them, where they hear divine Service and a Sermon: Thence they return to a Houſe where they dine. After Dinner a Collection is made, every one putting ſecretly into a Box, prepared for that Purpoſe, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about 60 or

70 *l.*

70 *l.* which by five Stewards is distributed to such Widows and Children of Clergy-men as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire* is now become a Member of the Corporation of *the Sons of the Clergy in* London, by an Instrument regularly executed, and is made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

'Till the Reformation, there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*; the Care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houses*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endowed. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reason to complain of them, may be very justly questioned: This is certain, that the Care of providing for them, was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551, Dr. *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, having preached upon this Subject before King *Edward* VI. the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, and others, to consider how the Necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these four Classes.

1. *Orphans and Infants.*
2. *Sick and Wounded.*
3. *Idle Persons and Vagabonds.*
4. *Decayed Housholders.*

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the *Orphans* and *Infants* he gave *Grey-Friars*, now called *Christ's-Hospital* in *London.*

For the *Sick* and *Wounded*, the Hospitals of St. *Thomas* and St. *Bartholomew* were set by.

For *Idle Vagabonds*, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles* V. He furnished it also with Goods from the *Savoy*, and licensed it to purchase Lands in *Mortmain*, to the Value of 4000 Marks *per Annum.* That Licence was signed but two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to make an End of that good Work.

The *poor Housholders* were supplied by voluntary Contributions, raised and distributed as they saw proper, from House to House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward* VIth's Foundation.

Queen

Queen *Elizabeth* appointed *Overſeers for the Poor* by *Act of Parliament*, who are a Sort of *Lay-Deacons* in every Pariſh, who are bound to take Care of the Poor, and are impowered, by the ſame Authority, to raiſe Sums of Money ſufficient to ſupply their Wants. See the 43d of the ſaid Queen.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of LONDON.

LONDON] being the Seat of the *Engliſh* Empire, and the chiefeſt Town of Trade in the World, the largeſt and moſt populous, the faireſt and moſt opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, ſurpaſſing, as ſome learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, it will not, I hope, ſeem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, ſo called, as ſome conjecture, from *Llong-din*, or *Dinas*, the *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* Times, and that very early: For, in *Nero*'s Time, when *Boadicea* roſe againſt *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinum*, as *Tacitus* calls it, was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

Situation.] In the moſt excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors is very conſpicuous and admirable: It is ſeated upon a gentle riſing Bank, in a wholſome Soil, mixed with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is caſt into a Creſcent, that ſo each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far diſtant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, in an excellent Air upon the North-ſide of the River (for the Villages ſeated on the South-ſide are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the North and South Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways leading from all Parts to this noble City, are large, ſtreight, ſmooth and fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marſhes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Paſſengers; ſo that Corn may eaſily be brought, and Cattle commodiouſly driven unto it by Land; and thoſe heavy, though neceſſary, Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is ſupplied with Coals from *Newcaſtle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thouſands of Seamen, who are reputed the ableſt and hardieſt Men we have. In a Word, all the Bleſſings of Land

and

and Sea, by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark* (which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so considered when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast Extention: From *Lime-House*, measured to the End of *Tothil*, or *Tuttle-Street*, from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an half. [The Length of the Town is not more than six Miles: The *Royal Exchange* stands about the Middle, and it is not more than three Miles from thence either to the *East* or *West* End of it, taking in the Winding of the Streets; and if we measure in a direct Line, it is not so much by half a Mile either Way.]

The Number of Houses is computed to be about 120,000 at present, and allowing 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ to a House, this makes the Inhabitants something more than a Million: [Those that calculate the Number by the Weekly Bills, make them something less than a Million: If we compute them therefore at a Million of Souls, we come pretty near the Truth.] And from the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark* to the End of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an Half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Alleys are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in Length. Dwelling-Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15,000, and that is now accounted but a seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Number of Houses at present may in all Probability be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the new Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within twenty or thirty Years last past, on the North and North-West Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprizing of all, those about *Grosvenor-Square*, *Hanover-Square*, bigger than most of the great Towns in *England*, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a Time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage, Rome *was not built in a Day*

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or human Souls, within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two Thirds, 67,500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every Year, to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again,

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be gueſs'd at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Peſtilence, amount of late to about 25,000 in a Year.

Drinks brewed in London in a Year.] The Total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481 ¼ Barrels. The Total of Small-Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The loweſt Price of ſtrong Beer, or Ale, is 18 *s.* *per* Barrel, the higheſt 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Small not amended with ſtrong, is uſually ſold at about 7 or 8 *s.* a Barrel: If the Cuſtomers come to the Brew-Houſes, 'tis ſold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Cuſtomers, 'tis ſold the dearer.

Note, what is brewed by private Perſons is not included in the Account above, which, without doubt, is a very conſiderable Quantity, tho' 'tis difficult to make any near Computation.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great; but 'tis far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London* from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Lichfield*, *Burton* and ſeveral other Places in *Staffordſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Exciſe only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Impoſition) was not long ago farmed, or rented, of the Crown at far above 120,000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, publiſhed *Anno* 1684, reckons in this vaſt City 1,200,000 Souls; but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115,846 Families, and 695,076 Souls, [The Numbers of Houſes and People are vaſtly encreaſed ſince Sir *William Petty* wrote] which is, as he computes it, more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen*; more than in *Paris* and *Amſterdam*; more than in *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Briſtol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Courſe, extraordinary wholeſome Water, and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 70 Miles; that is, almoſt to *Richmond*, 8 or 9 Miles above *London* by Land, and 14 by Water. Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City as often as the Moon comes to the *North-Eaſt* and *South-Weſt* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemiſphere, and the other in the other Hemiſphere. The higheſt Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-Weſt*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full: When theſe four Cauſes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* ſwells in ſome Places over its Banks, and *Weſtminſter* is a little endamaged in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms,

Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastwards* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries than any other *River* of *England*, to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon; the fruitful Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both Sides thereof; in a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City, and in some Sense the natural Heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River, from *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Berkshire*, &c.

From this River the City, by Water-Engines, is in many Places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, and so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest Parts of this City; and, moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and excellent Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Anwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City: In some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep; in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high, above Ground, in open Troughs: Over this New River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves in the highest Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts, the highest Rooms: Moveover, this City is so situated, that in all Parts, though on the highest Ground, it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground. [*Grosvenor* and *Hanover* Buildings are supply'd with Water from a fine Reservoir in *Hide*-Park, to which the Water is brought from the *Thames* by Cuts made between the Grounds belonging to *Chelsea*-Water-works, and from thence convey'd in Pipes to the said Reservoir.]

Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only, without computing the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330,000 Pounds a Year, and those of all *England* besides, to above three times that Sum, and are now above 1,300,000 *l.* a Year, at a Medium, in Time of War: And next, by the infinite Number of Ships, which, by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along the *Thames*, besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass, that no small Number of Merchants

of *London* for Wealth, for ſtately Houſes within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living; for great Eſtates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel ſome Princes in diverſe of our neighbouring Nations.

Of the GOVERNMENT *of the City of* London.

THE Government of this City, conſidering the Greatneſs and Populouſneſs thereof, is admirable.

Eccleſiaſtical Government.] The *Eccleſiaſtical Government* is by a Biſhop, who is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury:* The See of *London*, ſince its Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, ſoon after *Auguſtine* the Monk's coming hither, has been conſtantly governed by an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Biſhops for above 1100 Years: In which Space there are reckoned 92 Biſhops of *London*. To this Cathedral alſo belongs a Dean, three Reſidentiaries, a Treaſurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſeveral Pariſhes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Pariſh; and theſe have for a long Time had the moſt excellent Way of Sermonizing in *Chriſtendom*; inſomuch as diverſe Divines of foreign *Reformed* Churches have come hither on purpoſe to learn their Manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining theſe Miniſters, with their Families, there is, in almoſt every Pariſh, a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe, and in moſt a competent Allowance in Tithes: But ſince the great Fire, there is an Allowance ſettled by Act of Parliament in thoſe Pariſhes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar; by which Act none of them have leſs ſettled than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum:* And to ſave Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the ſame Act of Parliament, two Pariſhes, where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Miniſter between them: So that there are not much above half ſo many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government.] The *Civil Government* is not (as at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in ſome Nobleman, or Lawyer, who is ſet over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgereſa*, that is, *Cuſtos* or *Guardian*; and ſometimes *Provoſt* of *London*. But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magiſtrate was called *Ballivus* from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*, that is *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to govern others. There were ſometimes two Bailiffs of *London*, 'till King *Richard* the Firſt, *Anno* 1189, changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

Lord-

Lord-Mayor's Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem: In which Election the Senior Alderman, that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this Particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and Part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*: Eastward, as far as *Yendale* or *Yenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and *Westward*, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Stains-Bridge*. He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surry*; and for this Purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that End he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayors Courts of Judicature.] To the Lord-Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highst and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, from the *Danish-Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of *Request*, or *Conscience*; so called, because meddling with nothing above 40 *s.* Value. There the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy, sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *Great-Britain*) of two Houses; one for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Courts are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*: For every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subjects, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the Buſineſs of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord-Mayor alſo belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and *Eſcheater*; and another Court for the Conſervation of the River of *Thames*.

Laſtly, the Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held uſually eight Times a Year at the *Old-Bailey*, both for the City and *Middleſex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord-Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts, called *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; alſo the Court of *Halmote*, or Aſſembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State.] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable when he appears abroad, which in former Times was moſtly on Horſe-back, with rich Capariſon, himſelf always in long Robes, ſometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly furr'd, and ſometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which, ſome ſay, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers, walking before and on all Sides of him; but more eſpecially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the ſeveral Companies, or Corporations, in their ſeveral ſtately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer*-Chamber taken his ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like Manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall* (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities) where is prepared for him and his Brethren a moſt ſumptuous Dinner; to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council; alſo foreign Ambaſſadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleaſed to honour the Feaſt with their Preſence. This great Magiſtrate, upon the Death of the King, is ſaid to be prime Perſon of *England*; and therefore when King *James* I. was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribed in the firſt Place before all the great Officers of the Crown and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of ſuch high Repute and Eſteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Biſhops, Judges, and

of later Time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired. The Lord-Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnished, that it is supposed to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord-Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord-Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table in the House of the Lord-Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable: He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Crier.

The Water-Bailiff.

Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn 'till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office. If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400 *l.* unless he will swear he is not worth 10,000 *l.* ['Tis lately raised to 15,000 *l.*]

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmote return two, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen choose one out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City. [His present Majesty hath lately made all the Aldermen Justices of the Peace, who sit by Rotation one at a time every Day in *Guildhall*.]

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies

Bodies Politick: Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord-Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

1. *Mercers*,
2. *Grocers*,
3. *Drapers*,
4. *Fishmongers*,
5. *Goldsmiths*,
6. *Skinners*,
7. *Merchant-Taylors*,
8. *Haberdashers*,
9. *Salters*,
10. *Ironmongers*,
11. *Vintners*,
12. *Clothworkers*.

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord-Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; as his late Majesty King *William* was pleased to be made free of the *Drapers* Company, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company, or Mystery, hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens, or Assistants: These do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides 74 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY *of* WESTMINSTER.

THE Goverment of the City of *WESTMINSTER* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord-Mayor, they have an High-Steward, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The High-Steward of *Westminster* is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this high Office *durante vitâ*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the Chancellorship of an University.

The Dean and Chapter here are invested with Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction, as the Vice-Chancellor is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Under-Steward of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and instead of a Sheriff, he holds this honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The High-Bailiff is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High-Steward; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgeſs is annually choſen out of the wealthieſt Citizens, by the reſt of the Burgeſſes, who repreſent Aldermen.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Juriſdiction, under a Commiſſary; from whom no Appeal muſt be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark] was granted by Letters-Patent of *Edward* IV. to be counted as one of the Wards of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vaſtly large, rich, and populous; a great Part of it hath been burnt down ſome Years ſince the great Fire of *London*; but all thoſe Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

City Trained-Bands.] At the Time of the Happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and Liberties, ſix Regiments of Trained-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horſe; but in caſe of Need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raiſed 40,000 Men, beſides *Southwark*, One Regiment of Trained-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holbourn* Regiment, and *Weſtminſter* Regiment 2000 each; and in caſe of Neceſſity they can raiſe 20,000 more.

Artillery Company.] Beſides theſe Trained-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above 60 Years. This Company conſiſts of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Serjeants, a Provoſt-Marſhal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* They have alſo a Court-Marſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident and 24 Members of the Company. On the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Publick Buildings] in this Noble City are very many and magnificent, thoſe moſt eſpecially that are conſecrated to the Worſhip of God: For, beſides the Royal Chapels of *White-hall* and St. *James*'s, that ſpacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others, there are 135 Pariſh-Churches, beſides Chapels, and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*: It was firſt founded by *Segbert*, a *Saxon* King, *Anno* 610, in a Place, ſaith Mr. *Selden*, where had ſtood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antonius*'s Itinerary, ſuppoſes our Antiquary not to be in earneſt, when he ſays, *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of* Diana. Afterwards it was enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop of this See. The greateſt Part was deſtroyed by Fire, 1086, in a general Conflagration of almoſt the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauri-*

tius,

tius, the 35th Biſhop, but not finiſhed 'till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that is 20 more than St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*. The *Nave*, or Body, of the Church, 102 Foot high, 130 broad; its Area 3 Acres and a Half; its Tower in the Middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, croſs-wiſe) 520 Foot high, beſides a Bowl of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in Compaſs; on which was a Croſs 15 Foot and a half high; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper guilt, 4 Foot long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the late moſt renowned Architect Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

The next is that ancient ſtately Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter*, founded before the *Norman Conqueſt* by the pious King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and moſt richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry* III. with that rare Architecture now ſeen, wherein are the moſt magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greateſt Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the Eaſt End of which is added a Chapel of King *Henry* VII. which, for the moſt admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of maſſy Braſs, moſt curiouſly wrought, and other Maſter-pieces of Art, is ſcarce to be parallel'd in the World.

Theſe are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; but it would be endleſs to ſpeak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheap-ſide*, whoſe coſtly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rivaled by none but St. *Brides*. The ſpacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it beſides thoſe magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet ſubſtantially ſupported by myſterious Workmanſhip. The Amplitude and Statelineſs of diverſe other Churches is very wonderful; as *Chriſt*'s-*Church*, St. *Andrew*'s-*Holbourn*, St. *Lawrence*'s, where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill*, St. *Margaret*'s, St. *James*'s, and St. *Anne*'s *Weſtminſter*; St. *Brides*, where the Hoſpital, or Spittal-Sermons in *Eaſter-Week* have been commonly held; St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*, where the Sermons are on all ſolemn Occaſions preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons. [There are many of the newly erected 50 Churches, which exceed any other Pariſh-Churches of *London*, in the Beauty of their Architecture and Dimenſions.]

Palaces and Houſes belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR to the Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter* ſtood the Royal Palace and uſual Place of Reſidence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houſes (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Iſle de Noſtre Dame*, and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times ſat themſelves in the ſaid Courts of Judicature, as they do ſtill ſometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great Part of this ſpacious Palace was in the Time of *Henry* VIII. deſtroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been ſtill employed for the Uſe of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treaſury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Chancery* are kept, ſome ſay was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard* I. or II. which, for all its Dimenſions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Chriſtendom*. It is, including the Walls, juſt 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimenſions, and the Roof of *Iriſh* Oak.

Cottonian Library.] This Library was placed by Sir *Robert Cotton* in his Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, where it ſtood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-Houſe* was in the Poſſeſſion of that worthy Family, which it was 'till very lately, when Sir *John Cotton* (Great Grandſon of Sir *Robert*) ſold the Houſe to the late Queen, to be a Repoſitory of her Library, along with that which formerly belong'd to his Anceſtors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and *Cotton Houſe* was wholly ſet a-part for the Uſe of the King's Library-Keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton* Libraries immediately under his Eye; of which laſt Collection, in its Kind the moſt excellent that is in *England*, I ſhall give this ſhort Account. [This Library was lately kept in a Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, purchaſed by the Crown of the Lord *Aſhburnham*, where there happenſng a Fire in the Year 1735, the Books were ſome of them damaged: It was removed from thence to the new Dormitory belonging to *Weſtminſter*-School, and is ſince removed to the old Dormitory, where it is to remain 'till a commodious Room is built aſſigned for its Reception.]

This noble Library conſiſts wholly of *Manuſcripts*, and as they are now *bound up* together, are not above a *Thouſand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir *Robert Cotton*, was the *Hiſtory of* England, whereunto he was naturally inclined, and in which he came to be a great Maſter; and conſequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; though he ſeems

to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this *Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seemed as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there were many noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He lived also at a Time when diverse studious and learned Men died, who made it their chief Business to scrape up the shattered Remains of our Monastical Libraries, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this Means he saved so many *Books*, *Charters*, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Joscelin*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elsing*, *Camden*, and very many others: And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour (as well as his Money) knew no better Way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mentioned before, he having repaired it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation, or a pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books encreased as he lessened the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said, That his main Design was the *History of* England; but in relation to the Whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads:

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Ex professo*, together with other shorter Annals, which served as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, *&c.*

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, eminent Scholars, *&c.*

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our publick Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History of* England from the Beginning of Christianity here to the Time of King *James* I. especially about the Time of the Dissolution of Abbies, and the Reformation by King *Henry* VIII. and *Edw.* VI.

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles in *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) *a Catalogue hath been published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the ingenious Mr.* Humphrey Wanley, *whereby we are now apprized of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that great Critick of the Northern Languages, the late Dr.* Hicks, *has taught us in his* Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, *to apply them to the best Advantage.* In *Latin* are diverse ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Diverse excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations, either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs in *England:* Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in *England.* The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan* Pentateuch, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

Sir *Robert Cotton* had also a due Regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina* after *Domitian:* So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, it is adorned with Pictures, *viz.* of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *John*; Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Thomas Allen*, *John Buchanan*, Mr. *Camden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Thomas James*, Mr. *William Lombard*,

lard, and Mr. *John Speed*; not to mention the old Altar-Piece, anciently belonging to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, with other ancient, and ſome choice Pictures in the Houſe.

To make his Library a compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir *Robert Cotton* procured alſo many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Sett of Coins, *Roman*, *Britiſh* and *Saxon*; a Gueſs at which may be made by a View of *Speed*'s *Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals, ſtill extant in this ſmall, but noble Library.

As this valuable Library has received much Damage by the late Fire, a new Catalogue has been ſince printed of all the valuable Manuſcripts that now remain there.

Of the Tower *of* LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently diverſe Fortreſſes; but that called the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort, or Citadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewiſe, where our Kings, with their Courts, have ſometimes lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60,000 Soldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown; the great Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archive; where are conſerved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, &c. the chief Priſon for the ſafe Cuſtody of great Perſons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midſt of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William* the Conqueror.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church* and a *Royal Chapel*, called *Cæſar*'s *Chapel*; but is now out of Uſe: The Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop, and is a Donative beſtowed by the King without Inſtitution and Induction.

Conſtable of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, 'till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was governed by a *Conſtable*, and ſometimes by a *Cuſtos Turris*, and, in his Abſence, by a Lieutenant, or Deputy: They had the Government of the *Tower* ſometimes during Life, ſometimes *Durante benè placito*; were Privy-Counſellors, and had their Reſidence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and ſometimes had the Cuſtody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command is the chief *Governor*, or *Lieutenant*, of the *Tower*: He is, by Vertue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*, and is to act under and be ſubordinate to the Conſtable for the Time being in all Things touching the Execution of the ſaid Office of Conſtable; and, during his Abſence, to do, perform, and execute

all

all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample Manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of diverse of the former Kings of *England*, the Privileges of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes Double the Quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeoman-Warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*.

Gentleman-Porter.] The *Gentleman-Porter*, who holds his Place by Patent, hath Charge of the Gates, to lock up and open, and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 40 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a-piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquis; to other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners now 10 *s. per* Week.

Court of Records.] In the *Tower* is an ancient *Court of Record*, held every *Monday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* Besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoins to it, the old Artillery-Garden by *Spital-Fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the *Tower-Liberty*. The Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*, for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties; and he constitueth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

Warders.

Warders.] The *Yeomen-Warders* of the *Tower* are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domeſtick Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Checque: Their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are uſually upon the Day's Wait, to take an Account of all Perſons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Perſons they go to, in a Book, to be peruſed by the Conſtable, or Lieutenants. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The *Office* of his Majeſty's *Records*, kept in the Tower of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the ſame dignified with ſpecial Truſt.

This Officer is firſt recommended by the *Maſter of the Rolls* to the King; and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Truſt, he is admitted and ſworn by the ſaid Maſter, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patent.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now not near ſo conſiderable.

As the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty-Bag-Office*, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are tranſmitted into the *Tower*, after ſome Years; for it hath been the Wiſdom and Care of former Ages, to ſend the Records of the ſeveral Courts to the *Tower*, for their Preſervation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Intereſt of all Men having Eſtates requiring it; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to ſend the Records in the Chapel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*.

The Records of the *Tower*, amongſt other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Diſſolution of thoſe Abbies, and the Donation of the Land of which many Families are now poſſeſſed; and if thoſe Records were all in one Place, the People might have Acceſs unto them all under one and the ſame Search and Charge, which would be a great Eaſe and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Beſides, the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to thoſe in the *Tower*, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *Engliſh* Nation, which are now ſet forth in the Records of the *Tower*; whereof theſe following are a few Heads, or Particulars, of them.

Contents of ſome of the Records.

The Leagues of foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts.

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* III.

The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fiſh therein without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conqueſt.

The Intereſt of the *Iſle of Man*, and the *Iſles of Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Stark*, and *Aldernay*; which four laſt are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained;

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that Time, done abroad, or granted, or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*; Extents or Surveys of Manours and Lands; Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns corporate, or to private Men, at Court-Leets, Waifs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what elſe could come to the Town, or paſs out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings as well in *Chancery* as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inſpeximus's and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conqueſt; Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party; and the juſt Eſtabliſhments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Paſture, *&c.* Beſides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inſerted;

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Edward* III. *Numb.* 34. ſaid to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

Theſe Records are repoſited within a certain Place, or Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody-Tower. Near Traitor's Gate there is another Place, called *Julius Cæſar*'s *Chapel*, in the white Tower: The going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each Side; and at the upper End thereof there was a Marble Altar, which was demoliſhed in the Civil War.

There

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the ſame, with indefatigable Labour collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664, in three ſeveral Volumes; the ſecond beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that Time there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Tranſcripts, made and done before and ſince the Conqueſt, until the Beginning of King *John*. There follows his Son *Henry* III. where the firſt Office, *poſt mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw.* I. II. and III. *Rich.* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. and *Edw.* IV. and Inquiſitions, *poſt mortem*, of *Richard* III. who reigned only three Years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The ſeveral Parks on the Preſs which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, *viz. Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clauſarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vaſconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normanniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes Foreſtæ, Scutag. Rotul. Mareſchal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus tranſmarinis, Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, protection, de pardonation, de Subſidiis, Viagiis*, &c. *Stapulæ, cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outſide of every Preſs in the Repoſitory belonging to each King's Reign; and very eaſily to be brought forth for the Uſe of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the ſaid Office, and ſubſcribed by the Keeper thereof.

The ſame is to be kept open, and conſtantly attended for all Reſorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January* and *February*; and in them from 8 'till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 'till 4 in the Afternoon, except on Holy-Days, publick Faſts, and Thankſgiving-Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majeſty's *Ordnance*, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Diſpoſing as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, *Upnor-Caſtle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick* and elſewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels, with Arms for Horſe and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their ſeveral Store-houſes apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preſerving, and more ſpeedy Diſpatch in delivering out the ſame, as the King's Occaſion

ſhall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Maſter of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Perſon of great Eminence and Integrity.

The Chief Officers belonging to the Artillery are,

The Maſter of the Ordnance,	*Clerk of the Ordnance,*
The Lieutenant-General,	*Keeper of the Stores,*
Surveyor.	*Clerk of the Deliveries,*

and the *Treaſurer* and *Pay-Maſter*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal.

Of the MINT.

MOreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the King hath Power to ſet up a *Mint* in any other Place of this Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation conſiſting of the Warden, Maſter, Workers, Moniers, *&c.* 'Twas ſo ſettled by Charter of King *Edward* III. and confirmed by the ſeveral Kings ſince.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are diverſe Perſons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whoſe Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to overſee all the reſt. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter and Worker.] Next is the *Maſter* and *Worker* of his Majeſty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers; and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any Set-Fee, but according to the Pound Weight, as by an Indenture under the Great-Seal appeared. The Fee is now 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller.] The third Office is the *Comptroller*, who ſees that the Money be all made according to the juſt Aſſize; to overſee the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be. His Fee is 300 *l. per Annum.*

Aſſay-Maſter.] The fourth is the *Aſſay-Maſter*, who tries the Bullion, and ſees that it be according to the Standard; whoſe Fee is 250 *l. per Annum.*

Auditors.] The fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The ſixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Theſe

These Officers and Moniers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

St. Catherines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Catherines*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great-Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches* or *Prerogatives*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames* and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire happened, and consumed the greatest Part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banquetting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones*; the like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was painted all by the Hand of the famous Sir *Peter-Paul Rubens*; it is now converted into a Chapel. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Henry* the VIIIth's Time 'till the Fire, which happened in the Reign of King *William* III.

In the *Strand* are two other Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* III. who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College, or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*, which Place is now vacant; four Brothers, who are all Clergymen, and four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel, now used as the Parish-Church of St. *Mary Savoy*; but the greatest Part of it is turned into a Prison for Soldiers that desert, and for a Garrison.

The other is called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. a beautiful and covenient Building.

Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, *&c.*

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported and exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, whereof diverse are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Nine, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1000 *l.* each *per Annum*.

The Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter End of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious Manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10,000 *l.* the building.

The General Post-Office is a noble Structure, built by the late Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House over against *Whitehall*.

GUILD-HALL,

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, *&c.*

Here are kept the Mayor's Court, the Sheriff's Court, and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi Prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays* and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities to St. *Paul*'s Church.

Publick SCHOOLS *and* COLLEGES.

THE first is **Westminster-School.**] There are two School-masters of that renowned School and College belonging to the Abby of *Westminster*: Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the

the College, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the Univerſity, are elected yearly away, and placed with conſiderable Allowances in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Weſtminſter* belongs likewiſe a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. *PAUL*'s SCHOOL.

BEſides, there are in *London* diverſe endowed Schools, which in other Countries would be ſtiled Colleges; as St. *Paul*'s School, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul*'s, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpoſe he appointed a Maſter, a Sub-Maſter, or Uſher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Overſight thereof to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father, *Henry Collet*, ſome time Lord-Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This famous School, ſituated in *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful Manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Canon-ſtreet*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the Noble Founder of St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and 100 at 5 *s.* a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowſhips in the ſaid College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One Side of it ſtands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-ſtone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large Houſe for the Maſter, with Apartments for each of the three Uſhers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapſide* is an excellent School, belonging to the moſt Beneficent and Worſhipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near St. *Martin*'s Church, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library; both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Proteſtant Religion, founded by the moſt Reverend Dr. *Tenniſon*, late Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES *in* LONDON.

THE famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an *University*; for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here, but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all Sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*; the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chymistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-Hand*; the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art-Military, *Fire-Works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all Sorts of *Musick*; *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*, and any other Thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman, or Gentleman.

Sion-College, *or the College of the* London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of St. *Alphage*, within *Cripple-gate*, has been a *Religious House* Time out of Mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory*, or *College*; sometimes under that of a *Spittal*, or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 *Henry* VIII. it was called *Elsying-Spittal*, from *William Elsying*, Mercer, who founded it *Anno* 1329, 3 *Edw.* III.

'Tis now, and has been since 6 *Car.* I. a Complication of both: 'Tis a College for the Use of all the *London* Ministers, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have Licence to preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles* I. 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of* Sion-College, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunstan*'s in the *West*, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylor*'s Company; six by the Parish of St. *Dunstan*'s in the *West*, where he was *Minister* 49 Years; and two by St. *Gregory*'s near St. *Paul*'s, where he lived above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the *Electors*, the *President*, two *Deans*, and four *Assistants*,

Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of *London*, as *Governors* of this *College* and *Hospital*, subject to the Visitation of the *Lord Bishop* of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Minister* happily supply'd, at 2000 *l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain, Mr. *John Simpson*, Rector of St. *Olave*'s in *Hart-street*, and one of Dr. *White*'s Executors, built here a stately Library, for the *Clergy* of the City principally, but not excluding other *Students*, who have the free Use of it under certain *Restrictions*, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous *Universities*.

This *Library* was at first well stocked by the generous Munificence of its *Founder*, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable Sir *Paul Bayning*, Viscount *Sudbury*, his *Viscountess*, Sir *Paul Pindar*, Sir *George Croke*, *Elizabeth* Viscountess *Camden*, *Brion Walton*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*, several Aldermen of *London*, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length it was so augmented, that the Books belonging to the *Cathedral* at St. *Paul*'s, which were carried first to *Camden-House*, and thence brought hither 1647, that soon after, *Anno* 1656, the then *Library-Keeper*, Mr. *Spencer*, published a large Catalogue of them in *Quarto*, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis Librorum omnium in Bibliothecâ Collegij Sionij apud Londinenses*, &c.

Besides the *Library*, there has been built by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this College, and what they could procure of well-disposed Persons, a *Hall* well finished, a House adjoining to it, called the *President*'s *Lodgings*, with several *Chambers* designed for *Students*, and are generally filled with *Ministers* of the neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable Rates, 'till their Parsonage-Houses return into their own Possession.

Of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been observed, That the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster*, did in part proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the Parish-Churches in the outparts of those Cities being not able to contain a third or fourth part of their Parishioners.

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of Parishes, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of

the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof: The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redressing such great Inconveniencies and growing Mischiefs, was to build as many New Churches as the Necessity of the Case required; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial, with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of *England*, under the Jurisdiction of the proper *Diocesan*. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen, of pious Memory, entituled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned:* Whereby it is Enacted, That all sorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of *May* 1716, to the 29th of *September* next following, pay two Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun; and from and after the 28th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, *three* Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun: And that the Sums of Money hence collected, be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them; and for purchasing of Sites of Churches and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places in, or near the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chapels or Churches as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish-Churches; and for purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*; and Six Thousand Pounds *per Annum* moreover appropriated towards the finishing *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; and Four Thousand Pounds *per Annum* towards the Repairing and Finishing the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*'s *Westminster*. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at Six *per Cent*. Tax-free; and that the Interest due before the 14th of *May* 1716, should be satisfied out of any Monies coming into the *Exchequer* on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, That all this was in Pursuance of *her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions* to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit, in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now professed in the Church of *England*, and established by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore to make her said Intentions

tions effected, ſhe had Power alſo hereby to nominate and appoint ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhall think fit, to be Commiſſioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commiſſion, by the late Queen's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, was iſſued out to the Two Archbiſhops, Five Biſhops, and other eminent Divines, and to ſeveral of the Miniſters of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry and Citizens, with ſuch Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the ſaid Act are expreſſed.

But this Commiſſion expiring on the 24th of *December* 1711; upon their Repreſentation made to the Queen, under their Hands and Seals, ſix Days before the ſaid Expiration, That having applied themſelves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the ſaid Act intended: Hereupon an Act was procured the next Seſſion, for enlarging the Time given to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and for giving them alſo farther Powers, for effecting a Work ſo much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are authorized and empowered to purchaſe Lands; to limit the Bounds of the New Pariſhes; to raiſe Money by Loan at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free; to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants; to appoint the firſt Pariſh-Officers, and, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, to name a convenient Number of ſufficient Inhabitants in each ſaid New Pariſh, to be the Veſtry-Men of ſuch New Pariſh, who ſhall exerciſe the like Powers and Authority, for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the ſame with thoſe of the preſent Pariſh out of which this is taken.

There is alſo a particular Treaſurer, or Treaſurers, appointed to iſſue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for recompenſing ſuch Perſons as ſhall be neceſſarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains: Which Treaſurer is not of the Number of the Commiſſioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and muſt give ſuch ſufficient Security as the Lord High-Treaſurer ſhall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Pariſh to be made and conſtituted, and a perpetual Succeſſion of Rectors there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of ſuch New Pariſh; and the preſent Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he ſhall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Conſecration thereof, is appointed to be firſt Rector of ſuch New Church and Pariſh, without any Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction to the ſame; And in every other New Church and Pariſh, the firſt Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown, and this even

before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High-Court of *Chancery*: And as well the firſt Rector, as all the other ſucceeding Rectors, are to be preſented and inſtituted, and alſo inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are; and are obliged to obſerve and perform all other Matters, for the Qualifying and Entituling themſelves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the preſent Rectors, or Vicars, are not by this Diviſion and Separation of the Pariſhes deprived of any Tithes, Dues or Profits to them belonging, nor even the Succeſſors of them, 'till ſuch Agreements, or Settlements, for the more effectual dividing any ſuch Pariſh be made, and take Effect. And it is alſo provided, that this ſhould not prejudice or alter the Property or Intereſt of any Proprietor, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for his Majeſty, at any time before the 29th of *September* 1712, to nominate Commiſſioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as her Majeſty ſhall think fit; and that from ſuch Appointment ſo made, the Powers granted to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid former Letters-Patent ſhall determine: Accordingly a Commiſſion by her Majeſty's Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712, was iſſued out to ſeveral of the Lords the Biſhops, and others.

Soon after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, another Act paſſed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable his Majeſty, by Letters-Patent under the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*, to appoint ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhould think fit to be Commiſſioners; and that any Five or more of them ſhould have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts: And accordingly a Commiſſion by his Majeſty's Letters-Patent was iſſued, bearing Date the Second of *December* 1715, whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commiſſioners, whoſe Names the Reader will find amongſt the Liſts, *&c.*

[In purſuance of theſe and ſome ſubſequent Accounts, the following Churches have been built, *viz.* St. *Anne*'s, *Lime-houſe*, *Chriſt-Church Spittal-fields*, St. *George*'s *Bloomſbury*, St. *George*'s in the *Eaſt*, St. *George*'s *Hanover-Square*, St. *John* at *Wapping*, St. *Paul*'s *Shadwell*, St. *Mary* of *Stratford*, *Bow*,——the New Church at *Deptford*,--the New Church in *Old-ſtreet*,--the New Church in the *Strand*, St. *George*'s-*Queen-Square Chapel* converteed into a Pariſh-Church, St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Giles*'s in the *Field*'s, of which the two laſt are old Churches rebuilt.

Theſe new Churches are moſt of them elegant Buildings, far exceeding other Pariſh-Churches in their Beauty and Dimenſions, and are endow'd to the Amount of about 200 *l. per Ann.* each Part thereof ariſing from the Profits of Lands purchaſed with Money appropriated by Parliament for endowing the ſaid New Churches, and the Reſidue ariſing out of the Burial Fees, which are now ſettled on the Church-Wardens, *&c.* of the reſpective Pariſhes, part of them for the Maintenance of the Miniſter, and the Reſidue for the Uſe of the ſeveral New Pariſhes.]

Doctors-Commons, *or the College of* Civilians.

ALtho' Degrees in the Civil-Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory is beſt there to be acquired, yet the Practice thereof is moſt of all in *London*, where a College was long ſince purchaſed by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Profeſſors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly reſide the Judge of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, with diverſe other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and ſtood near St. *Paul*'s, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Paul*'s *Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly conſum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all reſided at *Exeter-Houſe* in the *Strand* until the Year 1672, when they returned to their former Place, rebuilt in a very ſplendid and convenient Manner at the proper Coſt and Charges of the ſaid Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow:

S. Michaelis.		Paſch.
23 *Octob.*		*Quind Paſch.*
Craſtino Anim.		2. *Seſſio.*
Martini	12 Nov.	3. *Seſſio.*
Edmundi	21 Nov.	*Craſtino Aſcenſ.*
Andreæ		

S. Hilarij.		Trinit.
Craſtino Wolſtani,	20 Jan.	*Craſtino Trin.*
Pauli.		2. *Seſſio.*
Blaſij.	4 Feb.	3. *Seſſio.*
Valentini.		4. *Seſſio, vel Craſtino, D. Johannis.*

In every Term there is a By-day, called *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Eaſter*-Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the afore-mentioned Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, are 34 in Number: Their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes; to produce the Witnesses; prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission. They wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Ecclesiastical Courts kept at *Doctors-Commons*, see more *Chap.* IX. of the Second Book.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY *of* ENGLAND.

FOR the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Trial of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens.* The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed *to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.*

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and his *Deputy*, and a *Marshal-General*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord High-Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same Day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*; but the Admiralty Sessions is still held for the Trial of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient Place aforesaid, or at the *Old Bailey*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Disposal of the Lord High-Admiral.

Of the College of PHYSICIANS *in* London.

AMongſt other excellent Inſtitutions in the City of *London*, there is a College, or Corporation, of *Phyſicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* VIII. and ſince his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Phyſick of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the ſaid College-Seal, practiſe Phyſick in *London*, or within ſeven Miles of the City (nor in any other Part of *England*, in caſe he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*); whereby alſo they can adminiſter an Oath, fine and impriſon any Offenders in that, and diverſe other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchaſe Lands, *&c.* whereby they have Authority to ſearch all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to ſee if their Drugs and Compoſitions are wholeſome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troubleſome Offices, as to ſerve upon Juries, to be Conſtable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* Any Member of that College may practiſe Surgery, if he pleaſe, not only in *London*, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phyſician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which a Houſe and Ground was purchaſed by the Society of *Phyſicians*, at the End of *Amen-ſtreet*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the ſeveral Members of the Society; endowed the ſame with his whole Inheritance, which he reſigned up while he was yet living and in Health; Part of which he aſſigned for an Anniverſary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666, this goodly Edifice could not eſcape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Leaſe, the preſent Fellows of this College purchaſed with their own Monies a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raiſed a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge a very noble Apartment for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter*, who was pleaſed to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Profeſſor Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only Thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles* II. But that King considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry* VIII. thought fit to encrease the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James* II. taking into Consideration the farther vast Encrease of Buildings of late Years, was pleased, in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are diverse Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expresly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an End to these and all other *unfair* Practitioners.

The *College* having frequently pressed its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants, not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their *Knowledge* of Diseases, and their *Reputation* by their Success, made a *Subscription* to the Number of Forty-two, *Anno* 1696, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the *Sick Poor*.

Gresham-College, *or the College for* Liberal Arts *and* Sciences.

WIthin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in Manner following. After he had built the *Royal-Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors;

Succeſſors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*, in Truſt, that the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould find in all Time to come four able Perſons to read within this College *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*, and to allow each of them, beſides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* ſhould find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, and to allow to each one of them, beſides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that theſe ſeveral Lecturers ſhould read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) at Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the ſame in *Engliſh*; the Muſick-Lecture to be read only in *Engliſh*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation 'till the Year 1712, when they purchaſed a Houſe in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal-Society*, ſo much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent Hiſtory of the ſaid *Society*, written by Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

Firſt Foundation of the Royal-Society.] The firſt Aſſembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal-Society, was ſome Years before the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Greſham-College*; at length his Majeſty took Notice thereof, and was graciouſly pleaſed ſo far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to conſiſt of a Preſident, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things* and *Uſeful Arts*, by Experiments.

Manner of Electing Fellows.] Their *Manner* of *Electing Fellows* is according to the *Venetian* Way, by Balloting. Each Fellow at his Admiſſion, ſubſcribes this Promiſe following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the* Royal-Society *of* London, *for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge*. After this he may at any Time free himſelf from this Obligation, only by ſignifying under his Hand to the Preſident, that he deſires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treaſurer only 40*s.* and then 13*s.* a Quarter ſo long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Deſign.] The *Deſign* of the *Royal-Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach; ſo that the preſent Age and Poſterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been ſtrengthened by long Preſcription, to reſtore Truths

Truths that have been neglected; to push on those which are already known to more various Uses; to make the Way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal-Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things of the Heavens as well as of the Earth, *Eclipses*, *Comets*, *Meteors*, *Mines*, *Plants*, *Animals*, *Earthquakes*, *Fiery Eruptions*, *Inundations*, *Lakes*, *Mountains*, *Damps*, *Subterraneous Fires*, *Tides*, *Currents* and *Depths of the Sea*, and many other Things: They have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts*, *Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extreme curious: In a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profits by it.] They have mightily improved *Naval*, *Civil*, and *Military Architecture*; they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom upon Planting *Woods*, *Groves*, *Orchards*, *Vineyards*, *Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica* and *Barbados*. All our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Letter'd, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies, upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society to be examined, approved, or corrected: So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude; They have registered Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity; hereby laying a solid Groundwork for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages.

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal-Society*, for the Advancement of this noble Design, have begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design; towards which the late Earl-Marshal of *England* did bestow on the Society the whole *Norfolcian* Library, with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work; whereby in a short Time they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been

been publiſhed in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repoſitory.] The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Eſq; wherein are to be ſeen many Thouſands of great Rarities, fetched (ſome of them) from the fartheſt Corners of the habitable World; as Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, ſome Things *petrified*, others *oſſified*, Mummies, Gums, *&c.* diverſe of which have been ſince added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Perſons; and, in a ſhort Time, is like to be (if not already) one of the largeſt and moſt curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majeſty King *Charles* to the *Royal-Society*, is an Eſcutcheon, with *Three Lions of* England *in Chief*; intimating, that the Society is Royal; the *Creſt* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters Hunting-Hounds*, Emblems of the quickeſt Sight and Smelling, to ſignify the Sagacity employed in penetrating and ſearching after the *Works of Nature*. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to teſtify their Reſolution not to be enſlaved by any of the greateſt Authority in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be choſen yearly upon the 30th of *November*, being the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons* ſtood the College of *Heralds*; that is, of ſuch as are to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, that are ſkilful in Deſcents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms; an ancient Houſe, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry* VII. And the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchanged Lands with the Crown, he procured the ſame to be beſtowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Succeſſors might dwell together (if they ſo pleaſed) and aſſemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there ſafely preſerved, *&c.* which is now handſomely re-built.

They were made a College, or Corporation, by Charter of King *Richard* III. and by him had ſeveral Privileges granted unto

unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afrerwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King *Edward* VI. in the third Year of his Reign.

Of this *Collegiate Society* are first,

Three stiled *Reges Armorum Anglicorum, King of Arms.*

Six Heralds at Arms, and four *Pursuivants at Arms.*

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the First and Principal is called *Garter*, instituted by *Henry* V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung over their Seats there, to carry the Garters to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which Purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* III. marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond:* Whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward* IV. by the Death of his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, on the South-side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*. [*Glouceſter*, King of Arms, and also *Bath*, King of Arms, instituted *Anno* 1726, when the Order of the Knights of the *Bath* was reviv'd.]

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of the *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their *Arms*, to appoint Men their Arms, or Ensigns; and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Note, *That by the Union-Treaty*, Lion, *King at Arms for* Scotland *(of whom see more hereafter in the State of* Scotland*) is the Second King at Arms of* Great-Britain, *and takes Place immediately after* Garter.

Heralds.

Heralds.] The ſix *Heralds*, anciently and properly belonging to *Dukes*, have been ſometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

1. *Somerſet*,	4. *York*,
2. *Cheſter*,	5. *Windſor*,
3. *Richmond*,	6. *Lancaſter*.

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* Words, *Here*, *Helt*, or *Held*; that is, the *Army*'s *Champion*, to *denounce War*, or *offer Peace*, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably Seven *Daniſh* Kings, and ſome Kings of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and ſome of *England* before the Conqueſt, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*.

Purſuivants.] Of theſe Heralds, in *England*, there were anciently many, and ſo likewiſe of *Purſuivants*, whereof at preſent there are but Four, thus nam'd,

1. *Bluemantle*,	3. *Rouge-Dragon*,
2. *Rouge-Croix*,	4. *Portcullice*.

from ſuch Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of theſe and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is uſed in Marſhalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Chriſtenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feaſt of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Juſts, Tournaments, Combats before the Conſtable and Marſhal, *&c.* Alſo they take Care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings at Arms were created, and ſolemnly crowned, by the Kings of *England* themſelves; and the Heralds and Purſuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times, the Earl-Marſhal hath had a ſpecial Commiſſion for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*, there is firſt to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a ſolemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new-created King; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroidered, and a Jewel, or Badge of Gold, enamelled in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this Manner: Firſt, he kneels down before the Earl-Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters-Patent of his Office; during which the Earl-Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name

of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other *Kings at Arms* are created by Letters-Patent, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the Heralds.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enriched with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings at Arms are by two Kings at Arms, and to swear in solemn Manner to be true to the King; to be serviceable to all Christians; to be secret and sober; to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, *&c.*

The greatest Part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's-Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons*, *London*; where are some Officers at Arms always attending, to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, *&c.*

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Houshold.

Inns of Court, *or* Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of *Municipal*, or *Common-Law*, Professors and Students, are fourteen, called still *Inns*, the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are two *Inns* of *Serjeants*,
Four *Inns* of *Court*,
Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better Sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-

Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.] The two other Inns of Court are *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray*'s-*Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

These Societies are no Corporation, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by Consent, the Force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences, they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase; nor have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittance, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Monies belonging to the House.

[There are no Mootings or Readings in the *Inns of Court* or *Chancery* at this Day.]

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Cursitors that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavie*'s-*Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* III. and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clement*'s-*Inn*, *Clifford*'s-*Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion*'s-*Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*; *Furnival*'s-*Inn*, and *Bernard*'s-*Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by *Attornies*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easy Rate in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, There are two more Colleges, called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. They are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more noble and honourable; *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterij. Servientis verò Ministerij.*

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the Four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*; and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this Manner:

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes Choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord-*Chancellor*, or Lord-*Keeper*, who sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*. At the appointed Time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*; there in Publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Publick. After this they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a very magnificent and princely Manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40*s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20*s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, *&c.* Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas; whereof every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all Times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capp'd in the Presence of the King of *England*.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the Middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this

this Occaſion is brought in) the King's Pleaſure, and to the People the King's Goodneſs, in providing the Bench with ſuch able honeſt Men, as that Juſtice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects; and cauſes the ſaid Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief-Juſtice places the ſaid Serjeant on the Bench junior of all the reſt; and having taken his Oath well and truly to ſerve the King, and all his People, in the Office of Juſtice, to take no Reward, to do equal and ſpeedy Juſtice to all, *&c.* he ſets himſelf to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in ſome Things his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the ſame; but there is beſides, a Cloak put over him, and cloſed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, diverſe ſmall Pieces of white rich Fur: But the Two Lord Chief-Juſtices, and the Lord Chief-Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned the King by Writ uſually calls ſome to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Veſturage*, and *Legardage*: Theſe ſit within the Bar in all Courts at *Weſtminſter*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all ſit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Beſides the COLLEGES, *properly ſo called, there are in this City many richly endowed* Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, Work-Houſes, *and* Houſes *of* Correction. *The moſt noted are,*

SUTTON's *Hoſpital, or the* Charter-Houſe.

A Little without the Walls ſtands this College, or Collegiate Houſe, called anciently the *Chartreuſe*, now corruptly the *Charter-Houſe*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthuſian Monks*, in *French*, *des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton*'s *Hoſpital*, conſiſts of a Maſter, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and ſeveral other Officers; alſo a Maſter and Uſher to inſtruct 40 Scholars, beſides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Phyſick, *&c.* and live altogether in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleanneſs and Neatneſs; and the 40 Scholars have not only Neceſſaries whilſt they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Univerſities, there is alſo unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of

this College, 20 *l.* yearly, and duly paid, for eight Years after they come to the University; and to others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c.* who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholicks*. The House cost him at first 13,000 *l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose, about 7,000 *l.* more; in all 20,000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4,000 *l. per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6,000 *l. per Annum*. The Founder died the twelfth Day of *December*, 1611, and this his Foundation hath been ever since entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: Although by Letters of Licence granted by his late Majesty, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are impowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity, not exceeding four Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Sutton*'s Revenue. The Governors are in Number sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices.

1. At the *Charter-House*,
2. *Balsham*,
3. *Castle-Camps*,
4. *Hosecheath*,
5. *Hallingbury*,
6. *Dunsby*,
7. *South-Minster*,
8. *Cold-Norton*,
9. *Little-Wigborough*,
10. *Hartland*.

Chelsea-College, *or the* Royal Hospital *for disabled* Soldiers.

THE Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second, carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a Piece of Ground whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King *James* the First for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England* against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholesome Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground,

Ground, about ſixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furniſhed with wholeſome Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a moſt ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Horſe or Man, lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces diſtant and where is a moſt commodious and magnificent Landing Place: Of the other three Sides, the Front-ſide contains the Chapel and Hall, both very ſpacious and noble Rooms. The two other Sides, being four Stories high, are divided into Wards or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-ſix diſtinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair *Pavillion*, in one whereof is the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for ſeveral of the Officers of the Houſe, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of this great Court is placed upon a Marble Pedeſtal, a moſt curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles* the Second, at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Toby Ruſtatt*.

The Number of ordinary Penſioners is 486, beſides the Officers of the Houſe, Matrons, Laundreſs, Waſher-women, *&c.*

The Out, or Extraordinary, Penſioners are more numerous, and theſe upon Occaſion do Duty in the ſeveral Garriſons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, *&c.*

The Penſioners have all Red Coats lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Waſhing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society is, That each one muſt firſt bring a Certificate from their ſuperior Officer, that he hath been maimed and diſabled in the Service of the Crown; or elſe that he hath ſerved the Crown twenty Years, which muſt appear by Muſter-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation there are appointed proper Officers; a Liſt of which ſee at the Cloſe of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and ſuitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are ſeveral other Officers, or Servants; as, Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Uſher, Porters, Women, Houſe-keepers, Matrons, 24, who have all Diet in the Hoſpital. There are alſo Barbers, and diverſe other Servants, beſides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, *&c.*

To defray the vaſt Charges of this Royal Hoſpital, there is a conſiderable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of

the Army, beſides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier once every Year, which in Time of War amounted to above 13,000 *l.*

Greenwich-Hosspital.

NExt to this, *Greenwich-Hoſpital*, built upon the River *Thames*, muſt hereafter take its Place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge Eaſtward* than *Chelſea* is *Weſtward:* But if we ſhould conſider the *Magnificence, Capaciouſneſs*, or *Uſefulneſs* of the Building, it ſhould rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each Account as the *Naval* Strength of an *Iſland* is every way preferable in its Value to the Land-Forces of it. 'Tis built below Bridge, as moſt proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all ſuch *Engliſh Seamen as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, ſhall be diſabled from further Service at Sea, and for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happen to be ſlain in Sea-Service:* 'Tis to be fitted up for no leſs than 450 Seamen, if Encouragement be anſwerable to the Statelineſs of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King *Charles* the Second's Time, at 36,000 *l.* Expence; encouraged much by King *William* the Third's Commiſſion, and by a new Commiſſion granted by the late Queen *Anne*; and we hope will be perfected, under the auſpicious Influences of our preſent Gracious Sovereign King *George* II.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.] Formerly a Monaſtery of *Gray-Friars*, diſſolv'd by *Henry* VIII. and converted by his Son *Edward* VI. into an Hoſpital for poor Children, called by ſome the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all ſuitable Neceſſaries. It hath ſince been enlarged by diverſe conſiderable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Truſtees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheleſs, all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hoſpital, the Effect of which it ſtill feels, and is like ſo to do, unleſs adminiſtred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Perſons. King *Charles* the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquiſite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks, but eſpecially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, and ſo become ſkilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thouſand poor Children, moſt of them

them Orphans, maintained in the Houſe, and out at Nurſe, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and ſix or ſeven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeſhip; the Maidens to good and honeſt Services. Some of the moſt pregnant Lads are ſo good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hoſpital, that they are ſent to the Univerſity, and become excellent Scholars; and ſome of thoſe that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the higheſt Dignities in this City; even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of theſe. But the ſtated Revenue not being at all anſwerable to the neceſſary yearly Expences, many of the moſt wealthy Citizens and Merchants are choſen chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiſerate thoſe Wants which their own Eyes ſee. That venerabe Alderman, Sir *John Moor*, Knight, ſet a noble Example of Munificence to this Hoſpital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, *&c.* which coſt him (as it is computed) upwards of Four thouſand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's-Hoſpital] adjoins to the ſaid *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, and formerly belonged to the ſame *Gray-Friars*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the firſt Prior of that Houſe, in the Time of *Henry* the Firſt, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People; but it was more largely endowed, for the Uſe of Sick and Lame Perſons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spittal hath able Phyſicians and Surgeons, careful Nurſes, and good Proviſion for wounded and ſick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diſeaſed Perſons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and, through God's Bleſſing, here is ſometimes 2000, or upwards, cured in a Year, and relieved with Monies and other Neceſſaries at their Departure. This Houſe itſelf eſcaped the Fury of the great Fire, but moſt of the Eſtate belonging to it was conſumed.

St. Thomas's-Hoſpital] in *Southwark*, is for the ſame Uſe, and underwent almoſt the ſame Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689. This was originally founded an Hoſpital by *Richard* the Prior of *Bermondſey*, *Anno* 1213. It was ſurrendered by the Maſter to King *Henry* VIII. valued at 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*. It was given by the excellent King *Edward* VI. to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and appointed to be called the *Hoſpital* of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, and appropriated for the Cure of Poor, Sick, Infirm and Lame Perſons. Though this Hoſpital has ſeveral times eſcaped Burning (particularly when in 1676 the Fire was extinguiſhed at this Houſe after the Flames had ſeveral times touched it) yet the Buildings were ſo very old and ruinous, that the Governors thought it neceſſary to rebuild the ſame, which has been done at the Charge of the ſaid Governors,

aſſiſted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without leſſening the Revenues of the Hoſpital. It now conſiſts of four Courts, very ſpacious, ornamental and commodious. In the *Firſt* are ſix Wards for Women. In the *Second* are two Chapels, one for the Uſe of the Hoſpital, the other commonly called *The Pariſh-Church of St.* Thomas, Southwark. In the ſame Court are the Houſes of the Treaſurer, Hoſpitaler, Steward, Butler and Cook. In the *Third* Court are ſeven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-Rooms and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the *Fourth* Court are two Wards for Women, with a Surgery, hot and cold Baths, *&c.* Beſides theſe Squares, the Governor, in the Year 1718, erected a ſpacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them for one Hundred Perſons; ſo that now there is room for above five Hundred People, and there are about Four thouſand poor and diſeaſed Perſons cured in, and diſcharged yearly out of this Hoſpital.

On a convenient Piece of Ground, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas, Southwark,* near adjoining to this Houſe, is now built an *Hoſpital for Incurables*, by the extraordinary Charity of *Thomas Guy*, Eſq; in which there is Proviſion made for about four Hundred Perſons.

WALL *and* GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was walled in on all Parts with a ſtrong Stone-Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickneſs proportionable to its Deſign, which is now for the moſt part decayed, Dwelling-Houſes being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet moſt of the Gates of that old Wall ſtill remain. Thoſe which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and thoſe which eſcaped, as *Alderſgate, Cripple-gate, Moor-gate, Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are ſhut every Night with great Diligence, and a ſufficient Watch at Ten o'Clock; none being ſuffered to go in or out without Examination: In like Manner, at the ſame Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who ſeize all ſuſpicious Perſons, and ſecure them 'till the next Morning, to be examined by a Juſtice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-Walkers, they are ſent to a Houſe of Correction. Moſt of theſe Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of ſome of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewiſe called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate.*

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *King's-Bench* Prison in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of the *King*'s-*Court*. The *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Market*, is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two *Compters*, belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chapel*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next Thing remarkable in the City of *London* may be the *Bridge*; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*: It has nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and, some say, on a soft ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-bridge almost in the Middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry* II. and finished *Anno* 1209, in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London* was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again: The Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and diverse considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal-Exchange] is next to be considered, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt: It was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and opened in a solemn Manner, by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named the *Royal-Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse

(all Things considered) that was then in *Europe:* Before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street.*

Now it is built within and without of the 'fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turrret, or Steeple, wherein are an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, it surpasseth all other Burses.

Quantum lenta solent inter viberna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest Part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost 50,000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to re-imburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West; so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent. [The Shops in the Galleries about the *Exchange* most of them stand empty at present, which very much lessens the Revenue; and indeed the City hath not long Time to dispute paying the Salaries left by Sir *Thomas Gresham* to the Members of *Gresham-College.*]

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles* II. erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of* England: 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high; on three Sides whereof are curiously cut, on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, of *Scotland:* Thirdly, of *Ireland*, each supported by a *Cupid:* And on the fourth Side is the following Inscription:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,

Quæ

Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate prope floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æterna,
Hoc Teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit.
Anno ſalutis Humanæ M DC LXXXIV.

The Whole is made of white Marble, ſomewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanſhip of the famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this *Royal-Exchange* the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſo now, by the Care and Coſt of the City-Companies, moſt of thoſe Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaſter, and the reſt are daily deſigned.

Statue at Charing-Croſs.] There are other Statues worthy to be taken Notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Croſs*, of King *Charles* the Firſt on Horſeback, bigger than the Life, done in Braſs, ſtanding on a high Pedeſtal of white Marble, curiouſly adorned with Trophies of War, and all compaſſed about with Iron-Rails. It was done by an admirable Artiſt, *La Seur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was murdered by *Felton*.

In the midſt of the great Court at *White-Hall* is a noble Statue in Braſs of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedeſtal of Marble, with this Inſcription:

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR,
1686.

The Monument.] Not far from the *Bridge* is the fatal Place were the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned firſt began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof. It is of the *Tuſcan* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of ſolid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-caſe in the Middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike thoſe two ancient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, thoſe excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are ſtill ſtanding entire.) The Pedeſtal of this our Pillar is alſo all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot ſquare, and 40

Foot high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso-Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following incomparable Inscriptions.

One one Side,

Anno Christi CIↃDCLXVI, *Die* IV *Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII *intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longingua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili,* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochetrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domum* CCIↃↃoo oo oo CC, *vicos* CD *absumsit, de* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditùs delevit, alias* VIII *laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput porrexit: Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas inocuum: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.*

Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaqua versum elanguit. [*Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur.*]

Which last Words were erased at King *James*'s Accceſſion to the Crown, and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ in meliorem formam restituer entur, utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extrueretur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novisi erent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domis muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret altra septennium ædificando immorari; ad hæc,*

lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præcidit, adjecit quoque ſupplicationes, annuas & ad æternam poſterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Feſtinatur undique, reſurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an ſplendore incertum. Unum triennium abſolvit quod ſeculi opus credebatur.

Over the Door, on the Eaſt Side, is the following Inſcription.

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Equ.
Prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.
Perducta altius
Georgio Waterman, Ep. P. V.
Roberto Hanſon, Eq. P. V.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. P. V.
Roberto Viner, Eq. P. V.
Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. P. V.
Perfecta
Thomas Davis, Eq. Præ. Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedeſtal is this following Inſcription in *Engliſh*.

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning this Proteſtant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh Faction, in the Beginning of September, *in the Year of our Lord* 1666. *In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Proteſtant Religion and old* Engliſh *Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.*

Note, That this Inſcription was eraſed by King *James* upon his Acceſſion to the Crown; but re-inſcribed preſently after the Happy Revolution, in ſuch deep Characters as are not eaſily to be blotted out.

Companies Halls.] To ſpeak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the ſole Charges, of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: Theſe are built like the Houſes of the Nobility, with gallant Frontiſpieces, ſtately Courts, ſpacious Rooms; the Hall eſpecially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain, at a Time of Feaſting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they one, two or three Hundred, but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, thoſe of each of the twelve Companies eſpecially;

especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most Glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of. One of these twelve Palaces (as I may call them) the Lord-Mayor for the Time being usually makes the Place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every *Lord's-Day*, during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, but is open to all People of genteel Appearance: And indeed, each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Waters; to omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jewin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Virtues as well as general Use, some of the most eminent are these:

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the West-End of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet. ['Tis now taken down, with all *Stocks-Market*, to make room for erecting a Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor.]

Fountain in King's-Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the Middle of *King's-Square*, in *Soho-Fields* Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles*'s Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, *viz. Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber* and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less Note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

Fleet-Ditch.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendering Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* to *Holbourn-Bridge*; the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *Newcastle* Coals for the Use of the Poor. [It is now mostly fill'd up, and turn'd into a Market of great Business.]

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets: *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth: This is a large sumptuous Building, joining

joining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is ſent, as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*.

Smithfield.] A vaſt weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horſes and all Sorts of live Cattle; where the annual Fair is likewiſe kept, beginning on St. *Bartholomew's-Day*, and laſting three Days. [It is computed that there are one Thouſand Oxen ſold every Week in this Market, and a proportionable Number of Sheep.]

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Fleſh, Poultry, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Edibles. *Queen-Hithe*, *Bear-Key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames* Side, on both Sides, are Wholeſale-Traders for Timber, Stone, and Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Covent-Garden*, *Bloomſbury*, *Hungerford*, St. *James's*, *Weſtminſter* Markets, *&c.* are Places of Note, commodiouſly ſituated and built: [There are ſome other Markets of late erected near *Hanover-Buildings*, *Spittal-Fields*, &c.] There are diverſe other Exchanges likewiſe beſides the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are ſold; as thoſe ſtately Buildings called the *New-Exchange* and *Exeter-Exchange*, both in the *Strand*. [The former is entirely pulled down, and ſeveral good Houſes for Tradeſmen erected in its ſtead.]

Private Buildings.] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years eſpecially, are generally very fair and ſtately; but within the City, the ſpacious Houſes of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the ſumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reaſon they are generally built backwards, that ſo the whole Room towards the Street might be reſerved for Tradeſmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this Particular ſurpaſs *London*. Yet if a Stranger ſhould view the ſeveral magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are ſo highly eſteemed) the ſeveral ſtreight and ſpacious Streets, the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not ſurpaſs, moſt of what they have ſeen abroad.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms of the City of* London are *Argent* a *Croſs Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as ſome have conceited; for this Coat belonged to the City before *Walworth* flew *Wat. Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the KING's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper, of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick, for ever.

Several Things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first Arrival here; Presents for foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter; Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord-Treasurer, Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord-Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majesty's Robes, and diverse others his Majesty's Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief-Justices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; diverse Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postilions and Grooms, *&c.* All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, *&c.* The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, *&c.* as also all rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatchs; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the 'forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 49,000 *l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, *&c.*

The said House, near *Puddle-Wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but the Office is kept at present in Great *Queen-Street*.

The Chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

But those Officers had fair Dwelling Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire. Belong-

Belonging to this Office are diverſe Tradeſmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at leaſt 60, all ſworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a conſiderable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Exciſe-Office*, which is at preſent under an abſolute Management for his Majeſty by Commiſſioners, in Number Nine; who purſuant to ſeveral Acts of Parliament, receive the Product of the Exciſe of Beer, Ale and other Liquors, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, Starch, Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and diſtilled Liquors, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 1000 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.

From the aforenamed Commiſſioners there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commiſſioners of *Appeal*, who are Five, and by His Majeſty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of POST-MASTER *General.*

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Poſt-Maſters General.

His Majeſty keeps one Grand, or General Office, in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are diſpatch'd,

Every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tueſday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every *Wedneſday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thurſday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spaniſh* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent* and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

The Poſt goes alſo every Day to thoſe Places where the Court reſides, as alſo to the uſual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majeſty's Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge*, during the Seaſon for drinking the Waters, &c.

And the Anſwers of the ſaid Leters and Pacquets are received in the ſaid Office in due Courſe, and from thence diſperſed and delivered, according to their reſpective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*. From *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between *England* and
- *France*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Spain*, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
- *Flanders*, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the Leeward Islands, *&c.*

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Pacquet-Boats are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110,000 *l.* a Year.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 3 *d.* and two Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer to a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking

(taking no Horſe without the Conſent of his Owner) which, in other King's Reigns, was not duly obſerved, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *Engliſh* Mile; and for every Stage to the Poſt-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Beſides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horſe-back, there is of late an admirable Commodiouſneſs both for Men and Women of better Quality to travel from *London* to almoſt any Town of *England*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any Place, ſheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with ſuch Speed, as that the Poſts in ſome foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*; ſometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirenceſter*, *Norwich*, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is eſtabliſhed another Poſt, called the *Penny-Poſt*, whereby, for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding ſixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, is moſt ſpeedily and ſafely conveyed to and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality to moſt Towns within ſeven Miles round *London*, not conveniently ſerved by the General Poſt.

The Profits of this as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters belonging to his Majeſty, are ſettled on him by Act of Parliament, and managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this uſeful Deſign, there are ſix General Offices kept at a convenient Diſtance from one another; at all which Officers do conſtantly attend from Morning until Night, every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a farther Convenience of this Office is, that whatſoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General Poſt, directed to Perſons in any of thoſe Country Towns to which the Penny-Poſt does go, they are delivered, by the Meſſengers thereof, the ſame Day they come to *London*; and the Anſwers, being left at their Receiving-Houſes, are by them ſafely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-ſtreet*.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, *and* Watermens *Rates.*

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats in and about *London* is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the moſt part rude, exacting,

and quarrelsome, it may not be amiss to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of COACHMEN, *according to an Act of* Parliament, 14 Car. II.

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about *London* and *Westminster*, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day	10	00
By the Hour; for the first Hour	01	06
Every Hour after the first	01	00

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this Rate any where within 10 Miles of *London*.

	s.	d.
From any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. *James*'s, or *Westminster* (except beyond *Tuttle-street*) or from any of those Places to any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabout,	01	00
From any of the *Inns of Court* to the *Royal Exchange*,	01	00
From any of the *Inns of Court* to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or any Places thereabout,	01	06

And the like Rates from and to any Places of the like Distance.

By an Act made 8 *Annæ*, it is provided, That no Person shall be obliged to pay above 1 *s.* for the Use of a Hackney-Coach for any Distance (not particularly set down in the said Act) so as the same do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; nor above 1 *s.* and 6 *d.* for any Distance being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The same Rates are confirmed by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* See *Stat.* 5 and 6 *W.* and *M. Sect.* 5. *Cap.* 16.

Rates of CARMEN, *as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.*

	s.	d.
From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fen-Church-street*, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhill*, and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight,	02	00
And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred,	00	02
Sea-Coals a Load, *i. e.* half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Fagots,	01	02
From any of the aforesaid Wharfs to *Broad-street*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like Distance, the aforesaid Weight,	02	06

Coals,

Coals, or Fagots, —— —— —— 01 04

From any of the ſaid Wharfs to *Smithfield-Bar*, *Holbourn-Bar*, *Temple-Bar*, or like diſtance, like Weight, 03 04

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2*s.* 2*d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1*s.* 10*d*; and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2*s.* 6*d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2*s.*

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2*s.* 2*d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1*s.* 6*d*; and where from 18 to 20 pays 2*s.* 6*d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1*s.* 6*d.* There are other Particulars ſtated, but according to theſe Proportions.

Note, That for the 'foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help, as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chooſe what Cart they pleaſe, except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop and Merchants Houſes, which are to be taken in Turn.

Every licenſed Carman is to have a Piece of Braſs fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is regiſtred in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*. So that if any Carman offend, the Perſon grieved may repair every *Tueſday* at two o' Clock in the Afternoon to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, the Court then ſitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and be puniſhed.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, *as they were ſet forth by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

	Oars.		*Skull.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From *London* to *Lime-Houſe*, *New Crane*, *Shadwel-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Croſs*,	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping New* and *Wapping Old*-Stairs, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherhith-Church*-Stairs, and *Rotherhith*-Stairs,	0	6	0	3
From St. *Olave*'s to *Rotherhith-Church*-Stairs and *Rotherhith*-Stairs, —— ——	0	6	0	3
From *Billingſgate* and St. *Olave*'s, to St. *Saviour*'s Mill, —— —— ——	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between *London-Bridge* and *Weſtminſter*, —— —— ——	0	6	0	3
From either Side above *London-Bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Vaux-Hall*, —— ——	1	0	0	6
From *White-Hall to Lambeth* and *Vaux-Hall*,	0	6	0	3
From *Temple*, *Dorſet*, *Black-Friars*-Stairs, and *Paul's-Wharf* to *Lambeth*, ——	0	8	0	4
Over the Water, between *London-Bridge* and *Lime-Houſe*, or *London-Bridge* and *Vaux-Hall*,	0	4	0	2

OARS.

From London to	Whole Fare. s.	d.	Company. s.	d.
Gravesend,	4	6	0	9
Graise, or Greenhive,	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or Eriff,	3	0	0	6
Woolwich,	2	6	0	4
Blackwall,	2	0	0	4
Greenwich, or Deptford,	1	6	0	3
Chelsea, Battersea, Wandsworth,	1	6	0	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms,	2	0	0	4
Hammersmith, Cheswick, Mortlack,	2	6	0	6
Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond,	3	6	0	6
Twickenham,	4	0	0	6
Kingston,	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court,	6	0	1	0
Hampton-Town, Sunbury and Walton,	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and Chertsey,	10	0	1	0
Stanes,	10	0	1	0
Windsor,	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend *and* London.

	s.	d.
A half Firkin,	0	1
A whole Firkin,	0	2
A Hogshead,	2	0
A hundred Weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods,	0	4
A Sack of Salt, or Corn,	0	6
An ordinary Chest, or Trunk,	0	6
An ordinary Hamper,	0	6
The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat,	22	6
Every single Person in the ordinary Passage,	0	6

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford.] *Oxford, quaſi Ousford, Iſidis Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is ſeated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholeſome Air, at the Meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation ſo very pleaſant, that it has been ſometimes called *Belloſitum*, i. e. *Bellaſis*, or *Beaulieu*.

Chancellor of Oxford.] Over the Univerſity, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magiſtrate, called the Chancellor, who is uſually one of the higheſt Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and neareſt in Favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themſelves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whoſe Office is to take Care of the Government of the whole Univerſity, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Aſſemblies, to hear and determine Controverſies, to call Courts, to puniſh Delinquents, *&c.*

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongſt the Officers of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the Univerſity, and is alſo *durante vita*, whoſe Office is to aſſiſt the Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requeſt, in the Execution of their Places; alſo to hear and determine capital Cauſes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the Univerſity, ſo oft as the Chancellor ſhall require him.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and 'tis always the Head of ſome College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Abſence, to do whatever almoſt the Chancellor might do if he were preſent. He gives Licence to Taverns, *&c.* and receives the Rents due to the Univerſity, unleſs otherwiſe eſpecially appointed. Moreover, he takes Care that Sermons, Lectures, Diſputations, and other Exerciſes be performed; that Hereticks, Panders, Bawds and Whores, *&c.* be expelled the Univerſity and the Converſe with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the Univerſity duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without Delay: In a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the Univerſity, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The *Vice-Chancellor*, at his Entrance into

the Office, chooſes four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deputes his Power during his Abſence.

Proctors.] Fourthly, the two Proctors, choſen every Year out of the ſeveral Colleges by Turns: Theſe are Maſters of Art, and aſſiſt in the Government of the Univerſity, more particularly in the Buſineſs of the Scholaſtick Exerciſes, and taking Degrees; in ſearching after, and puniſhing all Violaters of Statutes, or Privileges of the Univerſity; all Night-Walkers, *&c.*

They have alſo the Overſight of Weights and Meaſures, that ſo the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in Order is the Publick Orator, whoſe Buſineſs is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the *Convocation*, or *Congregation*; alſo at the Reception of any Prince, or Great Perſon, that comes to ſee the Univerſity, to make ſolemn Speeches, *&c.*

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Cuſtos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whoſe Duty it is not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records that concern the Univerſity, but alſo to be ſo converſant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the ſaid Univerſity.

The Regiſter.] Laſtly is the Regiſter of the Univerſity, whoſe Office is to regiſter all Tranſactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, *&c.*

Beadles.] Beſides the 'forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the Univerſity, called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which ſignifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Juſtice. Of theſe there are Six, whereof three are called *Eſquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are ſtiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to ſeize any Delinquent, and carry him to Priſon; to ſummon any one; to publiſh the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, *&c.* And without one of theſe *Yeomen Beadles* at leaſt, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more ſolemn Times and Occaſions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other ſix, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to obſerve his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, *&c.*

Other publick Servants of leſs Note ſhall be paſſed by.

Privileges.] Many, if not all the Kings in *England*, from King *Henry* I. having been great Favourers of Learning, and eſteemed

esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward* III. the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every Year, in a solemn Manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every Year, on St. *Scholastica*'s Day, being the Tenth Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgesses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in Token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward* III. against the Persons and Goods of several innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals: The City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this, by the farther Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor, and 62 such Townsmen as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should yearly, upon St. *Scholastica*'s Day, repair to St. *Mary*'s Church, and should then and there offer sixty-three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murder of sixty-three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward*, as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has a Power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid, to allot Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford* (as now in *Leyden*, and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-Places to hear Lectures and Disputes: After that there were diverse Houses for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns* of Court and of *Chancery* in *London*) and those Places were called either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge,

Charge, until diverſe bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wiſdom, thought beſt to ſettle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houſes, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, ſuch Students as, by Merit and Worth, ſhould from Time to Time be choſen, and to ſettle large Salaries for Profeſſors to inſtruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the ſaid Patrons, or Founders; and theſe are called Colleges; whereof the firſt thus endowed in *Europe*, were *Univerſity*, *Baliol* and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and St. *Peter*'s in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although *Univerſity-College* hath been reckoned a Place for Students ever ſince the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our 'foreſaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Univerſitatis*, as ſince *Univerſity-College*, where were diverſe Profeſſors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of ſuch endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* Nineteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Diſcipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting ſome certain Exhibitions, or annual Penſions, annexed to ſome one or two of them) there are Six. [*See the Liſt of the ſaid Colleges and Halls, as alſo of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatiſe.*]

Theſe Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Diſputations, all Profeſſions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in ſome of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; inſomuch that they ſeem ſo many compleat Univerſities, and are not inferior to ſome in our Neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were anciently in this Univerſity, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hoſpitia Studioſorum*, *Inns*, *Hoſtels*, or *Halls*; as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30,000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the Kings of *England* ſet apart for Proviſion of Victuals for this Univerſity.

The Diſcipline] of theſe Colleges and Halls is very exact.

Firſt, All that intend to take their firſt Degree, that of Batchelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor conſtantly in ſome College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exerciſes, to be ſubject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the Houſe. They are never to be ſeen abroad out of their Chambers, much leſs out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, and no where obſerved in foreign Parts but in *Salamancha*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latin*, *Complutum*, and the reſt of the Univerſities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra* and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all

to

to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; for they may wear rich flowered Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet Robes.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the Univerſity are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Maſter* (for ſo they were anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, as in the Arts). At preſent the Degrees in thoſe three Profeſſions are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts, *Batchelors* and *Maſters*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or Time of compleating the Degree of Maſter, both in the three Profeſſions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the Seventh of *July*) there are, unleſs ſome extraordinary Occaſion hinders, great Solemnities, not only for publick Exerciſes, but Feaſtings.

In theſe three Profeſſions, and in the Arts, there proceed Maſters and Doctors yearly about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchelors of Arts.

Batchelors of Arts, and Maſters of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchelor of Arts is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be Maſter of Arts, generally ſpeaking.

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the Firſt begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas* Term. The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*. The Third, called *Eaſter-Term*, begins the 10th Day of *Eaſter*, and ends the *Thurſday* before *Whitſunday*. The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wedneſday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act, ſooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, or Convocation, think convenient.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student muſt neceſſarily firſt have taken the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, and then after ſeven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requiſite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary Way is this: After ſeven Years ſtanding in the Univerſity, and the Performance of all Exerciſes required, a Perſon is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more of Doctor in the ſame.

Or otherwiſe, in three Years after taking the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor in Law*, and in four Years more of *L. L. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor in Phyſick*.

Magnificence of Oxford.] The Firſt *Publick* Library in *Oxford* was ſet up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now ſtands) by *Richard* of *Eury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord-

Lord-Treasurer of *England* and Bishop of *Durham* in the Time of King *Edward* III.

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to St. *Mary*'s *Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily encreased by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry* IV. all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, 'till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince, *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts which he, at any Rates, got out of Foreign Parts (chiefly from *Italy*) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first opened *A. D* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroyed by the Commissioners who were appointed by *Edward* VI. to *Visit* the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of Things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* considered the Damage which Learning had sustained, and the great Use that a publick Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecænas*; he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation, he desired Leave of the *University* to furnish Duke *Humphrey*'s Library once more with Desks, Seats and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry, both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain* and *Germany*; he persuaded his learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, as in a Place wherein they would be safe, at least 'till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November*, 1602, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation-Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity*, *Law* and *Physick*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) inspect the Library, and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be; for after the University had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library, up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, raised a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the New Part of the Library should be filled with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries

Galleries alſo. Beſides this, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers* Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they ſhould print from thenceforward; which Agreement they obſerved very well, 'till about the Year 1640. And, laſtly, by his Will he left a conſiderable Eſtate to the Univerſity in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miſerably ſhort.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28, 161?, after he had made fit *Statutes* for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirmed in *Convocation*, and he declared by the Univerſity to be the *Founder* of the Library; but with him the Genius of the Place did not ſeem to fall, ſince there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had ſeveral printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books publiſhed by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674: Since which Time there have come in ſo many Thouſands more, that a new Catalogue was compoſed by the learned Dr. *Hudſon*, the late Library-keeper. As to the Manuſcripts, an Account of them alſo was publiſhed about ten Years ago: Since which Time the Univerſity has bought all the Manuſcripts of the deceaſed Dr. *Edward Barnard*, with ſuch of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any Univerſity in *Europe*; nay, it exceeds thoſe of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the *Emperor*'s and the *French* King's, which are both of them older by almoſt an hundred Years. Theſe, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Beſſarions* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuſcripts, which yet out-does them in all *Oriental* Manuſcripts: And as for Printed Books, no *Italian* Library is ſo celebrated as the *Ambroſian* at *Milan*, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewiſe at *Wolfenbuttel*, both in *Manuſcripts* and *Printed* Books, though we ſhould even allow the Account given of it by *Coringius*.

Beſides the *Bodleian* Library, there are ſome others veſted in the Univerſity, as the *Savilian* by the *Geometry*-School, and the *Aſhmolean* by the *Muſæum*; both which are repleniſhed with Manuſcripts proper to their Places.

The ſtudious Scholar has not only the Benefit of the abovementioned Libraries, but of the Inſpection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Muſæum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the moſt conſiderable, and whereof great Part was given by Archbiſhop *Laud*. Theſe Galleries are repleniſhed with the Pictures of the *Founders* of the Celleges, and of other *Learned* Men: And here is a great Collection of ancient *Inſcriptions* and *Marbles*, moſt

of them formerly Part of the *Arundelian* Collection; the reſt given ſince by Mr. *Selden* and Sir *George Wheeler*.

But as if all theſe Books were not ſufficient for the Studious, and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as poſſible, the Univerſity has encouraged *Private* Libraries, whereof every College has one, as alſo ſome of the Halls. Amongſt the reſt, thoſe of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Chriſti*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, St. *John*'s, and *New-College*, excel both in Manuſcripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln*, *Jeſus*, and *Univerſity* Colleges, have leſſer Libraries of both Kinds. *Chriſt-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queen*'s, conſiſt moſtly of Printed Books: The Caſe of which laſt mention'd Library is a ſtately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inſide almoſt fill'd with Books.

Theatre.] To ſpeak of the curious Architecture, and vaſt Charge of the New Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the moſt ingenious Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the moſt Reverend Father in God *Gilbert*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Uſe of Scholiaſtick Exerciſes. To ſpeak of the beautiful ſolid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Diſcipline of ſeveral Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* would require another Volume; only of the Phyſick-Garden take this ſhort Account.

Among the ſeveral noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous Univerſity is adorned, that of the Phyſick-Garden, commodiouſly placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the leaſt Place; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the Univerſity in the Year 1632, by the munificent Benefaction of *Henry D'Anvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his Houſe at *Cornbury*; who purchaſing Five Acres of Ground, South of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s College, erected about the Square thereof moſt ſtately Walls and Gates; which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the beſt ſquared and poliſh'd Stone, the like not to be elſewhere ſeen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 6000 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inſcription to be ſeen:

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli *Regis, in Uſum Academiæ & Reipublicæ* 1632. Henricus *Comes* Danby.

And endow'd the ſame with an annual Revenue to Perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the ſame, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thouſands for the Uſe and Honour of the Univerſity; ſerving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleaſant Walking and Diverſions of the Academical Students, and all Strangers and Travellers, but of great Uſe alſo, as is eaſily found among all Perſons deſirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies,

Studies, and for the pleaſant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philoſophy*, for which is here ſuppoſed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe* (if not the beſt) as alſo for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, ſupplying the *Phyſicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who elſe ſhall have Occaſion for Things of that Nature, with what is right and true, freſh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The newly erected *Muſæum* in *Oxford* cannot well be paſſed over without ſome brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and ſtately Pile of ſquared Stone, was built at the Charge of the Univerſity, who found ſuch a Building neceſſary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Eaſe and Succeſs ſeveral Parts of uſeful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contrived and deſigned.

It borders upon the Weſt End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, ſuſtained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with ſeveral curious Frizes, and other artificial Embelliſhments; the Front, about 60 Foot, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inſcription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Muſæum Aſhmolæanum, Schola Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, Officina Chymica.* The firſt Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and was happily finiſhed on the 20th of *March*, 1683; at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curioſities was preſented to the Univerſity by that excellent and publick-ſpirited Gentleman, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; and the ſame Day there depoſited, and afterwards digeſted, and put into a juſt Series and Order by the great Care and Diligence of the learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Requeſt, was entruſted with the Cuſtody of the *Muſæum*.

The Univerſity of *Oxford* has alſo been lately adorned with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the **Clarendon Printing-Houſe** deſerves particularly to be taken Notice of, as being a Work far ſurpaſſing any thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is ſituated parallel to the Schools, at the Diſtance of an hundred Feet from the *North* Side. On the *Weſt* is the *Theatre*, and on the *Eaſt* a Paliſade running from one Building to the other; ſo that theſe three Buildings, with the Paliſade, form a ſpacious Court, or Quadrangle, which is very handſomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 115 Feet, and in Breadth 61, beſides the ſpacious Portico breaking forward in the *North* Front, ſupported by four detached Columns, four Feet in Diameter, of the *Doric* Order. In the Height of it are two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted through the Frize of the Order. On the Tops of the *South-Eaſt* and *Weſt* Piedments are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoak of which

which passes through large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-Stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the Nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

Calliope stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right Hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her Left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the two other Pedestals on each Side of her are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*; the former on the *East*, holding *Thucydides*, and the latter a Scrowl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the right Side of the *South* Piedment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed, one on the *South-East*, and the other on the *North-East* Corner; *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a Pair of Compasses in the other; *Erato* has in one Hand an *Harp*, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the *North* and *South-West* Corners stand the Figures of *Thalia* and *Melpomene*; the first is put in a comick Posture with a majestick Countenance, and holds in her Right Hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by eight Steps, and pass through an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into a handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This Vault divides the Building into two equal Parts; that on the *East* Side is wholly appropriated to the Printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the Printing of Books in the learned Languages; from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*.

The Room on the *South* Side, next to the Theatre, is reserved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Business, and is curiously wainscoted with the best *Flanders-Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pilasters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of Queen *Anne*, at full Length, done after an Original Painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller*'s: It was given to this Room by *George Clark*, Esq; Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *All-Souls-College*; to whose Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials suited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-Presses for Printing the *Oxford-Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The

The Court is encloſed from each Side of the Portico by a Palliſade of Iron, with large Pedeſtals at proper Diſtances and Diſpoſitions.

The firſt Stone of this Noble Pile was laid on the 6th of *February*, 1711, being the Birth-Day of her late Majeſty of Pious Memory; and on the 9th of *July*, 1713, the *Eaſt-Side* of the Printing-houſe was opened by Printing the Propoſals for that Magnificent and Curious Bible, which has been ſince publiſhed. A very ſmall Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellom; one of which, very richly bound, was preſented to the late King, another to the Prince, a third to the Univerſity, and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princeſs, by *John Baſkett*, Eſq; Printer to his Majeſty, and to the Univerſity.

At the ſame Time the *Weſt-Side* was open'd by Printing a Book of Verſes ſpoke in the Theatre at the Publick Act that Year, with this Title; *Academiæ Oxonienſis comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano Decimo Die Julij*, 1713, *Celebrata in Honorem Sereniſſimæ Reginæ, Anno Pacifico Oxonij è Typographeo Clarendoniano*, An. Dom. 1713.

This Houſe was partly built with the Money ariſing to the Univerſity from the Profits of the Copy of Lord *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory. And tho' the Firmneſs and Strength of the Building is ſo great, that Time itſelf can ſcarce put an End to its Duration; yet ſuch is the Value of the Book that gave Riſe to it, as to be like to out-laſt it.

Another magnificent Pile is now almoſt finiſhed between the *South-Side* of the Schools, and St. *Mary*'s Church; the late eminent Phyſician, Dr. *John Radcliff*, having left a Legacy of Forty Thouſand Pounds for erecting a Library there, and 100 *l.* a Year to buy Books, together with 150 *l. per Annum* for a Librarian.

At Chriſt-Church,] One of the Squares, call'd *Peckwater-Quadrangle*, being old and ruinous, was taken down, and is now rebuilt after a moſt ample and elegant Manner. The *Area* of this Quadrangle is 144 Foot from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, 164 Foot from *North* to *South*.

The three Sides, *North*, *Eaſt*, and *Weſt*, are conjoined, and are already finiſh'd, and inhabited; the Height of the firſt Story, which is Ruſtick, is the Vaſement; the Second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the *Ionic* Order, the Columns and Pilaſters being two Foot ſix Inches Diameter, with an Entablature and Baluſtrade.

The *South-ſide*, being detach'd from the Ends of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* 20 Foot, is deſigned for the Canons Library, with *Corinthian* Columns of four Foot and one Inch Diameter, and in Height forty-one Foot. On the lower Part, between the *Corinthian* Columns, is a *Doric Arcade*, conſiſting of ſeven Arches, each eight Foot and four Inches broad, with an Aſcent

of four Steps from the *Area* into that *Arcade*, which is seventeen Foot broad, and of the same Height; to which Height this fourth Side of the Quadrangle is now advanced, and the whole *Doric* Entablature finished.

The whole Square was designed by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church, and is esteemed a regular and compleat Piece of Architecture by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building was Dr. *Anthony Ratcliff*, formerly Student, and afterward Canon of this College; who by his last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000 *l.* Sir *Edward Hannes*, Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000 *l.* The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beaufort*, gave a Legacy of 500 *l.* *James Narborough*, Esq; Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this College, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500 *l.* besides 100 *l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mentioned, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not been Members of it, have been so much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect List of these several Donations will be fairly engrossed in a Book of Vellom, and reposited in the Library, when built, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

Besides the Benefactions to the University, several very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges; among which the following deserve a Place here.

Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, late Governor-General of the *Leeward-Islands*, among other Things in his Will, dated the Twenty-second of *February*, 170$\frac{3}{4}$, bequeathed as follows:

IMPRIMIS, *I give my nearest Kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel* William Codrington, *all my Estate in and about* Doddington *aforesaid, provided, and upon Condition, that he pay to* All-Souls *College in* Oxford, *Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling in Manner following*; viz. *Two Thousand Pounds within one Year after my Decease, and the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds be paid.*

I do appoint that Six Thouſand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Uſe of the ſaid College; and that the remaining Four Thouſand Pounds be laid out in Books to furniſh the ſame.

Item, *I give and bequeath unto the ſaid College my Library, now in the Cuſtody of Mr.* John Caſwell *in* Oxford.

Colonel *William Codrington* was appointed Executor of this Will.

With this Legacy to **All-Souls-College**, there is added a moſt magnificent Library.

Againſt the Entrance, in a Nich, is the Statue of the noble Benefactor, juſt over the Foundation-Stone. Under the Statue is an Inſcription, reciting his Kindneſs and Generoſity to the College, and his other perſonal Virtues, which he, as it were, forbid to be mentioned on a Monument.

The Library is in Length, within the Walls, two hundred Feet; in Breadth thirty-two Feet and an half; in Height forty Feet. It is lighted with eleven large Windows to the *South*, and a Window at the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* End, of ſeventeen Feet wide each. The whole is a moſt beautiful *Gothic* Work, ſo built in Conformity to the Chapel.

The Benefactor's Body having been pompouſly buried before in *Barbados*, was yet, according to his Will, brought over, and depoſited in the College-Chapel on *June* the 20th, 1716. It was received with great Reſpect, at the College Gates, by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's neareſt Relations; and at laying it into the Vault, a *Latin* Speech was made by Mr. *Cotes*, Univerſity-Orator (at that Time one of the Fellows) which is ſince printed, with that of Mr. *Young*, ſpoken the next Day. On which Day the firſt Stone of the Library was laid with great Ceremony by the Executor, in the Preſence of the ſame Perſons; Mr. *Vice-Chancellor*, the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and ſeveral other eminent Members of the Univerſity being invited to the Solemnity by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black Marble-Stone, lying on the Body, is cut *CODRINGTON*; and the Inſcription on the Foundation-Stone was this,

xj° Kal. Jul. MDCCXVI *jacta ſunt Fundamenta*
Bibliothecæ Chichleio Codringtonianæ
A Chriſtophoro Codrington Arm. Fundatæ
Præſentibus
Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Hærede ex Teſtamento
Johanne & Wilhelmo Codrington
Chriſtophori Conſanguineis:
Unà tum Bernardo Gardiner Cuſtode,
Sociiſque Collegij quamplurimis:
Perorante Edvardo Young, Soc.

This College-Chapel has likewiſe received a very beautiful Addition lately, being adorned with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble, rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crimſon-Velvet, trimmed with Gold Lace and Fringe; Books, Candleſticks, *&c.* the Gift of *George Clark*, Eſq; LL. D. lately one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgeſſes for the Univerſity (who, by Will, left his fine Houſe for the Wardens of *All-Souls* for ever to reſide in;) as likewiſe with a cloath'd Reſurrection Piece, painted at the *Eaſt End* by the famous Sir *James Thornhill*, at the Expence of *Henry Portman*, Eſq; and with a very coſtly Ceiling, given by the Honourable *Doddington Greville*, Eſq; one of the Fellows of the College.

Other Ornamental Additions were made therein, to which the Reverend Mr. *Webb*, lately Fellow, was a Benefactor, the Society being at the reſt of the Charge.

In **University-College** alſo, purſuant to the Will of the famous Dr. *Radcliffe* (who was firſt entered in that Houſe, and remained there ſeveral Years a Member of that Foundation) is now finiſhed another very beautiful Northern Front, down to *Logic-Lane*, with a Tower in the Middle, of free ſquare Stone, anſwerable to that before erected; and the Maſter's old Lodgings being ruinous, new ones are now more commodiouſly built for him therein, and Chambers for the Doctors, two Phyſick-Fellows, after their Return from their five Years Travel, all the Proviſion of Salary and Chambers ceaſing abſolutely, as to them, at the end of every ten Years; the whole being now called *Radcliffe*'s Place.

Dr. *John Radcliffe*, in his Will, dated 13 *September*, 1714, beneath as follows;

I *Give and deviſe my Manour of* Linton, *and all other my Lands and Hereditaments in* Yorkſhire, *unto my Executors herein after-named, and their Heirs, upon Truſt, to pay thereout yearly Six Hundred* [So it is in the Original] *to two Perſons, to be choſen out of the Univerſity of* Oxon, *when they are Maſters of Arts, and enter'd on the Phyſick-Line, by the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Lord-*Chancellor, *or* Keeper *of* Great-Britain, *the Chancellor of the Univerſity of* Oxon, *the Biſhop of* London, *the Biſhop of* Wincheſter, *the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief-Juſtice of the* King's-Bench, *and* Common-Pleas, *and Maſter of the Rolls, all for the Time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the ſaid two Perſons for the Space of ten Years, and no longer; the half of which Time, at leaſt, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement. And in caſe of their Deceaſe, or after the Expiration of the ſaid ten Years, for the Maintenance of two other Perſons to be choſen in like Manner, and for the ſame Term of Years, and ſo from Time to Time for ever.*

ever. And if any Vacancy happen of one, or both, that the Places shall be filled up in the Space of six Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my said Yorkshire *Estate, I Will to be paid for ever to* University-College *in* Oxon, *for the buying of Perpetual Advowsons for the Members of the said College.*

I give five Thousand Pounds to my Executors, for the Building the Front of University-College *in* Oxon, *down to* Logick Lane, *answerable to the Front already built, and for the Building the Master's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my two Travelling Fellows. And Will, that my Executors pay forty Thousand Pounds, in the Term of ten Years, by yearly Payments of four Thousand Pounds; the first Payment thereof to begin and be made after the Decease of my two Sisters, for the Building a Library in* Oxon, *and the purchasing the Houses, the House,* [sic Orig.] *between St.* Mary's *and the* Schools *in* Cat-street, *where I intend the Library to be built; and when the said Library is built, I give one Hundred and fifty Pounds* per Annum *for ever to the Library-Keeper thereof, for the Time being; and one Hundred Pounds a Year* per Annum [sic Orig.] *for ever, for buying Books for the same Library,*

And I Will and Desire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkshire *Estate should be convey'd and settled by my Executors on the Master and Fellows of* University-College *for ever; in Trust for, and for Performance of the Uses and Trusts herein before declared of and concerning the same Estate. And I desire my Executors to Charge and Secure, in the most effectual Manner, the several perpetual Annuities before by me given on and out of my* Buckinghamshire *Estate, which it is my Intention not to have sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents and Profits thereof I would have employed in other Charitable Uses as aforesaid, and by my Executors, or the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the said Estate in their Life-time. And I would have charged on my said* Buckinghamshire *Estate one Hundred Pounds* per Annum *for ever, to commence thirty Years after my Decease, for the Maintaining and Repairing the said Library when built. And the Library-Keeper I would have to be Master of Arts, and to be chosen by the forenamed most honourable Persons, who are from Time to Time to choose the Physicians. And my Will farther is, That my Executors may, if they see that my Estate will answer, prepare for and begin the Building of the Library sooner. And I Will that my Executors, in case of the Decease of any one or more of them, should join two or more Persons of good Repute with the Survivors of them in their Trust, by such Conveyances as Council learned in the Law shall advise; and so from Time to Time, if need be, that my Will may be the better and more surely performed.*

My Living in Hampshire **, as often as it shall be void, and all other Livings that shall be purchased by me out of my Estate, I*

* Headborne-Worthy.

Will, that in the first Place they may be bestowed on a Member of University-College; *and if they should be deficient there, then to a Fellow of* Lincoln-College; *and after that they have preached two or more laudable Sermons at St.* Mary's, *the Persons that are to be presented from Time to Time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Divinity-Professors, the Master of* University-College, *and the Rector of* Lincoln-College, *for the Time being, or the major Part of them.*

The Executors of this Will are,
The Honourable *William Bromley*, Esq;
Sir *George Beaumont*, Bart.
Thomas Sclater, of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; and
Mr. *Anthony Keck*, in *Fleet-street*, *London*, to whose Discretion the Surplusage of this Estate is left to be apply'd to charitable Uses.

Pursuant to the Doctor's Will, two Travelling-Fellows are appointed.

The Right Reverend the Lord *Crew*, late Bishop of *Durham*, was pleased in a most bountiful Manner to settle on *Lincoln* College, so as to take Place in his Life-time; *viz.*

I. His Lordship added Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Headship, and Ten Pounds *per Annum* to each of the twelve Fellowships, for ever.

II. His Lordship made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum* a-piece for ever to the Curates of four Churches belonging to the said College; *viz.* *All-Saints* and St. *Michael* in *Oxford*, *Twyford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and *Comb* in *Oxfordshire*.

III. His Lordship made up the Bible-Clerk's Place, and Eight Scholarships, belonging to the said College, Ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

All the above-mention'd Charities to take Place from *Michaelmas*, 1717.

IV. His Lordship settled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* a-piece on Twelve Exhibitioners; which took Place from *Lady-day*, 1718.

Of CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been said of *OXFORD*, the like may be said of her Sister *CAMBRIDGE*, which for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The

The Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in ſome few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not ſo *durante Vitâ*, but may be elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Conſenſu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commiſſary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Cauſes for all priviledg'd Perſons and Scholars under the Degree of Maſter of Arts, where all Cauſes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Cuſtoms of the Univerſity.

They have alſo a High-Steward, choſen by the *Senate*, and holding by Patent from the Univerſity.

[On the 3d of *November*, annually, the Vice-Chancellor lays down his Office, and the Proctors take his Place. Then two Perſons are nominated by the Heads, and one of them is choſen Vice-Chancellor for the Year enſuing, by the Body of the Univerſity, on the 4th of *November*.]

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The two Proctors are choſen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are choſen after the ſame manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have Care of Weights and Meaſures, as Clerks of the Market.

Regiſter.] The *Cuſtos Archivorum*, or Univerſity-Regiſter.

There are alſo Three *Eſquire-Beadles*, One *Yeoman-Beadle*, and a *Library-Keeper*.

Privileges.] This Univerſity, for the Encouragement of Students, hath alſo diverſe Privileges, Rights and Liberties, granted by ſeveral Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas-Day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a ſolemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve, according to the Purport of the ſaid Grants.

The *Regius Profeſſors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in their ſeveral Faculties, and to determine upon the Queſtions.

The Exerciſe required for every Degree.

FIRST, it is required of every one that takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, that he be reſident in the Univerſity twelve Terms, and in his laſt Year to keep two *Philoſophy-Acts* (*i. e.*) that he defend three Queſtions in *Natural Philoſophy*, *Mathematicks*, or *Ethicks*, and anſwer the Objections of three ſeveral Opponents at two ſeveral Times; and that he alſo oppoſe three Times. After which he is to be examined by the Maſter and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Ob-

jection againſt him) give him Leave to ſeek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to ſit three Days, and to be examined by two Maſters of Art, who are appointed by the Univerſity for that Purpoſe, and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the ſaid Degree; which is read over three times, in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-Houſe*, and once in the *Regent-Houſe*; and if the ſaid Petition be allowed of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, 'till three Years after he has taken the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*; during which Time he is obliged three ſeveral Times to maintain two Philoſophical Queſtions in the publick Schools, and to anſwer ſuch Objections as ſhall be urged againſt him by a Maſter of Arts: He muſt likewiſe keep two Acts in the Batchelors Schools, and declaim once. When this is done, and three Years expired, he muſt firſt have the Conſent of the Maſter and major Part of the Fellows of his College (which is requiſite to all Degrees) and then viſit every Doctor and Regent that is reſident in the Univerſity; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two ſeveral Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents* and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, which is compleated on the firſt *Tueſday* in *July*.

[All Graces that are to be propoſed to the Senate, muſt firſt paſs the *Caput*, *i. e.* muſt be propoſed by the Vice-Chancellor to five Perſons, *viz.* a *Doctor of Divinity*; a *Doctor of Law*; a *Doctor of Phyſick*; a *Maſter of Arts* of the *Non-Regents*, and a *Maſter of Arts* of the *Regents*. Theſe conſtitute the *Caput*, and are appointed annually to conſider and determine what Graces are proper to be brought before the Body of the Univerſity; and every one of this *Caput* hath a negative Voice.]

It is required, that a Man be ſeven Years *Maſter of Arts* before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*: In order to which he is obliged, during that Time, to oppoſe a Batchelor of Divinity twice; to keep one *Divinity-Act*; to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*, before the Univerſity; after which he may be admitted to the ſaid Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*; that the Commencer hath been four Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppoſe twice, and Reſpond once in the Divinity-School; that he Preach at St. *Mary*'s once in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*: Moreover, he is obliged, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propoſe a Queſtion in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the ſaid Degree, and to determine upon the ſame.

But

But in ſeveral Colleges the *Gremials* are diſpenſed with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree, if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their Turn, it is ſufficient; and as for thoſe that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per ſaltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil-Law* his chief Study from the Time of his firſt Admiſſion into the Univerſity, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the End of ſix Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to anſwer ſuch Objections as the Profeſſor ſhall urge againſt his Queſtions.

A Batchelor of Arts may be admitted to the ſaid Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exerciſe.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or ſeven Years *Maſter of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and oppoſe once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Phyſick 'till the 6th Year after his Admiſſion, and he has kept one Phyſick-Act, reſponding to the Profeſſor, or ſome other Doctor, and oppoſed once: After which, if he keeps two Phyſick-Acts, and oppoſe once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A Maſter of Arts muſt ſtay ſeven Years, and perform the like Exerciſe, before he can be admitted to the ſaid Degree. The Reaſon of which, though not expreſs'd in the Statute, ſeems to be this; That they who take the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, are not ſuppoſed to have apply'd themſelves much to the Study of *Phyſick* before the taking their ſaid Degree; and therefore it is reaſonable they ſtay longer, before they are admitted to the higheſt Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exerciſes performed every Term *are*,

Every *Monday*, *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday* and *Friday*, in Term-Time, or at leaſt within a little after the Beginning of the Term, there are Philoſophical Diſputations in the Sophiſters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wedneſday* and *Friday* there are publick Diſputations in the *Batchelor of Arts* Schools, upon ſome Philoſophical or Poetical Queſtions; and Declamations in the ſame Place upon *Saturdays*; all performed by *Senior Batchelors*, (*i. e.*) thoſe of the third Year.

Every *Monday*, *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday* and *Thurſday*, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held *Philoſophical Diſputations* between a *Maſter* and *Batchelor of Arts*.

Every ſecond *Thurſday* in Term is held a publick Theological Diſputation in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four

Four in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts*, of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law* or *Master of Arts* professing the *Civil Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like Manner the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same Manner by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day in *Term-Time*, either by the Fellows or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the *Friday* after Commencement-*Tuesday*, which is always the first *Tuesday* in *July*. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts* and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively, as the *Batchelors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning on *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that Part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a Stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Talbooth* at his Pleasure, but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unseasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those Times the Gates are lock'd, and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken both for discovering and reforming all Sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same Distance from each other.

[In the University of *Cambridge* are 16 Colleges and Halls, 16 Masters, 406 Fellowships, about 662 Scholarships, 236 Exhibitions: The whole Number of Masters, Fellows, Scholars, Exhibitioners, and other Students in this University, are about 1500. The most magnificent Buildings here are *King*'s-*College*

Chapel, the New Building in the ſame *College*, the *Senate-Houſe*, and *Trinity-Library*.

King's-*College* Chapel is the fineſt Piece of *Gothic* Architecture now remaining on the Face of the Earth, three hundred and four Feet in Length, ſeventy-three broad from Outſide to Outſide, and ninety-one Foot in Height to the Battlements, and yet has not one Pillar in it. It is built of good durable Stone, having twelve large Windows on each ſide exquiſitely painted, and the Carving and Workmanſhip of the numerous Stalls equalling, if not exceeding, any thing of the Kind. This conſtitutes one Side of a large Square. The New Building at *King*'s, which runs from the Weſt-End of the Chapel, a little detached from it to the Southward, makes another Side of the Square. This Structure, containing ſpacious Chambers and Apartments for the Fellows and Students, is built of white hewn Stone, and is two hundred and thirty-ſix Feet in Length, and forty-ſix Feet in Breadth, being one of the moſt regular and beautiful Pieces of Modern Architecture in *Europe*.

Trinity-Library ſtands upon Pillars, that form a fine Piazza in the Inner Court of *Trinity-College*. It is built of hewn Stone, and is one hundred and ninety Feet in Length, and forty Broad; but this is further deſcribed hereafter among the Libraries.

The New *Senate-Houſe* (which with the Schools, the Univerſity-Library, and ſome other Buildings intended to be erected oppoſite to it, will form a handſome Square) is one hundred and one Feet in Length, and forty-two in Breadth, built with hewn Stone, and adorned with fluted Pillars, Triangular Pediment, and other Ornaments ſuitable to ſuch an Edifice.

Nor muſt *Clare-Hall* be omitted, whoſe elegant Buildings, beautiful Walks, Viſto's, and natural Canal, formed by the River, maketh it one of the moſt delightful Abodes of the Muſes. And as the Structures already mentioned are admired for their Beauty, St. *John*'s-*College* is no leſs conſiderable on account of the Number of Students, and the Strictneſs of the Diſcipline obſerved here, the Groves and Gardens belonging to it, alſo with its Situation on the River, render it exceeding pleaſant.

Libraries.] After what has been ſaid of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething concerning thoſe in this famous Univerſity, ſo far as is conſiſtent with our intended Brevity. And firſt of the

Univerſity-Library.] In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory*'s *Paſtoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient *Greek* Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all. Amongſt theſe may be reckoned the ancient Monu-

ments

ments of the Church of the *Waldenses*, or *Vaudois*, brought by Sir *Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels and the Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of St. *Irenæus* at *Lyons*, *A. D.* 1562, and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, *A. D.* 1581. This Book is written in *Greek* and *Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in his Majesty's Library; and though it differs in some Places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

[King *George* I. added to these a very valuable Collection of Books and Manuscripts, consisting of thirty thousand Volumes and upwards, which he purchased of the Executors of the Right Reverend Dr. *More*, late Bishop of *Ely*, for the Sum of Six Thousand Guineas, and made a Present of them to this University. The same King, in the Year 1724, founded a Professorship of modern History and Languages in this University, and another at *Oxford*, assigning to each of the Professors a Salary of 400 *l. per Annum*, either of the said Professors being obliged to maintain two Persons qualified to teach the said Languages; who were to instruct 20 Scholars *Gratis*, to be nominated by the Crown in each University. Notwithstanding which, there has been very little Progress made in Modern History and Languages; and it is apprehended that as well the Salaries as the Exercises will be discontinued.]

Every *College* and *Hall* in *Cambridge* hath its *Library* like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same Kinds of Books, manuscript and printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, though some of them well deserve to be particularly mentioned; *viz.*

Trinity-College-Library,] which is the most magnificent Building of its Kind in the three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furnished with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great Number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserved; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great Part of *Origen*'s Works in *Greek*; the Epistles of St. *Paul*, supposed to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin*'s *Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable *Latin* Psalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mentioned. But in

Bennet-College-Library] there is a most valuable Collection of *Manuscripts*, and ancient *Printed Books*, given by *Matthew Parker*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Time of Q. *Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey-Libraries, and from those belonging to *Colleges* and *Cathedral-Churches*, and do chiefly relate to the *History of England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject do make to it: Nor is this Collection destitute of Writings,

or

or moſt valuable Books in other Faculties; as witneſs the *Four Goſpels*, and *Juventus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Preſbyter in Matthæum*, *D. Ambroſe Hexameron*, and *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardick* Letters, beſides Numbers of other ſcarce Manuſcripts.

St. John's-College-Library] was chiefly founded by Archbiſhop *Williams*, Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England* in King *James* the Firſt's Time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Caſe is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to *Printed* Books, the ſecond or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Acceſſion of the Library of Dr. *Gunning*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College: And ſo alſo

Emanuel-College-Library] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Deceaſe of Archbiſhop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may pleaſe to obſerve, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying*-Libraries; and thoſe of *Cambridge* (except that of *King*'s-*College*) are *Lending*-Libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the reſt of his Majeſty's Dominions, &c.

Of JERSEY *and* GUERNSEY.

THE next, and neareſt, are his Majeſty's two ſmall Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, lying near the Coaſt of *France*, with two leſſer, *Aldernay* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy* now in his Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; in both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

Jerſey.] *Jerſey*, the biggeſt of the two, though not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a moſt fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and ſeveral Sorts of good Fruit, eſpecially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Syder. 'Tis well ſtock'd with Cattle, particularly Sheep, furniſhing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs moſt of the Poor in making Stockings, which in Time of Peace were chiefly ſent over into *France*, their neareſt Market. This is one of the prettieſt Iſlands under the Protection of the King of *Great-Britain*; but for a long and particular Deſcription of it, ſee Mr. *Fuller*'s late admirable Account of this Iſland.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Iſland, the principal Magiſtrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination, and with Twelve Jurors, choſen by the People,

administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the Value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs, the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping. Upon the *Pier*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal *Fiefs*, or *Seigneuries*, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, *viz. Anneville*, by Madam *d'Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Andros*, Esq; late Lieutenant-Bailiff; and *Summares* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in Time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quartered in the two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a *Bailiff* of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular Election; and the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.

A DE-

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND

In GENERAL.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimenſions, and Diviſions.

Name.] THE ancient Monks, who reliſh'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*. It is moſt probable that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the ſame Root, from ſomething analogous to the *Saxon Scytan*, which ſignifies to *ſhoot*, in which Exerciſe all theſe Northern Nations were excellent. Some Criticks have endeavoured to trace the Name very high,

high, by reading *Scotobrigantes* in *Seneca*, where the Copies have *Scutabrigantes*; *Scoticas Pruinas* in the ſtead of *Scythicas Pruinas*, in ſome Verſes of the Poet *Florus* to the Emperor *Hadrian*; and *Scottodeni*, for *Ottodeni*, a People in *Britain* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. But theſe Conjectures are no ſufficient Ground for Hiſtory: And the earlieſt Author that we know of, who expreſly named the *Scots*, was *Porphyry* the Philoſopher, in the third Century. The Name appears to have been unknown to the more ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, who ſpoke of this Country by the Names of *Jerne* and *Hibernia*; which they ſuppoſed to be a large ſeparate Iſland, ſituate to the North of *Britain*; though there is only a Peninſula formed by the two *Friths* of *Forth* and *Clyde*, which reach far into the Country, the one from the Eaſt, and the other from the Weſt. They were therefore miſtaken in thinking it a different Iſland, but 'tis certain that under theſe Names they meant it only, witneſs *Strabo* and *Mela* the two moſt ancient general Geographers now extant; who moſt evidently place their *Jerne* and *Hibernia* at the North of *Britain*, which *Strabo* makes ſhorter than it is, even no longer than to reach to theſe *Friths*, on that Account. Nor can there be any Author produced, who plainly appears to deſign any other Country by theſe Words, except perhaps *Julius Cæſar*, until the *Romans* had advanced ſo far in *Britain* as to ſee their Miſtake, which was about the Time of *Veſpaſian*: After which indeed they gave theſe Names to *Ireland*, which they ſaw to be a diſtinct Iſland to the Weſt. As to *Cæſar*, who places his *Hibernia* to the Weſt from *Britain*, it muſt be noted, that he entirely inverts the true Situation of *Britain*, making it to lie from Eaſt to Weſt inſtead of South and North, ſo that he muſt have made his *Hibernia* Weſt from it, though he had meant our Country, as moſt probably he did. And it is not of great Moment that he places an Iſland *Mona* in the Middle betwixt them; for neither is it certain what Iſland he meant, nor, if it were, is it to be expected that we ſhould be able to account for his Inconſiſtency, or Miſtake, about a ſmall Iſland which he never ſaw, when he is ſo very far wrong with reſpect to the greateſt Iſland in *Europe*, to which he had made two Expeditions. As the old *Greeks* and *Romans* knew not the Names of *Scot* or *Scotland*, ſo neither did the People themſelves; and therefore may ſeem leſs intereſted either in the Origin or Etymology of the Appellation, which was firſt given them by Foreigners, in the ſame Manner as People and Countries in *America* have Names arbitrarily impoſed upon them by the *Europeans*. The Word is none of their ancient Language, nor ever adopted into it to this Day. They call themſelves *Albinich*, and their Country *Albin*, which is a conſiderable Argument for their great Antiquity; for *Pliny* tells us, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 30. that *Britain* had been called *Albion*, by which Name it is indeed deſcribed by ſeveral ancient Authors yet extant. So it ſeems more reaſonable to ſeek its

firſt

firſt Inhabitants among thoſe who retain the ancient Name, than, as is generally done, among the Progenitors of the *Welſh* in *England*, who call themſelves by no Name that reſembles either *Albion* or *Britannia*. From this alſo it ſeems probable, that the *Scots*, *Picts*, and *South Britons*, were not altogether the ſame People, as ſome imagine, ſince neither did they call themſelves by one general Name, nor had the ſame Cuſtoms and Language. Indeed that the *Picts* were of the ſame People with the *South Britons* is generally agreed, both becauſe ſuch Words of their Language, as are preſerved, are uſed in *Wales* to this Day, and that they painted their Bodies in like Manner as the *South Britons* did. Yea their Name *Picti*, being unqueſtionably a *Roman* Word, leaves no Reaſon to doubt but it was given by the *Romans* to thoſe unconquered *Britons* who ſtill kept up their old Cuſtoms, which their Countrymen under the *Roman* Yoke had abandoned, to take up with thoſe of their new Maſters. On the contrary, the *Scots* muſt be judged to have been a different People; for neither is their Language the ſame with the *Welſh*, nor did they paint their Bodies: If they had, the *Romans* would have comprehended them alſo under the Name *Picti*. As to the Language, we are told however, that a vaſt Number of the primitive Words in the *Welſh* and old *Scotiſh*, are either the ſame or of great Affinity; whence it may well be ſuppoſed that they have been the ſame Two Thouſand Years ago, and conſequently the People the ſame too. But ſurely, though a vaſt many *Latin* Words be *Greek*, or plainly derived from the *Greek*, it will not be allowed that *Greeks* and *Romans* were not very different People. Beſides, 'tis pretty certain that the *Scotiſh* and *Welſh* Languages were at leaſt very near as different 1300 or or 1400 Years ago as they are at preſent: For, as the *Welſh*, *Corniſh* Language, and that of the People of *Bretagne* in *France* is the ſame, differing only in Dialect, though they have had little or no Communication for ſo long Time; ſo the like obtains among the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Side of *Scotland*, the *Iriſh*, and Inhabitants of the *Iſle of Man*. Each of the former three underſtand one another pretty well reciprocally among themſelves, and ſo do the latter three; but none of the three former can underſtand, or be underſtood by any of the others: But ſurely, had the Language been the ſame 1400 Years ago, a *Welſhman* in the North of *England* would at this Day underſtand his next Neighbours in the South-Weſt of *Scotland* better than the People of *Bretagne* in *France*. Nor is it inconſiſtent, that the *Scots* and *Britons* ſhould have had different Languages, though both came originally from *Gaul*, as 'tis generally agreed they did; for *Julius Cæſar* and *Ammian Marcellin*, who well knew, inform us that there were three different Languages in that large Country.

Upon the whole, it would ſeem that the *Scots* had been the firſt Inhabitants of *Britain*, who in after Times had been over-

powered by another People rushing in upon them from the Continent; and in like Manner as the *Britons* were afterward reduced by the *Saxons* to West of *England*; that is, to the worst and most inaccessible Places, when their Spirits were broken by their Slavery to the *Romans*; so it would seem that they had first treated the *Scots*, by compelling them to take up with the Western Coast of *Scotland* and the Isles, and some of them to go over into *Ireland*, for there is no Probability that it was planted from any other Place than *Britain*. Certain it is that the *Scots* possessed these Places, and them only in the Times of the *Romans*, where 'tis not probable that they had settled by Force, because Conquerors are always observed to settle in the best Parts of a Country. The whole Eastern Side of *Scotland* was inhabited by the *Picts*, who kept up a pretty potent Kingdom there to the Year 838, when they were totally subdued by the *Scots* under King *Kenneth Mac-Alpin*, who thus became the first Monarch of all *Scotland*. The Kingdom was after this divided into four large Districts for Administration of Justice, *viz.* *Ergadia*, *Gallowidia*, *Lodoneium*, and *Scotia*. The two first extended over the whole Western Side of the Kingdom, and the *Frith* of *Clyde* was the Limit betwixt them; the other two extended all along the Eastern Side *Lodoneium*, *viz.* from the Borders of *England* to the *Frith* of *Forth* and *Scotia*, from thence to the Extremity of the Island. This last also began to be the general Name of the whole Kingdom, as it had been for the *Scotish* Dominions some time before the Conquest of the *Picts*, among those who wrote in *Latin*. The other three were reduced to much narrower Bounds, in after Times, though not before the twelfth Century, when, for the more easy Administration of Justice, the Kingdom came to be divided into lesser Districts, called Sheriffdoms.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northernmost Part about *Dungs-Bay-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] *Scotland*, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* in the *South*, to *Dungsbay-Head* in the *East* Point of *Cathness* in the *North*, is about 250 Miles long; and between *Buchaness* on the *East* Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the *West*, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is 50 Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith* was possessed by them, and what lay more Northwards, by Extraprovincial *Britons*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter End of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the Whole 'till the *Saxon* Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the sixth Century: Upon the *Saxons* seizing the *East Low-Lands*, the *Scots* were called in, who possessed *Dalrieda*; so that then there were

three

three Kingdoms in *Scotland*, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion 'till they were weakened by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*; who by Degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all *Scotland*. Their great Division was into *High-Lands* and *Low-Lands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect to the River *Tay*; besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of Parishes in *Scotland* are 890.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britons* that were Subjects of the *Roman* Empire; but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. St. *Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the *Scots*, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any Good upon that then uncivilized Nation: St. *Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that Purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet imposed new Articles of *Faith* upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britons* and *Irish* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismaticks of* Britain *and* Ireland. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same, in most Points, as it was anciently in the purer *Roman* Church.

CHAP. II.

A Description of the several SHIRES *or* COUNTIES *of* SCOTLAND, *alphabetically digested.*

SCotland is divided, according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 *Shires*, or *Counties*, and two *Stuarties*.

1. Shire of Aberdeen,

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Buchan* which lies *South* to the Water of *Eugie*. It is about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble* and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country, besides Abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance, and *Eagles*

make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital, or Head Burgh, of the *Sheriffdoms* of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms-House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamped there, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscribed, which are still preserved in the Closets of the Curious. At the West-End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, called the *Aberdenian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*: On the South-side of the Waters of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place it is High-water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed in a *Circle*, and one of the greatest in the Middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The dropping Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a *Cathedral* Church, commonly called *St. Machar*'s, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marre* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marre*. *Strathbogly* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*, now the chief Residence of the Marquis of *Huntly*, who by King *James* VII. was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

Other Seats in Aberdeenshire.] *Inverugie*, late Earl of *Marischal*'s; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor*'s; *Pitsligo*, Lord *Pitsligo*'s; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan*'s; *Dalgetry*, Earl of *Errol*'s; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin*'s; *Muckwall*, Lord *Fraser*'s; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton*'s, Bart. *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes*'s; *Foveran*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Munimusk*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*'s; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, Bart. *Frendraught*, Lord

Lord Viſcount *Frendraught*'s; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun*'s; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling*'s; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraſier*'s, Eſq;.

2. Shire of Aire.

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart, and a well known Port upon a River of the ſame Name, ſituate in a ſandy Plain, yet has pleaſant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleaſant Proſpect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Graſs; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding induſtrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a *Foſſe* and a Stone Wall; it was demoliſhed at the Reſtoration, and now only ſome Houſes are ſtanding, and ſome Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Juriſdiction. This Country contains the three great Bailleries of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Paſtures, and abundantly furniſhed with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *King's-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*: Of the firſt the *Campbels* of *Loudon* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces* of *Craigie*; but both the Sheriffſhips are now united in the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Caſſilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglington* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* ſignifies the *King's Habitation*; whence we may gueſs at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardraſſan* in this Country, is *Larges*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians*, by King *Alexander* III. *Loudon* is ſituate in *Cunningham*, and in that Diſtrict is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*, famous formerly for their Bravery in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleaſant Seats, encompaſſed with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trout. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, ſtands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles North of *Aire* Town ſtands *Kincaſe*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Perſons: A Mile beyond that is *Munſton-Caſtle*, a pleaſant Seat belonging to *William Bailie*, Eſq;. About two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady-Iſle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of Aire.] *Caſſilis*, Earl of *Caſſilis*'s; *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington*'s; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glaſcow*'s; *Leiſnoris*, the Counteſs of *Dumfries*'s; *Kilburny*, Viſcount *Garnock*'s; the *Cove*, Sir *Archibald Kennedy*'s of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace*'s, Bart. *Kilkarren*, Sir *James*

Ferguſon's, Bart. *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair*'s; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany*'s; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford*'s, Bart. *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in *Scotland*; *Ouchcltree*, Sir *John Cockran*'s; and *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*, Eſq; This Sheriffſhip is in the King's Gift.

3. Shire of Argyle,

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, and the *Weſt Iſles* of *Iſlay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcollimkil*, *Wyſt*, *Tereff*, *Coll*, and *Liſmore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbels*, of which they are the Head, have great Authority and Intereſt over this whole Shire. Of old, the Repreſentatives of this Family were Juſtices-General of *Scotland*; and as yet retain the Power of Juſticiaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Maſters of the King's Houſhold. This Country had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Aſkeodniſh*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Biſhop of *Argyle*'s Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Perthſhire* on the Eaſt, on the North-Eaſt to *Loquhaber*, on the North-Weſt to the *Iſles*, and on the South to the *Iriſh Sea*. It is about Sixſcore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great Way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly called *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fiſhery and *Loch-aw*, a Freſh-water *Loch*, 24 Miles long, and one broad. The whole Shire is mountainous, and the Inhabitants, who ſpeak *Iriſh*, *i. e.* the ancient *Scotiſh*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fiſhing. *Lorn* lies ſomewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the beſt Barley; divided by *Loch-Leven*, a vaſt Lake, upon which ſtands *Bergonum*, a Caſtle, wherein the Courts of Juſtice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the laſt Age were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whoſe eldeſt Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viſcounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermoſt Diviſion of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad; it is a Country very fruitful, and well inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*. *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Diviſion, where is a ſafe Harbour for Ships, having an Iſland in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefeſt Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It ſtands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place, being adorned with a large Caſtle, and fine Parks, and ſeated upon *Lochfyne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other

Other Seats in **Argyleſhire.**] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel*'s of *Auchinbreck-Caſtle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin*'s; the Caſtle *Dunſtaff*, formerly a Seat of the Kings, where many *Scotiſh* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is governed by an Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of Bamff.

Is ſo denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, ſeated at the Mouth of *Doverne*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Salmon-Fiſhing very advantageous. In Length, from Weſt to Eaſt, it is about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which Allom is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of ſpotted Marble have been lately diſcovered. The Country is generally well furniſhed with Graſs and Corn, and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Belvenie*. *Bamff* ſhews the Ruins of an old Caſtle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertained to the *Ciſtertian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in **Bamffſhire.**] *Gordon-Caſtle*, Duke of *Gordon*'s; *Cullen* and *Deſkford*, Earl of *Finlater*'s; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff*'s; *Berbenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby*'s; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy*'s; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant*'s; *Caſtle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant*'s; *Bracco*, *Duff*'s.

5. Shire of Berwick.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merſe*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merſe*, or *Merch*, is ſo called from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country between *Scotland* and *England*. Formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Bleſſings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they, with the reſt of the Borderers, are ſecured for ever with the reſt of the *Iſland*. In this ſmall Tract there are ſeveral notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commiſſariot. *Greenlow*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Poſt-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglaſs*. *Coldſtream*-Town, once a Monaſtery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunce*, a Burgh of Barony, the beſt Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-port Town, and more famous for being the firſt Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Caſtle* and *Faſt-Caſtle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in Berwickshire.] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*'s; *Polwarth-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont*'s; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume*'s; *Mellorston*, *George Baillie*, of *Jerviswood*; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s; *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume*'s.

6. Shire of Buthe, or Bute, or Boot,

A small Island near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so called from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it self, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta*, or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothesay*, which gives the Title of Duke to the eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothesay*, and High-Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert* III. invested his eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the first in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Stile of Duke. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is the chief Proprietor and Heritable Coroner of that Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Callantine* has another Seat at *Keames*, and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, and seven Miles from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodick-Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People, who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*, and are still composed of several *Tribes* or *Clans*. The most ancient are *Mac-Lewis* (*i. e.* Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English* they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness* in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and the first Turn is adjudged to *Bute*. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Shire of Caithness,

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets from the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff, or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girnego*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albin* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other

Other Seats in **Caithneſsſhire.**] *Thurſo-Caſtle*, Earl of *Caithneſs*'s; *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s; *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithneſs*'s.

8. Shire of Clackmannan.

Is Part of *Fife*, ſo called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill-Hills*, to the South by the *Frith*, or *Forth*, to the Eaſt by Part of *Perthſhire*, and to the Weſt by Part of *Sterlingſhire*. It is about 8 Miles in Length, and 6 in Breadth, where broadeſt. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Moſt of it is fit for Paſture; what is below the *Orchill-Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in **Clackmannanſhire.**] *Alloway*, late Earl of *Marre*'s, a very beautiful and pleaſant Seat; *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s; *Menſtri*, *Ja. Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutri*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s, Bart. Lord of the Seſſion; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Shire of Cromarty,

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, ſtanding upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many Places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it is very ſafe and eaſy. The Waters of *Connel* are famous for the Pearls found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great Part of this Country, and reſides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends Part of *Roſs*, lying upon the South Side of *Cromarty Frith*; it is in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths, or Vallies, upon the Waterſides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alſerig*, are great Woods of Fir, and on the Hills great Store of all Sorts of Game.

Seats in **Cromartyſhire.**] *Cromarty Caſtle*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie*'s; *Caſtle-Leod*, *New-Tarbat*, *Caſtle-Haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty*'s, whoſe Reſidence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his eldeſt Son; *Craighouſe*, *Hugh Roſs*'s of *Kilravock*.

10. Shire of Dumbriton, or Dumbarton.

So called from *Dunbarton*, a Burgh-Royal, and chief Town of the Shire, which comprehends all *Lenox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the Weſt by *Lochlong*, and a Water of the ſame Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantſbain* Hills, and on the Eaſt by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingſhire*. In Length it is about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, mooriſh, and more fit for

Pasture. Here are Loughs both of salt and fresh Water. The greatest of the fresh Water Loughs, is *Lough-Loman*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth, where broadest, and where narrowest, but 2. It is surrounded with Hills on all Sides, except the South, and is full of Islands, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemens Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situated in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the Place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lenox:* The Situation of the Country is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there is a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all Sides: The other being a little one, lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a Time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it hath a little Descent, which embraces the plain Ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long Time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire: When the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in Dumbartonshire.] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle*'s; *Rose-Due*, *Calhun*'s of *Luss*; *Ardukaple*, *Macanlay*'s. Now the Duke of *Montross* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ard-Castle*, Sir *Evan Macanley*'s.

11. The Shire of Dumfreis, with the Stewarty of Annandale.

Dumfreisshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Nidisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfreis* the chief Burgh in the Country: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East with *Solway Frith* and the Merches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with Part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweeddale*, and *Teviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish* Sea. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were looked upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pastu-

rage;

rage; ſo that they deal moſtly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to conſiderable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a ſtreight Line from Weſt to Eaſt. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is ſituate upon the South-ſide of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuarty within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquiſs of *Annandale* is Hereditary Steward. Between *Annandale* and *Eſkdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the ſame Nature as the former. The moſt ancient Monument thereabouts is in St. *Ruth*'s Church. Near this Place the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-ſand, and the Salt is ſomewhat bitteriſh, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contained in it. Another Part of *Dumfreisſhire* is *Nidiſdale*, encompaſſed with a Ridge of Hills on all Sides; it's divided into the *Overward*, containing the Pariſhes in the Preſbytery of *Penpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing thoſe in the Preſbytery of *Dumfreis*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queenſbury*'s, which is very magnificent, and adorned with ſtately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras-Walks. The Streets in *Dumfreis* are large, and the Church and Caſtle very ſtately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is alſo an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queenſbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Country.

Seats in Annandale.] *Weſter-Hall*, Sir *John Johnſton*'s; *Leither-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnſton*'s; *Lochwood*, Marquiſs of *Annandale*'s; *Cloſkburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick*'s; *Apple-Grith*, *Jarden*'s; *Kelhead*, Sir *William Douglaſs*'s; *Springkelt*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell*'s; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther*'s; *Caſtle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas*'s.

12. Shire of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in ſome Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the Eaſt-ſide it's bounded with *Eaſt-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-Eaſt Side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-Weſt with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the Weſt, for two Miles, by the ſaid Sheriffdom; on the North-Weſt with *Weſt-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth*, for the Space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furniſhed with all Neceſſaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all Sorts, and affording good Paſture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Lime-ſtone, as alſo a ſort of ſoft black Marble; and ſome few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper-Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift: And as this Country has at preſent ſeveral conſiderable Houſes,

whereof

whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Grawmond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inscriptions: Also in the Grounds of *Inglistown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found two Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Lawrel-Crown, upon the other, the longest of the two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the *Roman* Arms, described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquered this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in Mid-Lothian.] *Holy-rood-House*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Dutchess of *Buccleugh*'s; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian*'s; *Dalhusy*, Earl of *Dalhusy*'s; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry*'s; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick*'s, now Sir *James Dalrymple*'s; *Roseline*, *Sinclair*'s, descended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun*'s, now *John Dalrymple*'s; *Cranstoun Mac-Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford*'s; *Prestoun-Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie*'s; *Smetum*, Sir *James Richardson*'s; *Roystoun*, Earl of *Cromarty*'s; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthgleas*'s; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale*'s; *Calder*, Lord *Torpichen*'s; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundass*'s, late a Lord of the Session; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Tweeddale*'s; *Collington*, Sir *James Fowlis*'s; *Benningeon*, Sir *Robert Chiesly*'s; *Melvil-Castle*, Lord *Ross*'s; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore*'s; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick*'s; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart*'s of *Carnwath*; *Carbery*, Sir *Robert Dickson*'s; *Saughton-Hall*, Sir *James Baird*'s; *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton*'s, Bart. *Broughton-House*, lately Lord *Ballenden*'s, now Sir *David Dalrymple*'s, Bart. *Stone-Hill*, Sir *William Sharp*'s; *Goodtrees*, Sir *James Stewart*'s; *Gilmerton*, Sir *William Barr*'s; *Dean*, Sir *Patrick Nisbet*'s; *Sanchtouchel*, Sir *James Baird*'s; *Granton*, Sir *William Paterson*'s, Bart. *Cramond*, Lord *Charles Kerr*'s; another *Cramond*, Sir *John Inglis*'s, Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinzie*'s; *Clifton-Hall*, Sir *George Wisheart*'s, Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin.

Takes its Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in *Scotland*: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Frith*, and the River *Ness*, which separates it from *Invernesshire*: To the East it's separated from *Bamffshire* by the River *Spey*: To the South it hath *Badenoch*, and to the West, Part of *Loquhaber*. The whole Country of *Murray*, of which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn,

Corn, which is ſoon ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Paſture. Here are many great Woods of *Fir*, and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with ſome large Woods of Oak. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to *James Bruce*, Earl of *Ailſbury*. *Kinroſs* is very near *Elgin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name: Sir *James Dunbar* of *Weſtfield*, is Heritable Sheriff of *Elgin*.

Seats in **Elginſhire.**] *Tornway*, a ſtately old Caſtle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to the Earl of the ſame Name; *Brody*, *Brody*'s; *Forres-Caſtle*, *Dunbar*'s of *Weſtfield*, who is Hereditary Conſtable of it; *Moortown*, Sir *James Calder*'s; *Gerdonſtown*, Sir ——— *Gordon*'s; *Elgin-Houſe*, Lord *Duffe*'s; *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes*'s; *Rothes*, Earl of *Rothes*'s.

13. Shire of **Fife**,

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, ſhoots out far to the Eaſt. It abounds with Corn and Paſture; in ſome Places with Lead Oar and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fiſh, as well Shell-Fiſh as others. Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culroſs*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the ſame County is *Dumferling*, once a famous Monaſtery, built by King *Malcolm* III. who was there interred. Upon the ſame Shore ſtands *Dyſert*. Here alſo is *St. Andrew*'s, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper*, a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff ſitteth to adminiſter Juſtice; upon which Account this Shire is called ſometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sheriffdom of this Shire is in the Houſe of *Rothes*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Perſon of *John Leſley*, the late Duke of *Rothes*, his eldeſt Daughter *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Rothes*, being married to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John* Lord *Leſley*, Earl of *Rothes*, who ſucceeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Rothes*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in **Fifeſhire.**] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems*'s; *Leſley*, Earl of *Rothes*'s; *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvin*'s; *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven*'s; *Denibirſle*, Earl of *Murray*'s; *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth*'s, *i. e.* Earl of *Melvin*'s Son; *Balcarras*, Earl of *Balcarras*'s; *Kelley*, Earl of *Kelley*'s; *Anſtruther*, Sir *John Anſtruther*'s of that Ilk; *Pitfarrel*, Sir *Peter Hacket*'s, Bart. *Balcaſky*, Sir *Robert Anſtruther*'s; *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areſkin*'s, Lyon King at Arms; *Inertail* and *Lochor*, Sir *John Malcolm*'s; *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford*'s; *Craig-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope*'s, Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope*'s, Bart. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewarty belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heritable Keeper; *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southeſk*'s.

15. Shire of **Forfar**, or **Angus**.

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and on the *Frith of Tay*. Upon the Weſt and North-

North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Benchinnen* Mountains parts it from the *Brae of Marre*; and to the East it is separated from the *Mernes* by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner-Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron-Ore near the Wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay*'s Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the King of *Scotland*. *Brechin* is a considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this Country it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm* II. who was in Person at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Camus*'s *Cross*; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both of these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothock*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath an Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas* of *Becket*, by King *William* I. of *Scotland*, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Seats in **Forfarshire.**] *Hetherwick*, *John Scot*'s, Esq; *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor*'s, Esq; *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinaber*, Esq; *Pitarrow*, Sir *David Carnegy*'s; *Achter-House*, *Patrick Lyons*, Esq; *Lethem*, Sir *James Wood*'s of *Boditoun*; *Montross*, Earl of *Middleton*'s and *Rossie*, *Scot*'s of *Rossie*; *Glamis*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Panmure* and *Brochin*, Earl of *Panmure*'s; *Kinaird*, Earl of *South-Esk*'s; *Ethie*, Earl of *North-Esk*'s; *Carrison*, *Stuart*'s of *Guerntully*; *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy*, Esq; *Blackness*, Sir *Alexander Waderbourn*, Bart.

16. Shire of **Haddington**, or **Constablery**,

Contains *East-Lothian*, which, like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dunbar*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtained by *Cromwell* against King *Charles* II. and the *Scots* who assisted him, *September* 3, 1650. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which

which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the King's Diſpoſal, and is now poſſeſſed by the Marquiſs of *Tweeddale*.

Seats in Haddingtonſhire.] *Tantallan* and *North-Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*'s, Bart. Lord Preſident of the Seſſion; *Diretoun*, *William Neſbet*'s; *Yeſter*, Marquiſs of *Tweeddale*'s; *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Wintoun*'s; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareſchal*'s, now Mr. *Hepbourn*'s; *Salton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Sowliz*, afterwards of *Abernethy*, Lord of *Saltoun*, and now Mr. *Fletcher*'s; *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton*'s; *Fountain-Hall*, Sir *John Lauder*'s, Bart. *Pencaitland*, *James Hamilton*'s; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinolch*'s, Bart. *Preſton-Grange*, *William Morriſon*'s; *Lochend*, *George Warrender*'s; *Elphinſtoun*, late Lord *Elphinſtoun*'s, now Lord *Primroſe*'s; *Laddington*, Lord *Blaintire*'s; *Dunglaſs*, Sir *James Hall*'s; *Orminſton*, *Adam Cockburn*'s, late Lord Juſtice *Clerk*; *Stevenſon*, Sir *Robert Sinclair*'s of *Stevinſton*; *Tinningham*, Earl of *Haddington*'s; *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh*'s; *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird*'s; *Whittingham*, Viſcount *Kingſton*'s; *Bancrift*, Lord *Bibanks*; *Beil*, Lord *Belhaven*'s; *Gosford*, Sir *Peter-Halket Wederbourn*'s, Bart. *Belgawn*, Sir *George Swittie*'s.

17. Shire of Inverneſs,

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhaber*, *Badinoch*, and ſome other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the Brae of *Marre* and *Athol*; on the Weſt by the Weſtern Sea; on the North by *Roſs*, and on the Eaſt by *Murray-Frith*. The Length of *Loquhaber* from *Inverlochie* to *Inverneſs*, in a ſtreight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Fir, with ſome large ones of Oak. *Inverneſs* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiouſly ſeated upon *Loughneſs*, which renders it convenient for Trade. The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almoſt always warm, and all the Year long is never ſo cold as to freeze; nay, in the ſharpeſt Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thawed by the Warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch*, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer, and many other Conveniencies; and *Loquhaber* is a very pleaſant Country, and for Multitude of Fiſh, both ſalt and freſh, ſcarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhaber*, and *Marre*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland* between the *Deucalidonian* Sea and the *German* Ocean. The Sheriffſhip is at the King's Diſpoſal.

Seats of Inverneſsſhire.] *Ruthven*, Duke of *Gordon*'s; Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, the King's; and the Duke of *Gordon* Heritable Keeper; *Lovat*, *Bewlie*, and *Caſtle Dounie*, Lord *Lovat*'s; Citadel of *Inverneſs*, *Duff*'s of *Drummure*; *Caſtle-Stuart*, Earl of *Murray*'s; *Slate*, Sir *Donala Macdonald*'s, Bart.

18. Shire of Kincardin,

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the *German* Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainshaine*-Hills; and on the North with the River *De*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad: The Soil rich, and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortified with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances, an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith*'s, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earl Marshals of *Scotland*, now attainted. Upon the Sea-Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, whereof *Stone-hive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has *Salmon*-Fishing on the North-side of the Harbour, has raised a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowy* falls into the Sea, stands *Cowy*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle, built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamped. *Dunotre* Castle stands upon a Rock, washed by the Sea on three Sides, and joined to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in Kincardinshire.] Castle of *Dunotre* and *Feteresso*, late Earl of *Marshal*'s; *Arbuthnot*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot*'s; *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun*'s; *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay*'s of *Salmain*, Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer*'s, Bart. *Elsick*, Sir *Alexander Sannerman*'s, Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Tho. Burnet*'s, Bart. *Glenfarquher*, Sir *Alexander Falconer*'s, Bart. *Pittarrow*, Sir *John Carnegy*'s, Bart. *Barras*, Sir *David Ogilvie*'s, Bart. *Knox*, Colonel *Keith*'s; *Balbegno*, *Middletoun*'s, Esq; *Comistown*, Colonel *Scot*'s; *Inchmarlack*, *Dowglass*'s, Esq;.

19. Shire of Kinross,

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough, about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, *&c.* and with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port-Mollack*, which belonged to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis called *St. Serf*'s-*Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Lovin*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens

and

and Incloſures, together with the pleaſant Proſpect of the Lough and the Caſtle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles* IId's Time. Sir *William Bruce* of *Kinroſs*, Bart. is Heritable Sheriff of it.

Seats in Kinroſsſhire.] *Kinroſs*, *Arnot*, and *Beneath-hill*, Sir *John Bruce*'s of *Kinroſs*, Bart. and Heritable Sheriff; *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh*'s; *Cleiſh*, Lord *Colvil*'s; *Kirkneſs*, Sir *Robert Douglas*'s; *Aldie*, Sir *Lawrence Mercer*'s of *Aldie*.

20. Shire of Lanerk,

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains *Clidiſdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the Weſt, with the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, properly ſo called; on the North, with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the Eaſt, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 40 Miles; in Breadth, where broadeſt, about 24; and where narroweſt, 16 Miles. The County abounds with Coals, Peat, and Lime-ſtone; but what turns to the greateſt Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, ſome of which are of a conſiderable Bigneſs: This ſeems to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford-Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydeſdale* is divided into two Parts; *Outward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforeſaid River, ſtands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of theſe is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It is watered with the pleaſant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It riſes on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and ſeveral conſiderable Towns, 'till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greateſt Ornament of theſe Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very noble Buildings. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontiſpiece to the Eaſt, of excellent Workmanſhip, and fair large Gardens, well furniſhed with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for all its tall Oaks, is ſix or ſeven Miles in Compaſs, and has the Brook *Aven* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-weſt Bank of *Clyde* ſtands *Glaſcow*; which in reſpect of Largeneſs, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries ſmall Veſſels up the very Town; but *New Glaſcow*, which ſtands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Veſſels of the largeſt Size. The greateſt Part of the City ſtands on a Plain, and is almoſt four-ſquare. The Tolbooth ſtands in the very Middle of it, and is a ſtately Piece of Building, all of hewn Stone; four principal Streets croſſing one another, divide the City, as it

were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part ſtands the Cathedral Church, commonly called St. *Mungo*'s, conſiſting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is ſaid to be very exact and curious. Near the Church ſtood that which was the Archbiſhop's Caſtle, encloſed with a noble Stone-Wall: Nor does this Tract want ſome Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Erriek*-Stone in the one End, to *Maul*'s Mitre in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Foot-ſteps of a *Roman* Cauſey, or Military Way: This in ſome Parts is viſible for ſeveral Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is alſo another little Water running through a Dale, called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an ancient Caſtle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglaſs* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is ſince Marquiſs and Duke of *Douglaſs*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in Lanerkſhire.] The Palace of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*'s; Caſtle of *Douglaſs*, Duke of *Douglaſs*'s; Caſtle of *Crawford*, Earl of *Selkirk*'s; *Boghall*, Earl of *Wigtoun*'s; Caſtle of *Bothwell*, Earl of *Forfar*'s; *Carmichael* and *Weſter-Hall*, Earl of *Hyndford*'s; *Boningtoun*, Sir *James Carmichael*'s, Bart. *Roſe-Hall*, Sir *James Hamilton*'s, Bart. *Blackwood*, Sir *George Wier*, Bart. *Torrence* and *Glasford*, *Stewart*'s of *Torrence*; *Ferm*, Sir *Archibald Fleming*'s, Bart. *Blantyre*, Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Carnwath* and *Conventoun*, late *Lockhart*'s of *Carnwath*, Eſq; *Lockhart*'s-*Hall*, Sir *William Lockhart*'s of *Carſtairs*, Bart. *Milntoun* and *Halcraig*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalpholly*; *Waſtſhiel*, Sir *Robert Denholm*'s; *Culterallers*, *Alexander Menzie*'s, Eſq; *Wiſton* and *Cleghorn*, *Lockhart*'s, Eſq; *Culter* and *Gladſtones*, Sir *William Menzie*'s of *Gladſtones*; *Calderwood*, Sir *William Maxwell*'s, Bart. *Caſtletoun* and *Patrick*, Sir *William Stuart*'s of *Caſtle-Milk*; *Coltneſs*, Sir *James Stuart*'s, Bart. *Wiſhaw*, *William Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Gaven*, *Hamilton*'s of *Stevenſon*, Younger; *Dalziel*, *Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Dalſerf* and *Garrin*, *Archibald Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Orbiſtoun*, *Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Jerviſwood*, *George Baillie*'s, Eſq; *Blanterferm*, *Hamilton*'s; *Schawfield*, *Daniel Cambell*'s, Eſq; *Woodſide*, *Cambell*'s, Eſq;

21. Shire of Linlithgow, or Weſtlothian,

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow*, the Head Burgh, and has on the *North* the *Forth*; is divided from *Midlothian* towards the *South* and *Eaſt* by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the *North-Weſt* it meets with Part of *Sterlingſhire*; and to the *Weſt* with Part of *Clydeſdale*. It is in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Lime-ſtone, and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James* VI. a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow*

gow is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that ſupply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a ſtately Town-Houſe for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greateſt Ornament is the *King*'s *Houſe*, which ſtands upon a riſing Ground, that runs almoſt into the Middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with ſomething like Terrace-Walks, and a Deſcent from them; but upon the Top, where the Caſtle ſtands, it is a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midſt of it is a ſtately Fountain, adorned with ſeveral curious Statues, the Water whereof riſes to a good Height. The *Leviſtones*, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Caſtle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiffry, and Hereditary Conſtables of the King's Caſtle of *Blackneſs*. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, ſtands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone. *Torpichen*, which lies *South* of *Linlithgow*, was once the Reſidence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, *South* from *Linlithgow*, there is an ancient Altar of great unpoliſhed Stones (commonly called *Arthur*'s Oven, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*) leaning on one another in ſuch a Manner, that they mutually ſupport, and are ſupported by each other. Near this Altar are ſeveral great Stones, ſet in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is alſo *Levingſton*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingſton*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles alſo to the Weſt of *Queen's-Ferry*, on the Sea-Coaſt, is *Abercorn*-Caſtle, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the *Roman* Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Caridden*, where a figured Stone is to be ſeen, and ſome ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Caridden*, there is a Village which ſtill keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the artificial Mount caſt up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Track of the Wall appears in ſeveral Places between this and *Kenneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hoptoun*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*.

Seats in Linlithgowſhire.] *Blackneſs*-Caſtle, the King's; the Earl of *Buchan* preſent Governor; Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heritable Keeper; *Kinniel*, Duke of *Hamilton*'s; *Abercorn*, now *Hoptoun-Houſe*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hoptoun*'s; *Craigihall*, Marquiſs of *Annandale*'s; *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalhouſie*'s; Caſtle of *Bridgehouſe*, Earl of *Linlithgow*'s; *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan*'s; *Newliſtown*, Earl of *Stair*'s; *Dundaſs*, *Dundaſs*'s of that Ilk; *Pinns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel*'s, Bart. *Livingſton*, Sir *James Cunningham*'s,

ningham's, Bart. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbougle*, Earl of *Roseberry*'s.

22. Shire of Nairn,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the *West* Part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Fir, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Nairnshire.] *Kirlravock* and *Geddes*, *Ross*'s, Esq; *Calder*, *Artherseer*, and *Moyness*, Sir *Hugh Campbel*'s of *Calder*, *Clava*, *Ross*'s, Esq; *Penick*, or *Greenhall*, *Brodie* of that Ilk; *Both*, *Dumbar*'s, Esq; *Lochloy*, *Hay*'s, Esq; *Kinstaire*, *Sutherland*'s, Esq; *Budzet*, Mr. *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of Peebles, or Tweedale.

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of five Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River *Tweede*, which rising at a Place called *Tweed*'s *Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most Part with a rapid Stream. It is bounded on the *East* with *Etrick* Forest, on the *South* with Part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the *West* with the *Overward* of *Clydesdale*, and on the *North* with Part of *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16; in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Peebles*. The Country is generally swelled with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between, well watered and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little Use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place called *Randall*'s Trenches, seems to have been a *Roman* Camp; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensbury*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Peeblesshire.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March*'s; *Traquir*, Earl of *Traquair*'s; *Dawick*, *Cardon*, and *Passo*, Sir *James Nasmith*'s of *Dawick*, Bart. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray*'s, Bart. *Burghtoun-House*, Sir *David Murray*'s, Bart.

24. Shire of Perth,

So called from *Perth* (otherwise called *St. Johnstoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the Country, has *Badenoch* on the *North*, on the *West*, *Argyleshire*, on the *South*, *Clackmannanshire*, and to the *East*, *Angus*. The Length from *East* to *West* is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends

comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls, to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, *i. e.* the Vale along the *Erne*, ſeems to have been the *Jerne* of the *Romans* (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many *Roman* Camps; one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Deſcription whereof may be ſeen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir *Robert Sibald*; beſides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or *Roman* Highway, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have alſo been found there, and of late two *Fabulæ* curiouſly enammelled with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inſcriptions whereof are given us in the aforeſaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil* Hills, which run along the *South* Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they find good Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, ſupply that Defect. *Culroſs* is ſeated on a Deſcent, and its greateſt Ornament is the ſtately Houſe of the Earl of *Kilcardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleaſant Proſpect to the very Mouth of the *Frith*. They have ſeveral Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond*-Caſtle, formerly the chief Reſidence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary Stuarts of *Strethern*, *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Dunkeild*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol*'s. This Territory, as alſo *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary Stuarts of it. *Menteith*, as they ſay, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and ſometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family of the *Stuarts*, in the Perſon of *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Menteith*, firſt Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Maliſius Grahme*, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the higheſt Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Succeſſors of the true ancient *Scots*; they ſpeak *Iriſh*, and call themſelves *Albanach*: They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, and ſwift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to paſs by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear, after the Manner of the *Iriſh*, ſtriped Mantles of diverſe Colours, called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fiſhing, and Fowling. In War their Armour is an Iron Head-piece, and a Coat of Mail; their Arms, a Bow, barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; theſe *Clans* formerly haraſſed one another almoſt per-

petually with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery, or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Sheriff of *Perthshire*.

Seats in Perthshire.] Castle of *Blair* in *Athol*, *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtoun*, Duke of *Athol*'s; *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk*'s; *Castle Lion*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird*'s; *Enlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Brodalbin*'s; *Castle Drummond* and *Stob-Hall*, Earl of *Perth*'s; *Diplin Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul*'s; *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan*'s; *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier*'s; *Innerpavry*, Viscount of *Strathallen*'s; *Scoon*, Viscount of *Stormont*'s; *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn*'s; *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo*'s; *Alberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbel*'s of *Alberuchil*, Bart. *Balmanno*, Sir *John Hepburn*'s, alias *Murray*'s, Bart. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*'s, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael*'s of *Balmedy*; *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, of that *Ilk*, Bart. *Elquho*, Earl of *Weem*'s; *Meckleboure*, Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*; *Evlick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay*'s, Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray*'s, Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that *Ilk*; *Valleyfield*, Sir *George Preston*'s, Bart. *Bamf*, Sir *James Ramsey*'s, Bart. *Blair-Hall*, Sir *Dougal Stuart*'s.

25. Shire of Renfrew,

Is separated from *Dunbartonshire* on the *West* by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burden ten Miles within the Country: On the *East* it is joined by *Lanerkshire*, and on the *West* and *South* by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*. It is in Length 20 Miles, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13; in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the *Clyde*, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to the *South* and *South-West* is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who, by frequent Intermarriages, are most of them related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Frith* and *Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the *West* End of a fair Bay stands *Gowrook* Town and Castle, belonging to Sir *William Stuart*, Bart. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a well built Town and a good Harbour in Hewn-Stone, belonging to Sir *John Shaw*, Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat is the Herring-Fishing of the *West* Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford-Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the *South*, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* have built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-house. Here is the Custom-house for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has obliged the Merchants to load and unload

load here. Ten Miles up the River from *Port-Glaſgow*, ſtands *Paſley*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monaſtery; the Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all encloſed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large *Roman* Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the *Weſt* End, on a riſing Ground, upon the Deſcent whereof the Town of *Paſley* ſtands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Foſſes and Dykes of Earth, of which ſo much is ſtill remaining, that a Man on Horſeback cannot ſee over them. It ſeems to have included all that Ground which the Town ſtands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compaſs. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occaſioned probably by ſome Vaults underneath, ſuch as are at *Camelon* and *Aridoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langſide* alſo there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, called the *Lang-ſide* Fields. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Paſley*, there is a remarkable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Paſley* ſtands, is commended for its Largeneſs, and the Fineneſs of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fiſh for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fiſh, which is much larger than the ordinary Muſcle. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglingtown*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Renfrewſhire.**] *Caſtle-Semple*, Lord *Semple*'s; *Paſley*, *Cochran* and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Hawkhead* and *Stonly*, Lord *Roſs*'s; *Areſkin*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Areſkin*'s, now Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Finlaſtoun*, Earl of *Clencairn*'s; *Blackhall*, *Ardagowan*, and *Caſtle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart*'s, of *Blackhall*, Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw*'s, Bart. *Caſtle-Croixtoun* and *Inchannon* the Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Biſhoptoun*, *Wakingſhaw* of that Ilk; *Houſtoun*, Sir *John Houſtoun*'s of that Ilk, Bart. *Southbar* belongs to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet of the Family of *Niddiſdale*; *Cathcart*, Sir *William Semple*'s, Bart. *Overpollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock*'s of that Ilk; *Netherpollock*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s, Bart. *Kelley*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s of *Pollock*.

26. Shire of Roſs.

Is the only Country in *Scotland*, which preſerving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Weſtern Ocean. 'Tis woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Paſtures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortroſe*, *Tayn*, from which the Shire has ſometimes been denominated, and *Dungwall*, are in this Shire. *Tayn* ſtands upon *Frith* of the ſame Name, near 20 Miles long, and is conveni

for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majesty.

Seats in Rossshire.] *Brahan*, *Dounting-Island*, and *Chaney* of *Ross*, Earl of *Seaforth*'s; *Coul*, *Kinelland* and *Inverlaol*, Sir *John Mackenzie*'s, Bart. *Findron* and *Pittinauahlie*, Sir *Kennet Mackenzie*'s of *Scatwel*, Bart. *Rosekeen* and *Inverbroike*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalfolly*, Bart. *Foulis*, Sir *Robert Monro*'s, Bart. *Tulloch* and *Dalnie*, Sir *Donald Bain*'s; *Kinkel* and *Garlock*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie*'s, Bart. *Dachmaluak*, *Mackenzie*'s, Esq;.

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchidon*, or *Marchemont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchemont* Herald, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary* of *Kelso*; but by reason of the Wars between the two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruined, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglasses*. The Shire contains *Tiviotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Ananandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Border to the *Blue-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and watered with several Rivulets that run into *Tiviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland* for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnished with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, such as Footsteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *The* Roman *Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cockcraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglass*; of *Haw-wick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*; and *Mellross*, once a very famous Monastery belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this Country. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*. *Archibald Douglass*, Esq; of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sheriff of *Tiviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Melross*. After *Tiviotdale* follows *Liddisdale*, where is a high Prospect an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckoned Part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy of Observation.

Seats in Roxburghshire.] The *Flores* and *Friars* and *Hobydane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s; *Branxolin*, Duke of *Buccleugh*'s; *Craig*,

Craling, Lord *Cranſtoun*'s; *Fernihersſt*, Lord *Jedburgh*'s; *Linteumlie*, Duke of *Douglaſs*'s; *Cavers*, *Douglaſs*'s, Eſq; who is Heritable Sheriff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. *Marlefield*, Sir *William Bennet*'s of *Grubbet*, Bart. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Ruddel*'s of that Ilk, Bart. *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot*'s, Bart. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot*'s of *Stobs*, Bart. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot*'s, Bart. a Lord of the Seſſions; *Newton*, Sir *James Don*'s, Bart. *Long-Newton*, Sir *Patrick Scot*'s, Bart. *Rutherford*, Sir *Alexander Don*'s, Bart. *Gala*, Sir *James Scot*'s, Bart.

18. Shire of Selkirk,

Is otherwiſe called the Sheriffdom of the Foreſt of *Eutrick*, becauſe it was formerly almoſt wholly covered with Woods, which were once well ſtocked with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great meaſure deſtroyed. It is properly Part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Tweeddale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Midlothian*; on the Eaſt and South by the reſt of the *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whoſe Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally ſtrong Bodies, are ſober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themſelves by raiſing and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows: *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Eſq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Selkirkſhire.] *Hangingſhaw*, *Murray*'s of *Philiphaugh*, Eſq; *Headſhaw*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot*'s of *Minto*, a Lord of the Seſſions; *Newark*, the Duke of *Buccleugh*'s.

29. Shire of Stirling, or Striveling,

Otherwiſe called *Stirlingſhire*, is encompaſſed to the Weſt with *Dumbartonſhire*, to the Eaſt with *Linlithgowſhire*, to the South with *Clidiſdale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*: Where it is longeſt, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadeſt, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, ſomewhat mooriſh, and fit for Paſture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth* is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town ſtands a well fortified Caſtle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marre* was Heritable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houſes of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marre*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilſyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *Engliſh* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built, upon a riſing Ground, much beautified with Buildings by the firſt Earl of *Calendar*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whoſe Name is *Levingſtone*. *Elphinſtone*, anciently called *Earthberg*; but ſince *Elphinſton* and *Eaſt-Lothian* paſſed from this Family, it has been called by the Name of *Elphinſtone*, and been the Reſidence of the Lord of that Name, adorned with a large Wood of Firs, *&c.* with ſeveral other Seats. Near *Stirling* ſtands the Abby of *Cambuſkeneth*, which belonged formerly to the

Auguſtine

Auguſtine Monks, and was founded by King *David* I. *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Ciſtercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm* IV. and ſtands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Levingſtone*, now Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calendar*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in Stirlingſhire.] *Stirling-Caſtle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Rothes* is Governor; *Calender*, late Earl of *Linlithgow*'s; *Elphinſtoun*, Lord *Elphinſtoun*'s; *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell*'s of *Arkinlaſs*, Bart. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Sterling*'s, Bart. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterſon*'s, Bart. *Karſe*, Sir *Alexander Hope*'s, Bart. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce*'s, Bart. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forreſter*'s; *Abbacy* of *Cambuſkenneth*, Sir *John Areſken* of *Alba*; *Woodſide*, Sir *Harry Rollo*'s; *Colliam* and *Kilſyth*, the late Viſcount of *Kilſyth*'s.

30. The Shire of Sutherland, which takes in Strathnavern alſo,

Is one of the moſt Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Paſture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Uſe to the Inhabitants, and leſs to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordons*, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633. to be Heritable to their own Family, who have likewiſe Juſticiary and Admiralty Juriſdiction. Moſt of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for ſome Time paſt, have re-aſſumed their ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this Country is a Royal Burgh, ſometime the See of the Biſhop of *Caithneſs*.

Seats in Sutherlandſhire.] Caſtle of *Dunrobin* and *Hermiſdale*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s; *Uppart*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalfolly*, Bart. *Clyne*, *Sutherland*'s, Eſq; *Skelbo*, the late Lord *Duffus*'s; *Skibo*, *Gray*'s, Eſq; *Pulcroſſie*, *Murray*'s, Eſq; *Embo*, Sir *John Gordin*'s of *Embo*, Bart. *Evillock*, *Sutherland*'s, Eſq; *Durneſs* and *Toungal*, the Lord *Rae*'s.

31. Shire of Wigtoun,

So called from *Wigtoun*, the chief Burgh in the Country, where the Courts for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemmings*, Earls of *Wigtoun*; comprehends the Weſt Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fiſhing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are no leſs Gainers than by their little Horſes, which for the Compactneſs of their Bodies, and Hardineſs in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the

Family

Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir — *Agnew*, of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtoun*.

Seats in **Wigtounſhire.**] *Caſtle Kennedy* and *Corſcrough* Earl of *Stairs*'s; *Martin* and *Monteith*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell*'s of *Monteith*, Bart. *Glaſſartoun* and *Clay*, the Earl of *Galloway*'s; *Garthland*, *Mac Dougal*'s, Eſq; *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumbar*'s, Bart. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart*'s; *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay*'s, Bart.

Beſides theſe 31 Sheriffdoms, which ſent Members to Parliament under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, in the other Stuart: Theſe are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, ſituate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade as any one upon that Coaſt. The Earls of *Nithiſdale* are Heritable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in **Kircudbright.**] Caſtle of *Charlies*, Earl of *Galloway*'s; Caſtle of *Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithiſdale*'s; Caſtle of *Kenmure*, Viſcount of *Kenmure*'s; *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell*'s, Bart.

2. Orkney,

Contains the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. Theſe Iſlands were long ſubject to the Kings of *Norway*. The laſt Seſſion of the *Scotiſh* Parliament reſtored the preſent Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoyed by his Anceſtors, but ſtill redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Poſſeſſion, he is obliged to pay yearly to his Majeſty's Treaſury 500 *l. Sterling*. The Earl of *Moreton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Biſhop's Rents in thoſe Iſles.

Seats in **Orkney and Schetland.**] The Caſtle of *Kirkwal*, Palace of *Briſay*, and the Caſtle of *Nautland*, the Earl of *Moreton*'s; *Burray* and *Cara*, Sir *James Stewart*'s of *Burray*, Bart. *Egleſhaw*, Sir *Alex. Douglaſs*'s; *Gairſey*, Sir *William Craigie*'s.

Theſe Shires and Stuartries which are here ranged, were called over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders:

		Members.			Members.
1	Edinburgh	4	8	Dumfreis	4
2	Haddington	4	9	Wigtown	4
3	Berwick	4	10	Aire	4
4	Roxburgh	4	11	Dumbarton	2
5	Selkirk	2	12	Buſe	2
6	Peebles	2	13	Renfrew	3
7	Lanerk	4	14	Striveling	3
					15

	Members.
17 Kincardine	2
18 Aberdeen	4
19 Invernes	2
20 Nairn	2
21 Cromertie	2
22 Argyle	3
23 Fife	4
24 Forfar	4
25 Bamff	2
26 Kircudbright	2
27 Sutherland	2
28 Caithnes	2
29 Agin	2
30 Orkney	2
31 Clackmannan	1
32 Ros	2
33 Kinros	1
In all	91

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these:

	Members.
Edinburgh	2
Perth	1
Dundee	1
Aberdeen	1
Striveling	1
Linlithgow	1
St. Andrews	1
Glasgow	1
Aire	1
Haddington	1
Dysert	1
Kirkaldie	1
Montrose	1
Cowper	1
Anstruther Easter	1
Dumfries	1
Invernes	1
Brunt-Island	1
Kinghorn	1
Brechen	1
Irwin	1
Jedburgh	1
Kircudbright	1
Wigtown	1
Dumferling	1
Pittenweem	1
Selkirk	1
Dumbarton	1
Renfrew	1
Dumbar	1
Lanerk	1
Aberbrothock	1
Elgin	1
Peebles	1
Crail	1
Tayne	1
Culross	1
Bamff	1
Withern	1
Forfar	1
Rothesay	1
Nairn	1
Forres	1
Rutherglin	1
North Berwick	1
Anstruther Wester	1
Cullen	1
Lawder	1
Kintore	1
Anman	1
Lochmaban	1
Sanquhar	1
New Galloway	1
Kilrenny	1
Fortrose	1
Dingwall	1
Dornock	1
Queensferry	1
Inverrary	1
Inverurie	1
Week	1
Kirkwall	1
Inverberry	1
Stranraver	1
Campbeltown	1
In all	66

By

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrenched, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member a-piece, except *Bute* and *Caithneſs*, which return one, and *Bute* is to chooſe firſt; *Nairn* and *Cromerty* one, *Nairn* having the firſt Turn; *Clackmannan* and *Kinroſs* one, *Clackmannan* chooſing firſt.

The Burghs alſo which ſend 16 Members to the *Britiſh* Parliament, are now divided into the following Claſſes: *Edinburgh*, one; *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, one: *Fortroſe*, *Inverneſs*, *Nairn* and *Forreſs*, one; *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverury*, and *Kintore*, one; *Aberdeen*, *Inverberry*, *Montroſe*, *Aberbrothick*, and *Breichen*, one; *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrew's*, one; *Crail*, *Kelreny*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, and *Pittenweem*, one; *Dyſert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and *Burnt-Iſland*, one; *Innerkething*, *Dumferling*, *Queensferry*, *Culroſs*, and *Stirling*, one; *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton*, one; *Haddington*, *Dunbarr*, *North Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh*, one; *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, one; *Dumfreis*, *Sanquhar*, *Annan*, *Lochmaban*, and *Kircudbright*, one; *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Straurayer*, and *Whitehern*, one; *Aire*, *Irwin*, *Rotheſay*, *Campletoun*, and *Inverary*, one.

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

Theſe Iſlands (called by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Ebudæ*) which are very many, and ſeveral very large and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, 'till very lately. Mr. *Martin* obſerves, that before him they never had been deſcribed by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has removed that Defect, and we now, by his Means, know as much of them as of any other Part of his Majeſty's Dominions. From him therefore I ſhall borrow what I have to ſay of them, and ſhall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning firſt with thoſe that lie moſt Northerly, and ſo coming down to the South.

1. *Lewis*, by the Iſlanders called *The Long Iſland*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. It belongs to the Shire of *Roſs*, and was once in the Dioceſe of the *Iſles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in ſome Places 12, Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Haſſineſs*; the Soil generally ſandy, and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye; it bears alſo Flax and Hemp: With their Oats diſtilled the Natives make *Uſquebaugh*, which by frequent Diſtillations becomes exceſſively ſtrong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Iſland, which abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and a great Variety of Oiſters, Cockles, Muſcles, Limpets, and other ſorts of Shell-Fiſh. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of ſeveral Sorts; the

leſſer

leſſer they eat, and find them tolerably wholeſome. They have Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is ſmall, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chaſe of *Oſervaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The freſh Water Lakes with which the Iſland abounds, affords Trouts, Eels, and Salmons; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are ſtored with Salmon. The Southern Part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the ſame with *Lewis*. The Shore on the *Weſt-ſide* of the Iſland is ſtored with great Variety of curious Shells finely ſtreaked with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a ſmall Iſland belonging to *Harries*, is ſo kindly, that when manured with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of thoſe Iſlands, Barley will yield 20, ſometimes 30 Fold Increaſe. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*, and *Harries* to the Laird of *Maccleod*. There are great Numbers of ſmall Iſlands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoin to them ſeverally.

II. *North-Viſt*, about 9 Miles long from *North* to *South*, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The *Weſt-ſide* is arrable, and exceedingly fruitful, eſpecially in Barley: It produces alſo Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the laſt 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Seaſon. In King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, a Magazine for Fiſhing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Deſign. Other Fiſh and Fowl are here much the ſame with thoſe of the other *North-Weſtern* Iſlands. It has ſeveral ſmall Iſlands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Viſta* are all Proteſtants.

III. *Borera*, a ſmall Iſland very near *North-Viſta*, is poſſeſſed by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles *South* of *North-Viſt*, is nearly round 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the ſame as *North-Viſt*; Proprietor *Randal Mac Donald*. Inhabitants all Papiſts.

V. *South-Viſt*, 2 Miles *South* of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long, and 3, in ſome Places 4, Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts and Eels. Inhabitants healthy: One Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Underſtanding. The *Iriſh* Tongue is here ſpoken in great Perfection. *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, deſcended from *Mac Donald*, once King of theſe Iſlands, is Proprietor. He, and moſt of the Inhabitants are Papiſts.

VI. *Barry*, 2 Leagues and an half *South-Weſt* of *South-Viſt*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad; in all Reſpects like the Iſlands which lie *North* of it. This, with ſeveral ſmaller Iſlands which lie near it, belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Deſcent. He holds his Lands in Vaſſalage of

Sir

Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if desired. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to St. *Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row *Southwards* one of the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barry*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the *Western* Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and in some Places 30, in others 20 Miles broad, and near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the *South* it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad: It is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, though the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus: They tie a With about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the With that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours, at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other *Western* Islands. Herring, Cod, and Ling, are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possessed by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bart. first of his Name, either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Summerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stiled himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the *Southern* Part, which is called *Slate*, with a good Part of the *Northern*: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe. The *North-West* is possessed by *Mac Leod*, Head also of another ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Land.

VIII. and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Isle say* is a large Rock, *S. W.* of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Cassels*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies *West* of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad, belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors; Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray*, a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the *N. W.* of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high,

high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteemed the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great-Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had died in Child-bed among them for 35 Years. It is no Wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillour Mac Crain* (who died about 58 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile *S. W.* of *Jura* lies *Isla*, or *Ila*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbel*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*: From *S.* to *N.* it is 24 Miles long, and from *E.* to *W.* 18. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbel* of *Calder*, Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful; it lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues *N.* of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by Tide of *Flood*. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference; Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery; built, as it is said, by *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duff*. *Collonsay* is from *E.* to *W.* 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over; Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*; Cattle small; Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. *West* of *Loquhabar* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from *East* to *West*, and about that Breadth from *North* to *South*. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of St. *Columba*, that great Apostle of the *Northern Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the *West* of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columbin*, *i. e.* the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary*'s Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the *Isles*, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. St. *Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued 'till the Reformation,

formation. This Iſland was anciently the Burying place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Iſles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the *Weſt* of *Jona*, lies *Tyre-ty*, an Iſland about 5 Miles long from *S. E.* to *N. W.* The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Proteſtants; and, as Part of *Mac Lean's* Eſtate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League *E. N. E.* of *Tyre-ty*. It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that ſo theſe two Iſlands may people one another without the Aſſiſtance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Proteſtants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues *South* of *Sky*. It is 5 Miles long from *S.* to *N.* and 3 from *S.* to *W.* Country fruitful, eſpecially in Fiſh and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Proteſtants.

XXI. *South-Weſt* of *Rum* lies *Mac*, a ſmall Iſland, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canny*, 2 Miles long, from *South* to *North*, and a Mile from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*. In the *North* End of this Iſland there is a Hill that diſorders the *Needle* to that Degree, that when Mr. *Martin* laid the Compaſs on a ſtony Ground near it, he found, that after the *Needle* had turned round ſwiftly ſeveral times, at laſt it ſettled due *Eaſt*. *Alan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papiſts.

XXIII. *Egg* lies *South* of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, 1½ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Paſture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papiſts, and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remoteſt of all the *N. W.* Iſlands of *Scotland* is *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a ſteep Rock, except a Bay at *South-Eaſt*, which is not a Harbour fit for a Veſſel, ſo that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, eſpecially of Barley, which is the largeſt in the *Weſtern* Iſles. There are about 27 Families in the Iſland, who live chiefly upon Fiſh and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, are a very ſincere kind of People, ſeparated from the World, of which they know little, and ſee leſs; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been before the Arts of Luxury got footing amongſt Mankind. They pay a ſmall Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes ſometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Cows,

Horſes, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Uſe of it.

The Number of the People in theſe Iſlands are computed at 48,000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almoſt incredible Quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coaſt ſwarm, together with the Fertility of the Soil of moſt of them, and the Induſtry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to ſet up a Fiſhery among them. The bleſſed Union which the late Queen's Reign produced, will, without doubt, be felt among thoſe innocent and diligent People in a ſhort Time; and ſince they only want to be ſet at work, we ought not to think ſo ill of the preſent Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that ſome of theſe Iſlanders are poſſeſſed of, ought not to be over-looked: It is too well atteſted to be called in queſtion, though if it were not ſo, no Man without Folly could believe it; that is, the *Second* Sight. It is a Faculty of ſeeing abſent Perſons and Things to come, repreſented to their Imaginations as if they were actually viſible and preſent. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image ſhall appear in its natural and diſtinct Shape in a Shroud, to one that perhaps never ſaw his Face; and ſome Time after the Man whoſe Image ſo appears ſhall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedneſs* is not Hereditary, the Perſon who has it cannot exert it at Pleaſure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of itſelf, and exerciſes it ſelf wholly againſt the Will; and often, eſpecially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Conſternation of thoſe whom it poſſeſſes. Obſervation teaches you to judge of thoſe Viſions; and they are ſcarce ever known to fail.

The Iſlands of Orkney, *or the* Orcades.

THIS Collection of Iſlands in our Tongue is called the Iſles of *Orkney*, and by the *Latins*, both ancient and modern, *Orcades*. They lie in *Longitude* 22d. 11m. *Latitude* 59d. 2m. The longeſt Day is 18 Hours, and ſome odd Minutes: The Winters, as in moſt ſmall Iſlands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more ſubject to Rain than Snow: The Froſt and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boiſterous; and it rains ſometimes not by Drops, but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Pightland Frith.] which divides the Southermoſt Iſlands from *Caithneſs*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Iſlands of *Orkney* are 26 in Number, which are inhabited; *viz. South Ronalſay*, *Swinna*, *Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra*, *Lantholm*, *Flota*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramſeye*, *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinſoye*, *Shapinſoye*,

Shapinſoye, *Damſeg*, *Inhallo-Stronſa*, *Papa-Stronſa*, *Sanda*, *North Ronalſha*, *Eda Rouſa*, *Wyre*, *Gairſa*, *Egleſha*, *North Faira*, *Weſtra*, *Papa Weſtra*, ; the reſt of the Iſlands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* ſignifying an Iſland) and are only for Paſture; all of them being ſeparated one from another by ſome narrow Straights. The People in theſe Iſlands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circumſpect, Piouſly inclined, and given to Hoſpitality. The Women in theſe Iſlands are very handſome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbiſter*, in the Pariſh of *Evie*, was, in the Year 1683, brought to Bed of a Male Child in the 63 d Year of her Age. By reaſon of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholſomeneſs of the Air, the People uſually live very long. Their Diſeaſes are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Conſumptions*, &c. All ſpeak *Engliſh* after the *Scots* Way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only ſome of the common People ſpeak a Language among themſelves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their firſt Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled theſe Iſlands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Daniſh* Tongue, which is ſtill ſpoken in great Perfection in *Iſeland*, and was ſpoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where encloſed, and without theſe Encloſures, their Sheep and Swine, and moſt of their Cattle go looſe, without a Herdſman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Borough long poſſeſs'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleaſant *Oyſe*, or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the main Land; its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very ſafe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Juſtice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commiſſary, do all keep their ſeveral Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary: and at the *North-End* of the Town is a Fort built by the *Engliſh* during *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, ditch'd about with a Breaſt-work, and other Fortifications, on which they have ſome Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And, *Anno* 1486, King *James* the Third gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church dedicated to St. *Magnus*, a *Daniſh* Saint, ſtands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by ſome of the pious Biſhops of that See It is a beautiful and ſtately Structure, longer than that of *Giles*'s at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tu-

nable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides a Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country about the Beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius* II. being then King of *Scotland*, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Country were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum:* And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

——Maduerunt Saxone Fuso
Orcades; incaluit Pictorum Sanguine Thule,

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Islands*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelesness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holingshead* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*; he reigned in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Britons*. These Islands continued, in all probability, under the Government of their own Princes 'till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth* II. that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman, sirnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, *Orkney* and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non compearence to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued 'till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who conferred it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*; and in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stuart*, Natural Son of King *James* V. was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *August* 1581; and he being beheaded, and his Son hanged,

hanged, *Orkney* had ſeveral Governors 'till the Year 1647, at which Time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Moreton*, procured a Wadſet, or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles* I. To him ſucceeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Moreton*, *Anno* 1649, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schetland* being redeemed, 1669, were all re-annexed to the Crown, except the Biſhop's Intereſt. But the ſaid Country, by the Union-Parliament, was diſſolved from the Crown, and her late Majeſty thereupon granted the ſame to the then Earl of *Moreton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500*l.* and appointed him Stewart and Juſticier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewarts are ſome Judges of this Creation and Appointment, called Bailiffs: In every Pariſh and Iſle there is one. Their Office is to overſee the Manners of the Inhabitants; to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10*l. Scots* (16*s.* 8*d. Engliſh*); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Stewart, or his Deputy. Under, and ſubſervient to thoſe Bailiffs, are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent Perſons within the Pariſh, call'd *Lawrightmen*. Theſe in their reſpective Bounds, have the Overſight of the People, in manner of Conſtables, and they inform the Bailiffs of ſuch Enormites as occaſionally happen, which the Bailiffs puniſh according to the Importance and Circumſtances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he ſends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Juſtice*, which is held by the Stewart, or his Deputy. Theſe *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent to their Office, by the Cuſtom of the Country, which is not uſual elſewhere; which is, if there be any Suſpicion of Theft, they take ſome of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ranſacking*, from *Ranſaka*, which is to make Enquiry, in the ancient *Daniſh*: They ſearch every Houſe they come to, and if the Theft be found, they ſeize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Juſtice*.

The Iſles of Schetland.

THE Iſles of *Schetland* being Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are governed either by the Stewart, or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolemy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*. The neareſt Part of the Iſles of *Schetland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and ſtormy. Thoſe that are properly called Iſles, are in Number about 46, with 10 Holmes and 30 Rocks; all which are ranked under the general *Name* of *Schetland*, though each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of them only are inhabited; others, though large enough, are only made uſe of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come

from *Scotland* and settled here; but the common People, that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or sevenscore Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*: They are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within the Top. Under them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of them they made a Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. There has been at one Time in *Brassay* Sound, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders* employed about that profitable Fishery which they make about the *Scotch* Islands. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largest: It is about 60 Miles in Length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland* they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

The Thule *of the Ancients, as described by* *Sir* Robert Sibbald.

Though the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North: Many make it to be one of the *British* Islands; and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syriac*, or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, signifies Darkness: And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkness of the Regions fartheſt North. That the *Phœnicians* sailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*: Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, applied to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observed of the Ancient *Britons*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought in hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain, the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time.

Cærules haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta Covino.

Pliny was of the ſame Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the ſame Chapter with the *Britiſh* Iſles; and *Tacitus*, in his Life of *Agricola*, ſays, that when the *Roman* Navy ſailed about *Britain*, *deſpecta eſt & Thule*; they ſaw *Thule* as they ſailed by the *Orcades*.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* thinks, that *Ireland* was the firſt of the *Britiſh* Iſles that was called *Thule*, as being the firſt remarkable Iſland that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Courſe from *Cadin*, ſteering to the North, and alſo becauſe *Statius* calls it *Heſperia* (or Weſtern) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was called ſo, that is not the *Thule* which is mentioned by the *Roman* Writers; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they ſay muſt refer to ſome *Britiſh* Northern Iſle, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then poſſeſſed by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he ſpeaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodoſius*, Father of *Theodoſius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to conquer the *Scots*, and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold froſty Country, and the *Moors* in a ſcorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britons* as the remoteſt People then known in their ſeveral Parts, he clearly demonſtrates, that *Thule* muſt be ſomewhere near the North Parts of the Iſle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are theſe:

Ille Caledoniis poſuit qui caſtra pruinis
Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
Orcades, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Jerne.

In *Caledonian* Froſts his Tents he pitch'd,
When *Orkney* Iſles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore;
Then *THULE* with the *Pictiſh Blood* grew hot,
Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, *i. e.* the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence theſe *Scots* came. *Juvenal* alſo calls it by the ſame Name, when he ſays, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola*'s Conqueſts; as he does alſo to that great General's Care to inſtruct the *Britons* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verſe, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*:

Which laſt Verſe demonſtrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *Ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Iſland, becauſe the *Romans* never carried their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the Weſt-Coaſt, *Thule* ſeems to be upon the Eaſtern, and is moſt probably what is now called *Eaſt-Roſs*, *Sutherland* and *Caithneſs*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently ſettled, when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman* Province. Before that Time the *Britons* were all *Picts*, that is, were all painted, and the *Brigantes* were blue in *Seneca*'s Time. We are ſure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodoſius* was there; and as he killed the *Scots* in *Jerne*, ſo he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian*'s *Jerne* is not *Ireland*, becauſe we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carried their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Beſides, the thick Woods in *Caithneſs* would appear very dark to Navigators, and ſo might well deſerve the Name of *Thule*; though we rather think that the *Phœnician Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and conſequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly underſtand, to the *Pictiſh* Coaſts, meaning thereby only an Iſland, or rather Peninſula, that was very far North, as the firſt *Thule* was deſcribed to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who ſailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and Weſt Iſles for ſome Time, called the Weſtern Iſlands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturliſon*, the Iſlandiſh Hiſtorian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafſon*, King of *Norway*'s Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *Britiſh* Iſles, he ſays, That King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet weſtward to the Iſles of *Orkney*, which he conquered, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the *Southern* Iſles, *i. e.* the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*, where he waſted, and burned, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, ſome into *Scotland*, and ſome into *Ireland*: That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he ſuffered no Man to hurt the People, or the Church; and from thence went to the Iſland *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Coaſts all along as he went. This ſhews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Weſtern Iſlands was ſo called, is unqueſtionable. But Part of *Norway* is alſo called, *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is moſt probable there were. And one may ſafely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius*, and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North *Britiſh* Coaſts for their *Thule*, whereſoever they placed it.

The ROMAN *WALL in* SCOTLAND.

The firſt Occaſion of building the *Roman* Wall, which now goes by the Name of *Grahme's-Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotiſh Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Iſthmus, or Neck of Land, betwixt the River *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this Means removed as it were into another Iſland: But here we muſt not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, ſince it is affirmed by no Hiſtorian. He contented himſelf only with placing Garriſons at convenient Diſtances, that his Forces might eaſily draw together upon the firſt Apprehenſion of Danger. The Garriſons probably ſettled by him (for thoſe upon the Wall muſt neceſſarily have been ſettled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damniorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be ſeen, and a *Roman* Military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here alſo they diſcover old Vaults, and meet with *Roman* Coins. The ſecond ſeems to have been about ſix Miles diſtant to the North-weſt, where the Town of *Sterling* now ſtands; for beſides that the Narrowneſs of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garriſon there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inſcription, intimating, that a Legion once kept Garriſon there. The Third Garriſon was placed about eight Miles N. E. from the Second, where *Roman* Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman* Military Way. The fourth ſeems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, ſituate upon the Wall, where are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it ſeveral Inſcriptions have been found. The fifth was where the Town of *Paiſly* is now ſeated. The ſixth was the moſt remote to the Weſt, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently ſitnated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a ſufficient Teſtimony, the Inſcriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood, would put it beyond all diſpute. The placing theſe Garriſons was probably the Occaſion of building the Wall afterward along this Tract; but in building they took the directeſt Line, which muſt be the Cauſe why ſome of the Garriſons are at a Diſtance from it. It ſeems alſo to have been built at ſeveral Times, and by different Perſons, as the Situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britons* againſt their Invaſions. The Wall firſt began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and ſo was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Frith* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther Eaſt. The *Penvahel*, or *Penueltuin*, where

Bede

Bede says it began, is at this Day called *Walltoun*, where there is an artificial Mount dik'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson's* (now Bishop of *London*) Translation of *Cambden's Britannia*, p. 959 First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Foot broad. Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and though within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were these, one at *Langtoun*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; one just at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Wester-Gowden*, about St. *Helen*'s Chapel; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banhill*; one at *Atchindevy*; one at *Kerkintilloch*, or *Kaerpencolloch*; one at *East-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun-Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilvin* River, and *Carestoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcastle*, over-against *Banhill*; one at *Kaellybe*, over-against *Croy-Hill*; one at the *Roch-hill*, over-against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over against *Castle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbase* In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discovered several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe-Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 *Scotch* Miles, beginning between *Queen's-Ferry* and *Abercorn*; it rang'd along *West* by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innerezving*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the great Fort at the *Banhill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in Form of *Roman* Camps.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] 'Twas not without Reaſon, that *Cæſar* ſaid of *Britain* in general, *Cœlum Gallico temperatius*; for even in the moſt Northern Parts of the Iſland, the Air is generally ſerene, ſeldom clouded by Miſts, or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the ſame Climate, by reaſon of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all Sides; and for the ſame Reaſon, the continual Breezes of the Wind cauſe the Heats in Summer to be no ways ſcorching. The conſtant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; ſo that it is ſeldom known, that an Epidemical Diſtemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the moſt part hilly and mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent; and thoſe they have are generally by the Sea-ſide, from whence the Ground riſes ſenſibly, the farther in the Country the higher; ſo that the greateſt Hills are in the Middle of the Kingdom. The Quality of the Soil, compared with that of *England*, is, take it altogether, not ſo good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Paſture than Corn, and for that Purpoſe is very well watered. Where the Surface is leaneſt, there are found Metals and Minerals, and conſiderable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is alſo Plenty of other good Ores, if the Inhabitants would be perſuaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, eſpecially where it lies upon ſome of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain* In the Low Grounds they have Store of Peaſe and Beans, which for the Strength of their Nouriſhment are much uſed by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not ſo fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vaſt Bigneſs, eſpecially Fir-Trees, which thrive beſt in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fiſh, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fiſheries were managed to the beſt Advantage: Beſides Shoals of ſmaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer Swine are frequently ſeen upon their Coaſts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and thoſe of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are caſt now and then upon ſeveral Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, eſpecially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford Store of Butter and Cheeſe for the Uſe of the Inhabitants, but conſiderable

Profit,

Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are ſold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but ſmall, but the Fleſh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nouriſhing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with Store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbets.

Commodities.] It abounds with all Neceſſaries of Life; and in reſpect of ſolid wholeſome Food, ſtands in need of no Aſſiſtance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies, and, in the North, of Red and Fallow-Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, ſuch as Partridges, Sea-Plovers, Pewets, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, *&c.* of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkies, Pigeons, *&c.*

For *Fiſh*, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, beſides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fiſh; Herrings they have in ſuch abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a conſiderable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas, Oyſters, Cockles, Lobſters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbots, Mackrels, and Whitings, with other Sorts of excellent Sea-Fiſh, they have in great Abundance.

Beer and *Ale* in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Diſtilling Brandy and Uſquebaugh to great Perfection.

Gardens for the Uſe of the Kitchin are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the moſt part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are adorn'd with Flower Gardens, and Wall-Fruit, better than one would expect to find ſo far North. For all thoſe Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, ſuch as Melons, Figs, Apricocks, and Peaches, are produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour, and Taſte.

The *Woods*, which are very large, ſome of them above ten Miles long, do not only abound with Timber-Trees, eſpecially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but alſo with great Variety of Phyſical Herbs, and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Beſides, of their Wool, and by their Dexterity in Knitting, they make the fineſt Worſted-Stockings in the World; ſome of them exceeding thoſe of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, which they ſell for a greater Price than Silk. Some are ſold at 30 *s.* a Pair.

There

There is alſo great Plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linen Cloth* is inferior to few for its Goodneſs, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dreſs'd in *Scotland* is good; though it is not ſo nicely dreſſed as in ſeveral Places in *England:* It is thinner than ours, by reaſon of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it is ſtrong and durable; but not very plentiful, becauſe not ſo generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes, among the common People; and beſides, they find it turns to as good, and much quicker Account, to ſell their Hides raw to the *Engliſh*.

For *Building* they want no Timber, though it is not ſo much uſed in this Country as in others for that Purpoſe; becauſe they have great Variety of excellent Stones, ſuch as Sand-Stone, Marble, Alabaſter and Slate, with abundance of Chalk and Lime-ſtone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea Coal, or Pit-Coal, and the laſt in great Perfection almoſt every where, at a very ſmall Price; and where that is wanting, there is in ſome Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Foreſts of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank, or Knee Timber; Firs fit for Maſts and Yards; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horſes* are generally ſmall, but ſo well made, that they are very fit for Labour, or Travelling; there are alſo ſome of a large Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have alſo Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uſes.

Beſides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Braſs*, and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Braſs, there are ſeveral rich Silver Mines in *Scotland*; ſo that in reſpect of them only, *Scotland* is ſaid to be richer under Ground than above: Nay, *James Atkinſon*, Aſſay-Maſter of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of *James* VI. aſſures us, that Natural, or Native Gold was to be found in ſeveral Places in this Country; as on Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Friar Moor* in *Clydeſdale*; two on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Nidiſdale*; three on *Glangabar Watter* in *Inderland*, in the Foreſt of *Attirie*, and in many other *Combes*, or Valleys. It is commonly found, ſays he, after great Rains, link'd faſt to the *Sappare*-Stone, juſt as Lead-Oar and White-Spar grow ſometimes together. This is certain, that one *Cornelius*, a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, diſcovered Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 80 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500*l. Sterling*.

Beſides

Besides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding-Stuffs, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Meal, Hides, Rabbets, and Hare-Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oaker, Coals, and Salt. To conclude; though some Countries may pride themselves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and, consequently, much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed, than ever it was.

CHAP. IV.

Of its Inhabitants, *their* Number, Language, *and* Character.

Inhabitants.] During the *Roman* Empire, the *North-Eastern* Part of *Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britons*, that still retained the Custom of painting their Bodies. I say chiefly, because it is most probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West Highlands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orcades*, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, *i. e.* ancient *Britons*, of *Scots*, *i. e.* ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that 'tis impossible, either by Names, or any other Mark, to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman* Stock.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Comparison more barren than any Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep them together when once they are gathered, it is certain that 'tis much thinner of People than otherwise it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckoned; though if the Fishing

Fiſhing Trade and Huſbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double their Number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the *Southern* Provinces ſpeak *Engliſh*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dane-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *Engliſh* Tongue, and for that Reaſon, thoſe Writings which are true *Scotiſh*, ſuch as *Gawen Douglas*'s Tranſlation of *Virgil*'s *Æneis*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem ſo called; and others, are very uſeful to thoſe that are curious in ſearching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* ſpeak a ſort of *Iriſh*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the ancient *Scots*, who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britons*. For the *Britiſh*, which is now preſerved in *Wales*, and the *Iriſh*, were both different Dialects of the ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the ancient *Gothic*, almoſt all the Languages of the *Northern* and the *North-Weſtern* Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orcades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, ſpoken ſtill in tolerable Purity in *Iſeland*, is preſerved. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for ſeveral Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scotiſh* Lawyers are, generally ſpeaking, great Maſters. Sir *John Skene* aſſigns the Reaſons of their Laws being written in *Latin* to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavoured to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reaſon ſeems to be, becauſe the Civil Law, which was always the Common Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are alſo in the *Scotiſh* Tongue more *French* Words than in the *Engliſh*, which has been occaſioned by the long and frequent Intercourſes which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

Character.] The Air being very ſerene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Underſtandings, are ſagacious, quick at finding out their Intereſt, and diligent in purſuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whither Neceſſity or Curioſity often drives them; they are induſtrious, frugal, and very dextrous in accommodating themſelves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handſome, fruitful, and modeſt, and very careful in that which is their great Buſineſs, *viz.* managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profeſs. They are very temperate in eating and drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Exceſs in both is too much practiſed: Zealous Lovers of their Country, though very willing to ſettle abroad when they have any Oppor-

Opportunity of doing so: Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Prospect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themselves.

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer lived than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought old at 80; several living to above 100, in their Islands to 140; and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascribed to their Temperance and frugal Way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but, of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is, to be reckoned Good Fellows.

Names.] In the South Parts of *Scotland*, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the *Saxons* and *Danes*, their Names agree with those of *England*, both Christian and Sirnames. Christian Names common, are, *James*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Alexander*, *David*, *William*, *Robert*, *Charles*, *Colin* usual among the *Campbels*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* derived from the *Danes*, *Archibald*, &c. Sirnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas*, *Campbel*, *Hamilton*, *Smith*, *Maxwel*, *Dalrymple*, *Spotswood*, *Lesly*, *Lindesay*, *Murray*, *Leith*, &c. or derived from their Parents, as *Davidson*, *Ferguson*, *Henderson*; *Youngson*, *Adamson*, *Anderson*, *Paterson*, i. e. *Patrickson*, *Johnson* (which in *Scotland* is usually written *Johnstoun*, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices or Trades, as *Stuart*, *Fletcher*, *Clerk*, *Bailly*, *Falconer*, *Justice*, &c. *Saxon* and *Danish* Names they have several, *Sibbald* (i. e. *so bald*, the bold courageous Man) *Etrick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s eldest Son, from *Heydreck*, a famous Hero of the *North*; *Clogie*, which still signifies *Wise* in *Danish*, *Graham*, *Danish*; *Gram Demptser*, *i. e.* Judge; *Cunningham*, or *Kunningham*, which in *Danish* is the King's Helmet. *Bruce*, *Danish*; *Bruso*, *Bolloc*, *Danish*; *Hrollang*, *Grerr*, *Logy* (*Loge Norwegian*, *Flame*) &c. The Highlanders, who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old *Scotish* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm*, *Duncan*, *Donald*, *Murdoc*, *Kennedy*, &c. and those that begin with *Mac*, *i. e.* Son, are numerous; as *Mac Kenzy*, *Mack Kay*, *Mac Leod*, *Mac Lean*, *Mac Pherson*, *Mac Cleland*, *Mac Gill*, *Mac Dougal*, *Mac Guffoc*, &c. Where *Mac Kenzie*, is the Son of *Kennedy*, or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* signifies in *Saxon*; *Mac Pherson*, the Son of a Priest; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gill*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Sirnames of the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* may go, to determine the Nation from whence every Family sprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary.

tiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtick* and *Gothick* Languages, and of the ſeveral Dialects which have been form'd in theſe *Northern* and *North-Weſtern* Parts of the World, from theſe two great Originals.

CHAP. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Chriſtian Religion was, without all Controverſy, preached very early in *Scotland*; but how ſoon we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* ſays, Chriſtianity was preached in the *Britiſh* Iſlands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland*, or the *North* of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Donald* the Firſt, who is ſaid to have begun his Reign in the Year 199, is alſo ſaid to have deſired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland*, and planted Chriſtianity in that Country. Theſe Preachers are ſaid to have lived in Purity, without any Epiſcopal Government; nor is any Biſhop ſaid to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was ſent by Pope *Celeſtine* to convert the *Scots*, in the Year 431. [But this does not prove that Preſbytery or Calviniſm was the Religion of *Scotland* originally, any more than that it was originally the Religion of all the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*, whither no Biſhops have been yet ſent, and yet they are moſt of them, and have been from the firſt Plantation, under Epiſcopal Government, ſubject in Spirituals to the Biſhop of *London*, and their Prieſts epiſcopally ordained, as thoſe no doubt were who firſt planted Chriſtianity in *Scotland*; becauſe all the Churches of Chriſtendom were then governed by Biſhops.]

This however is certain, that from the Fifth and Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Biſhops; and that it was alter'd in Queen *Mary*'s Time, and ſince, every Body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be ſo generally known. The Nature of my Deſign will not let me run out far into Particulars; but a ſhort Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion, from the Year 1562, to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James* VI. in 1603, will make what I ſhall hereafter ſay concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better underſtood

In the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward* VI. the Biſhops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquieſcence in their Government, the Lawfulneſs of which was never queſtioned all that Reign. Whether ſome Ceremonies and Veſtments ſhould be retained, was debated;

but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Glouceſter*, who ſcrupled the Uſe of the Epiſcopal Robes, at laſt complied. The Exiles in Queen *Mary*'s Time reſumed thoſe Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which laſt Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with thoſe that oppoſed the Uſe of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, continued Epiſcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; ſoon after the *Scotiſh* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Perſuaſion the Ceremonies were by general Conſent laid aſide, and in the *Confeſſion of Faith*, which he offer'd to be confirm'd in Parliament, 1567, *Chap.* xxi. is this Clauſe; *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, ſo may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foſter Superſtition, than edify the Kirk uſing the ſame.* And by the Sixth act of that Parliament it is enacted, *That the Miniſters of the Bleſſed Evangeliſt of* Jeſus Chriſt, *whom God of his Mercy hath now raiſed up amongſt us, or hereafter ſhall raiſe, agreeing with them that now live in the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm profeſſing* Jeſus Chriſt, *&c. according to the Confeſſion of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk of this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament.

[Every Body knows, that at the Reformation Preſbytery or Calviniſm was introduced into *Scotland* by open Rebellion.]

The Biſhops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refuſing to ſign the Confeſſion of Faith, were laid aſide, but in their ſtead Superintendants were appointed in ſome Diſtricts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Biſhops and their Dioceſes. Other Perſons alſo having Commiſſions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Miniſterial Function committed to them. From theſe Commiſſioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National or General Aſſemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Biſhops turned Proteſtants, and they were continued in their Biſhopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwel*, Biſhop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon*, Biſhop of *Galloway*. *Bothwel* afterwards was depoſed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwel*, but was reſtored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Seſſion, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Biſhop; *Gordon* ſoon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably relapſed to Popery. Of the Abbots, ſome turned Proteſtants, the *Abbacies* of others were given to Laymen *in Commendam*, and they, under the Name of Commendators, ſat in Parliament, and made up the firſt State of the Clergy, and had the Adminiſtration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The *Scots* Church at this Time owned the Church of *England* for their Brethren, and Paſtors and Guides of Chriſt's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Aſſembly of *Scotland* to the *Engliſh* Biſhops, dated *December* 27th, 1556. It is ſubſcribed thus; *The Superintendants, Miniſters, and Commiſſioners within the*

the Realm of Scotland, *to their Brethren the Biſhops and Paſtors of* England, *who have renounced the* Roman *Antichriſt, and do profeſs with them the Lord Jeſus in Sincerity, with the Increaſe of the Holy Spirit.*

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papiſt, and her Popiſh Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the Great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Miniſters Maintenance ſhould be ſettled; and this increaſed Diviſions in the Kingdom. A Book of Diſcipline was drawn up, and ſigned by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Miniſters however ſat ſtill, out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times ſoon happened. For the Murder of King *Henry*, the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwel* upon the not proving of the Libel; the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murdered King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accuſation; *Bothwel*'s haſty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more haſty Marriage with the Queen, and his inducing the Nobility to ſubſcribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwel* to ſhift for himſelf; and ſoon after ſhe reſigned her Crown to her Son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themſelves under a Bond to crown the Child, and to ſtand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papiſts as well as Proteſtants ſigned the Bond. This Aſſociation did not indeed long continue in its full Strength; for before the Meeting of the Parliament in *December* 1567, ſome fell off, and after the Queen's Eſcape from *Loch-levin*, many eminent Men of both Religions joined to her. In this Time the Aſſembly met, and paſs'd ſeveral Acts relating to the Church, Univerſities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which they aſſigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and ſome ſmall ones: Theſe Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and abſolutely denied to be collected in others. At laſt a ſort of a Form of Policy was ſettled for the Government of twelve Perſons, half Laity, and half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Epiſcopal Government. *Hamilton*, the Popiſh Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Juſtice, Mr. *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, Mr. *James Paton* Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, and Mr. *Andrew Graham* Biſhop of *Dunblane*. This was done in Purſuance of the Concluſions that were made in the Aſſembly that was held at *Perth*, *Auguſt* 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the Bounds firſt aſſigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Aſſembly, who depoſed and reſtored Miniſters as they ſaw good, as appears by their depoſing and reſtoring Biſhop *Bothwel*.

wel. This Power of deposing Ministers was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The Earl of *Moreton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the three former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly, in the Year 1575, restrained and lessened the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present at that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton*, Bishop of *Dunkeld*, was deprived for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundass*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrew*; but he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any Part of his Jurisdiction, till he should be authorized thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Moreton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity, for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referred to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné*, a Papist, Cousin-German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relapsed to Popery, flocked into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publickly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1683, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year the Great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Moreton*, upon an Accusation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry* (King *James* VI's Father)

Father) leaving the Church to ſecure themſelves in an Aſſembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Biſhop, as it was then uſed, was condemned, and the Biſhops commanded to deſiſt from the Exerciſe of their Epiſcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Aſſembly, upon Pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treaſonableneſs of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Perſons in all Cauſes confirmed, and the declining the Judgment of his Majeſty and Council declared to be Treaſon. This is ſaid to be the firſt Time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted by the Parliament in *Scotland*. But all theſe Meaſures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, ſeveral Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spaniſh* Invaſion. In 1592, Preſbytery was fully ſettled and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declared, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep general Aſſemblies, once a Year at leaſt, provided that either the King's Majeſty, or a Commiſſioner by him appointed, were preſent at every Aſſembly, and that before it was diſſolved, they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Aſſembly ſhould be kept and held, as it uſed to be in former Times. In the ſame Act was a Clauſe reſcinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commiſſions to Biſhops and other Judges to proceed in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, ordaining all Preſentations to be directed to the particular Preſbyteries, and requiring that all Matters and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical within their Bounds, be tried according to the Diſcipline of the Kirk.

All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1578, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown; which at firſt pleaſed the Church, becauſe they thought the Church-Lands were ſafeſt in the King's Hands; but they were ſoon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes, which were thought a ſufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were leſſened by long Leaſes for ſmall Reſervations. They had indeed ſome Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordſhips; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Miniſters was confirmed.

In 1603, King *James* VI. ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death. Being then free from the Influence [What is here called *Influence*, ought to be termed *Force*, for the King was in a manner Priſoner to the Kirk till he aſcended the Throne of *England*; and was *compelled* to paſs all the Acts mentioned for the Eſtabliſhment of their *Kirk*] of the *Kirk*, reſolved to introduce Epiſcopacy into *Scotland* again; and accordingly he nominated Biſhops into every

See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from *July* 1604, to *July* 1605; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council were discharged by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolv'd: But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy Council, who imprisoned them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. [Whether an *English* Convocation that should have acted at this rate, wou'd not have been stil'd Rebels?] Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason, and their Sentence of Death was turned into Banishment. In the Parliament held 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the Beginning of the Reformation, might have proved a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertained a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such Diocesan Episcopacy as was in Use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though King *James* VI. had filled up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on Foot.

In 1610 a General Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside: There the King's Prerogative in calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged, Synods were order'd to be kept half yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded

manded to ſwear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Aſſembly was ratified in Parliament 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 reſcinded, ſo far as it was inconſiſtent with this new Act. Archbiſhop *Spotſwood*, and the Biſhops of *Brechen* and *Galloway* were called to Court after the Aſſembly was up, to be conſecrated in *England*, there not being a ſufficient Number of Biſhops in *Scotland* to do that Buſineſs Canonically, ſo that upon their Return they might conſecrate the reſt. To ſhun the Queſtion of Primacy, a Commiſſion was directed to the Biſhops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who conſecrated them in the Chapel at *London-Houſe*, on the Twenty-firſt of *October* 1610. The ſame Year a High Commiſſion was appointed in Matters Eccleſiaſtical; one Article of whoſe Inſtruction was, That Ordination of Miniſters ſhould only be by Biſhops, aſſiſted by two or three Preſbyters: and another, That General Aſſemblies ſhould always be called by the King, who ſhould be ſupplicated for that Purpoſe, and that no Miniſters ſhould be preſent but thoſe that were elected by the reſt, and that they, the Biſhops, Deans, and Archdeacons, ſhould in all Time coming conſtitute the General Aſſemblies. In 1614, Archbiſhop *Spotſwood* proſecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jeſuit, who was executed for his treaſonable Poſitions, and indeed that Archbiſhop was always zealous againſt Papiſts. In 1615, upon Archbiſhop *Cladſtone*'s Death, he was tranſlated to *St. Andrew*'s.

King *James* began now to be in earneſt with the Primate to eſtabliſh a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by his Royal Authority and the High Commiſſion. He deſired likewiſe, that theſe five Articles might be paſſed into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper ſhould be received kneeling. II. That ſick Perſons might receive it at home. III. That Baptiſm might be adminiſtred, in caſe of Neceſſity, in private Houſes. IV. That *Chriſtmas-day*, *Good-Friday*, *Eaſter-Day*, *Aſcenſion-Day*, and *Whitſunday*, ſhould be religiouſly obſerved. V. That Children, well inſtructed in the Principles of Chriſtianity, ſhould be confirmed by the Biſhop. And in 1617, he called a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where theſe and other Matters, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, were to be ſettled. Among the *Articles*, the King got this to paſs, *That whatſoever Concluſion was taken by his Majeſty, with Advice of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and a competent Number of the Miniſters, in Matters of external Policy, the ſame ſhould have the Power and Strength of an Eccleſiaſtical Law.* Being confident, after that, of Succeſs, they called an Aſſembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which thoſe five Articles were paſſed, which from that Aſſembly were afterwards called the five Articles of *Perth*. They did not paſs however very eaſily; for ſeveral Miniſters complained, that many of their Number were kept back by Baniſhment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and

ſome Miniſters, were admitted without legal Commiſſions, and ſome gained by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frightened by the Menaces of the Court.

Theſe Articles, thus paſſed, were publiſhed in all Churches, and authorized by the Privy-Council; many Miniſters and Congregations refuſing to comply, were called before the High Commiſſion, and being enjoined Obedience, declined that Court, as not legally conſtituted by an Act of Aſſembly, or Parliament; whereupon ſeveral were confined, ſuſpended, and deprived. In *Edinburgh* the Miniſters being changed, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except thoſe that were in publick Places, would comply with the Kneeling at the Communion; for which ſeveral of them were baniſhed the City, and confined to certain Places. Theſe Men alledged in their Vindication, that thoſe Articles had been condemned by former Aſſemblies, that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621, the Aſſembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popiſh Lords voted by Proxy, who could neither ſit, nor vote in Perſon.

In 1625, King *James* VI. died. He was ſucceeded by his Son King *Charles* I. who ſurrendered all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was ſaid to deſign a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk-Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of beſtowing them upon Churchmen, that they, as Abbots and Priors, might vote in Parliament. This diſpleaſed the Peers and Barons, who had Intereſt in thoſe Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the diſaffected Miniſters, and others, who did not like the Eccleſiaſtical Government: [This was really the Occaſion of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I.] This appeared viſibly in 1633, when the King held a Parliament himſelf: For when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might paſs by the ſame Vote, ſome eminent Members agreed to the Clauſe of the Prerogative, but diſſented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehenſive that it would bring on the *Engliſh* Surplice. This moved the King ſo much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and ſaid, he would mark the Votes of thoſe that ſhould diſſent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently ſtated, twenty-ſix conſiderable Members diſſented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a ſhort, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland* till the Year 1638, when King *Charles* I. laboured to introduce the *Engliſh* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Succeſs. The Oppoſition made to that Attempt,

tempt, ended in the Abolition of Epiſcopacy, and the Reeſtabliſhment of Preſbytery [by Rebellion] as it was ſettled in 1592. So it continued till 1662, when King *Charles* II. reſtored Epiſcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland*, in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to encreaſe the Alienations of the People againſt that Government, or rather againſt the Men who had exerciſed it among them. The Preſbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and prevailed upon King *William* and Queen *Mary* to eſtabliſh their Church-Government once more by Law; which Eſtabliſhment ſtill continues.

CHAP. VI.

Of TRADE.

I Have already ſhewed in ſeveral Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worſted, Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fiſh, Salt, *&c.* beſides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improved to the beſt Advantage: But their Fiſhing is the Branch of Trade which may be carried on with more Eaſe and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatſoever; by reaſon of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are ſtored with almoſt infinite Numbers of Fiſh: They lie very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain*, which is the beſt Market in the World for Fiſh, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above ten Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arrived to a ſufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which Cauſe many Tracts of rich Land lie neglected, or at leaſt but meanly improved, to what they might be; and this is the more to be regretted, becauſe there are many Parcels of rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Iſlands, which, if cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the preſent Inhabitants, and encreaſe and preſerve their Cattle; many of which, through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, die in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long obſerved, that the Iſlands of *Scotland*, eſpecially the *Weſtern*, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fiſhing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

K. *Charles* I. first began the Experiment, as I mentioned before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles* II. who also joined with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were catched by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetched a greater Price; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having Occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeased, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renewed since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What can't *English* Money, and *Scotish* Industry effect!

The settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western* Isles are reckoned to be about 50,000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which, if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improved, might turn to good Account in making Earthen-Ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the *Western* Isles, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

THE

THE Present State OF SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of SCOTLAND *in general.*

MOnarchy being the moſt ancient Government in the World, and moſt agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever ſince it became a diſtinct Kingdom from *South-Britain*. It has enjoyed the ſame Advantages which have diſtinguiſhed the *Engliſh* Monarchy, that it has never been enſlaved to the Will and Pleaſure of Arbitrary and Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown deſcending from the Father to the

the Son, and to his Heirs; and for want of Sons, to the eldeſt Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Siſter and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life; but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age, and capable of the Adminiſtration. In thoſe Days Superſtition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or diveſted them of Reaſon ſo far as to think that there was any thing divine or ſacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was ſacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* aſſerted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamt it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romiſh* Prieſtcraft, whereby every civil Inſtitution, nay, ever Lands, Perſons, and whatever the Prieſt pleaſed, was made ſacred; and theſe Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and *Eaſtern* Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we ſee from the ſacred and profane Writers. The *Salique* Law, or Cuſtom of *France*, *Turkey*, and other barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was alſo an independent Monarchy, owning no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince but their own Native Sovereign.

It is true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by ſome of their own Hiſtorians, who to this Day repreſent it very differently; ſome are ſo indulgent to the People's Claim of Right, that 'tis no Wonder to ſee their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expreſly from the People; who when they were under a neceſſary Conſtraint by reaſon of Wars, transferred their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Eric*, and created him their firſt King: But on the other hand, ſuch Concluſions were drawn from thoſe Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occaſioned a ſevere Act of Parliament againſt the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Eſtates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James* VI. The Terror of this Statute, ſeconded by the Arguments of great and learned Men, prevailed for ſome time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Oppoſers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claimed, were as rife as ever, and their Libels againſt the Monarchy as numerous; but they were ſo effectually oppoſed by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reaſons alledged againſt them, that they have almoſt totally diſappeared in

the preſent Age, the Men of which have univerſally condemn'd ſuch Opinions, and now by joining with the *Engliſh* in ſettling the Succeſſion upon the next Proteſtant Heir, have declared, that they are reſolved to maintain that Succeſſion, under which they have been ſo long, and ſo proſperouſly governed.

CHAP. II.

Of the KING *of* Scotland; *and therein, of his Name, Title, Perſon, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Reſpect.*

Name.] THE Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning*, or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Buſineſs, which is the nobleſt Part of Government; the Surname of the *Scotiſh* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert* II. King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are deſcended. He was Grand *Seneſchal*, or *High-Steward*, or *Stewart*, of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a Perſonal Title to be uſed as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illuſtrious Families deſcended from them.

Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the ſame Title as the *Engliſh*: King *Edgar* of *England* ſtiled himſelf *Baſileus*, and ſo did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the Singular Number into the Plural in all publick Inſtruments; and ſoon after King *Alexander* II. of *Scotland* did the ſame. The common Compellation of the *Scotiſh* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and ſometimes *Illuſtriſſimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuendiſſimus*. In ſpeaking to them they were called *Grace*, *Highneſs*, and at laſt *Majeſty*: But their Titles have varied in ſome Reigns; for King *William* I. had the Title of *Defender of the Church* given him by the then reigning Pope; as that of *Protector of the Chriſtian Faith* was afterwards conferred on King *James* IV. and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of, *By the Grace of God, King of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland; which, till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwiſe have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Diſpatches of that Kind, he uſes no other Witneſs but himſelf.

As

As to what relates to the **Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, or Prerogative, Arms, &c.** of the *King*, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms has rendered them one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave, for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, considered as an Independant Country divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carhoom*, as has been already described; encompassed on the *West* by the *Irish Sea*, on the *North* by the *Deucaledonian*, on the *East* by the *German Ocean*; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the *West* and to the *North*, which are of a considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *English*; but though all the Subjects of *Scotland* be obliged to assist the Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering the King to raise an Army of 20,000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provisions, to march into any Part of *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces, by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy-Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter changed, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Excise of Ale and Beer is 2 *d. Sterling per Scots* Gallon, now farm'd at 35,000 *l. Sterling*, but if exacted in the same Manner as in *England*, may amount to	50,000	00	00

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Cuſtoms have been let at 34,000 *l. Sterl.* and lately, in Time of War, for 28,500 *l.* with this Condition, that upon the Peace the Lords of the Treaſury may let a new Leaſe amounting to ———	50,000	00	00
The Crown Rents, *communibus annis*, about	5,500	00	00
The Caſualty of Superiorities and Compoſitions at the Exchequer, *communibus annis*, —	3,000	00	00
The Poſt-Office farmed at 1194 *l.* but if collected, may amount to ——— —	2,000	00	00
The Impoſition for Coinage — — —	1,500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36,000 *l.* and to make it equal to 4 *s. per Pound* in *England*, is ſettled at —— —— ——	48,000	00	00
The whole	110,000	00	00

Arms.] The Enſigns Armorial of *Anne*, late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were, *Or*, a Lion Rampant, *Gules*, Armed and Langued, *Azure*, with a double Treſſure, Flowered and Counterflowered with *Flowers-de-Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the ſame being compoſed of *Rue* and *Thiſtles*, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Croſs on his Breaſt; above the Shield a Helmet, anſwerable to his preſent Majeſty's High Quality and Juriſdiction, with a *Mantle*, *Or*, doubled, *Ermine*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Croſſes *Patée* and *Flowers-de-Lys*, ſurmounted on the Top, for his Majeſty's Creſt, with a Lion *Sejeant*, full-faced, *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinifter* a Scepter, both erected Pale-ways, ſupported by two *Unicorns*, *Argent*, Crown'd with Imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns, to the laſt Chains affixed, paſſing between their Fore-legs, and reflexed over their Backs, *Or*: He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; and he on the *Sinifter*, another Banner, *Azure*, charged with St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, *Argent*, both ſtanding on a Compartment placed underneath, from which iſſue two *Thiſtles*, one towards each Side of the Eſcutcheon, and for his Majeſty's Motto, in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are,

A *Thiſtle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Croſs of St. *Andrew* in a blue Field, the Standard bearing.

As

As to the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the preſent Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is deſired to conſult the State of *England* upon the ſaid ſeveral Heads.

CHAP. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Preſbyterian, *i. e. Kirk-Seſſions*, *Preſbyteries*, *Provincial Synods*, and *General Aſſemblies*. Theſe Eccleſiaſtical Judicatures are compoſed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Miniſters, who are all reputed as Eccleſiaſticks in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Underſtanding, who having a Competency in the World, is choſen by the Kirk-Seſſion in every Pariſh, approved by the Congregation, and ſet apart by the Miniſter ſolemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occaſion, for his Office, which is during Life, unleſs he miſbehaves himſelf in the Performance of his Duty.

His Buſineſs is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Neceſſities of the Pariſhioners, to viſit and take an Account of the Condition of poor ſick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Seſſion with their Caſe; and to diſtribute to them as the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall appoint; to aſſiſt at the Communion; to attend the Miniſter and Elders in the Viſitation and Examination of his particular Diſtrict: In Kirk-Seſſions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice, if aſked, except in Matters relating to the Poor: Nor has he any Stipend from the Pariſh.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder ſhould be a Man of a ſpotleſs Character, and of the principal Quality and Intereſt in his Pariſh. But no Perſons of Quality ever ſit in any Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories, unleſs they be Ruling Elders, their Quality otherwiſe giving them no Title to a Vote in thoſe Courts.

He is choſen out of the Pariſh by the Kirk-Seſſion. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny firſt made into his Life and Manners: The Miniſter ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpoſe: His Office is for Life, in caſe of no Miſdemeanor on his Part.

His Buſineſs is to aſſiſt the Miniſter in Overſeeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Viſiting and Catechiſing his own Diſtrict in the Pariſh: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-

Table

Table: He is a Member of the Kirk-Seſſions, in which he has a Vote in all Buſineſs, and may be choſen to aſſiſt in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Diſcipline, has an equal Vote with the Miniſter.

Miniſters, or Preaching Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling Elders. Beſides, they only can Preach, Adminiſter the Sacraments, Catechiſe, Pronounce Church Cenſures; Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, aſſiſt at the Impoſition of Hands upon other Miniſters, and moderate or preſide in all Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories.

Beſides the Miniſter's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which ſevere Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all ſorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licenſed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Miniſter of any Pariſh; and uſually in *Scotland*, all their Miniſters have had Academick Education, and have commenced Maſters in Arts.

None are ordained till they have obtained a Call to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot deſert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or ſome ſuperior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Reſidencies, are not practiſed in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the laſt, merits Depoſition.

When a Pariſh wants a Miniſter, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magiſtrates, and Kirk-Seſſion, and Heretors, chooſe a Probationer, *i. e.* one licenſed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Miniſter, whom they pleaſe, to be their Paſtor. Him they propoſe to the Presbytery, deſiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preſide among them: When the Call is to be ſigned in a publick Meeting, the Perſon to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve, or diſapprove, with giving Reaſons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the Call be agreed to by the Congregation, the Miniſter preſent atteſts it by his Subſcription in their Preſence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Perſon concerned with it as ſoon as poſſible. If the Call is accepted, and the Perſon not ordained, he again undergoes the ſame Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he ſatisfies the Presbytery, they then iſſue out an Edict, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object aught againſt this *Nominee*, ſhould appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of Weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is ſuſpended, till a more perfect Trial, otherwiſe they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination-Day, a Faſt is ſtrictly kept to implore God's Bleſſing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Miniſterial Office, then examines the Perſon to be ordained, of his Faith and Aſſent to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Kirk, of the Motives of

his coming into the Miniſtry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Call; of his Reſolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the ſeveral Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his anſwering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Pariſhioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Miniſters then preſent, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Perſon that is to be ordained, and ſo ordain him Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Paſtor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heritors, and chief Pariſhioners, take their Miniſter by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a ſuitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Pariſh is bound to nominate in ſix Months after a Vacancy, otherwiſe the Presbytery fills the Place *jure devoluto*; but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Miniſters, at the very loweſt, ſhould, by Act of Parliament, be eight Chalders of Victual, or eight hundred Merks *Scots*; and the Stipend of the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* was, till of late, 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who ſhall hereafter become Miniſter there, ſhall have more than 2000 Merks, or 111 *l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* *Sterling*.

A Miniſter that enters upon his Charge before *Whitſunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitſunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predeceſſor, if tranſlated, or depoſed, has the other half. But if his Predeceſſor ſerves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and neareſt Kin to the Defunct have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was due for his Incumbency. So *ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitſunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas*, there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate; the Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the neareſt Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be deviſed by the Incumbent's Will or Aſſignation.

Kirk-Seſſions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Pariſhes, whereof thirty-one are Collegiate Churches, *i. e.* where the Cure is ſerved by more than one Miniſter. Every Pariſh is divided according to their Extent, into particular Diſtricts, each of which has its own Elders and Deacons to overſee it. A Conſiſtory of Miniſters, Elders, and Deacons, is called a Kirk-Seſſion. This Conſiſtory meets once a Week at leaſt, to conſider the Affairs of the Pariſh as a Religious Society. This is the loweſt Eccleſiaſtical Judicatory

dicatory in *Scotland*, and its Juriſdiction goes not beyond its own Pariſh. The Miniſter is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Seſſion when he pleaſes, and, if at home, is always bound to attend: If abſent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give alſo Teſtimonials to any Pariſhioner that would remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Caſe they muſt ſend to the Presbytery, to ſend them a Miniſter to hold a Kirk-Seſſion during ſuch Abſence of their own Miniſter.

The Kirk-Seſſion can judge in Matters of leſſer Scandal; greater, ſuch as Adultery, *&c.* are left to the Preſbytery: They can ſuſpend from the Lord's Supper for a Time: Their Conſent in the Call of a Miniſter and Precentor, (*i. e.* Pariſh-Clerk) is neceſſary: They provide all Neceſſaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worſhip, and give Notice of all Catechiſings and Parochial Viſitations. They have a Treaſurer, who is choſen out of the Deacons, to keep and diſtribute the Poor's Money, which Diſtribution they direct. They keep two Regiſters, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they muſt lay before the Preſbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Caſes to their own Preſbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into ſixty-nine Presbyteries, each of which conſiſts of a Number not leſs than from twelve to twenty-four contiguous Pariſhes.

The Miniſters of theſe Pariſhes, with one Ruling Elder choſen half yearly out of every Kirk-Seſſion, compoſe a Presbytery.

They meet in the Head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they pleaſe, and chooſe their Moderator, who muſt be a Miniſter, half yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is abſent, they chooſe another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Buſineſs falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can ſummon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re natâ*. The adjacent Presbyteries uſually ſend Correſpondents to each other, who, upon producing their Commiſſions, have a Vote in the Preſbyteries to which they are ſent. By this Means they can aſk Advice of each other in difficult Caſes, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exerciſe upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpoſe, performed in the Church by one or two Miniſters, whoſe Names and Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approved. The Members Names that meet are regiſtred, and the Abſenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reaſon of their Abſence.

Presbyteries have no Juriſdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Seſſions, but can try nothing at the firſt Inſtance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Seſ-

sion. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Register of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to Censure, or Commend, as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manses suffer no Dilapidations: They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that Purpose be not misemployed: And the School-Masters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper: They license Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend and depose them, and, in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report, they are called in and commended and encouraged, or censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods.] These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are fifteen of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is registered. They choose a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an intermediate Session *pro re natâ*. Presbyteries are subject to the privy Censures of the Synods, as Ministers are to the privy Censures of Presbyteries. At every ordinary Session a Diet is appointed, *i. e.* one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are performed. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies; for which Reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The General Assembly is the *Dernier Resort* of the Church of *Scotland*; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery, consisting of under twelve Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between twelve and eighteen Ministers, it sends three, and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between eighteen and twenty-four Ministers, it sends four Ministers, and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has twenty-four Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* two, whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*. The Sovereign, or his Commissioner, is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House, where the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to choose a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Assembly votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chose, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to sit there, with his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates eight or nine successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the King's Letters; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and altered, if Need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away to his Majesty. Though the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carried, *Agree*, or *Disagree*, by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are firſt brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the Houſe; after which, if approved, they are tranſmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Anſwers by their Commiſſioners to the next Aſſembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, paſs them into Acts of Aſſembly, or reject them.

Once every Aſſembly a Dyet is appointed, to inſpect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inſpected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they ariſe, they nominate a Standing Commiſſion of Miniſters and Ruling Elders, choſen out of every Synod to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Aſſembly meets. Of theſe twenty-one is a *Quorum*, of whom fifteen muſt be Miniſters. The Moderator of the Aſſemblies moderates in the Commiſſion, if preſent. They are obliged to ſit the firſt Week of every Quarter all Parliament-time, [but now there are no Parliaments,] and as often elſe as they ſhall think fit. They have the Power of an Aſſembly in all Matters referred to them from it; regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Aſſembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clauſe, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Aſſembly, and therefore keep a Regiſter of their Proceedings.

When the Aſſembly are to riſe, the Moderator tells them, that it is Time to diſſolve themſelves, and appoint another Aſſembly in the Name of their Maſter, the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*: Then he ſpeaks to the Commiſſioner in the Name of the Aſſembly, who returns an Anſwer, and then diſſolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Aſſembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Diſſolution of the old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Aſſembly ſings a Pſalm, after which the Moderator bleſſes them, and they ariſe.

Parochial Examinations and **Catechiſing.**] Before every Communion the Miniſter viſits and examines every Family in his Pariſh, once at leaſt; of this, the Lord's-Day preceding. Notice is given, that every Diſtrict may know when he intends to viſit them. He is accompanied with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular Diſtrict, and carries a Regiſter Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Perſons are entered. When he comes into any Family, he aſks what Addition or Diminution there is ſince he was there laſt: If any Addition, he deſires the New-comer to produce his Teſtimonial of Life and Manners from the laſt Place of his Abode, without which, by ſeveral Aſſembly-Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of any Congregation. Upon producing ſuch a Certificate, his Name is regiſtered: Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, elſe he can be no Member of that Kirk To live ſix Weeks in a Pariſh makes a Man a Pariſhioner, after which, if he leaves it, he muſt

muſt get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, ſigned by the Miniſter, or Kirk-Seſſion Clerk, in the Name, and with the Conſent of the Kirk-Seſſion. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Pariſh, his Name is transferred in the Regiſter (or, as they call it, the Examination-Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters them in his Examination-Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a ſtrict Obſervance of their reſpective Duties, and particularly to Family-Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Pſalms. To omit Family Prayer is eſteemed very ſcandalous; and the Omiſſion of it is often puniſhed with Excommunication. At parting the Miniſter uſually prays with every Family.

Viſitation being over, the Miniſter gives Notice when he will examine the Perſons marked in his Book. Every Diſtrict comes to Church by themſelves at the Time appointed, and the Miniſter, accompanied with the Elder and Deacon of that Diſtrict, examines them in order as they ſtand in the Examination-Book. He examines them out of the *Shorter Catechiſm*, and if the Perſon anſwers, he catechiſes upon theſe Queſtions, and inſtructs them in what is difficult. He marks alſo at every one's Name how they anſwer. *Adults*, who have been often examined, are not catechiſed, when they are found to be ſufficiently knowing; this Exerciſe being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Perſons.

Preaching and Publick Worſhip.] Every Lord's Day there is publick Worſhip twice in every Pariſh-Church in *Scotland*; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning, about Ten o'Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Miniſter is come, a Pſalm is ſung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Miniſter prays, and then reads a Chapter or two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is called *Lecturing*; then another Pſalm is ſung, and then another Prayer; after which Sermon begins, which ended, there is another Prayer, and another Pſalm, and then all is concluded with the Miniſter's Bleſſing. Service is uſually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the ſame as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about ſome Queſtion in the *Shorter Catechiſm*.

In moſt of the Royal Burghs and Towns there is once a Week a Week-day Sermon beſides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in ſome Places only in Summer-time. They uſe no Inſtrumental Muſick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer: But in the *Directory* the *Lord's-Prayer* is recommended to be uſed, and general Rules are there ſet down for Prayer, Preaching, Singing, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments.

Baptiſm.] This Sacrament is adminiſtred by none but the Miniſter, who does it by ſprinkling only, not Immerſion; whether it be adminiſtred at Church or at home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick

Scandal, and in his Abſence, ſome reputable Neighbours preſent the Infant to the Miniſter, who aſks the Parent, if he deſires the Child ſhall be received into the viſible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptiſm? Upon his anſwering *Yea*, the Miniſter diſcourſes concerning the Nature of Baptiſm, commands the Parent and the Congregation to ſtick to their Baptiſmal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture, and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Proteſtant Religion as contained in the Scriptures, the *Confeſſion of Faith*, and the *Shorter* and *Larger Catechiſm*. This being promiſed by the Parent or Preſenter, the Miniſter craves a Bleſſing upon the Ordinance, and ſprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt*.

Lord's-Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's Supper is adminiſtred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Seſſion meets, and draws up a Liſt of all the Communicants in the Pariſh, according to the Miniſter's Examination-Book, and the Teſtimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this Liſt, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if required: The Miniſter and Elders give Tickets alſo to Strangers, who bring ſufficient Teſtimonials; and none are ever allowed to communicate without ſuch Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Thoſe that never received, are inſtructed by the Miniſter, ſeverally and by themſelves, in the Nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's Day: The *Wedneſday* or *Thurſday* before there is a ſolemn Faſt, and on the *Saturday* there are two preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as uſual, the Miniſter of the Pariſh preaches a ſuitable Sermon; and when the ordinary Worſhip is ended, he, in the Name of Jeſus Chriſt, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables, according to its Wideneſs, are placed, reaching from one End to the other, covered with a white Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Miniſter places himſelf at the Middle or End of the Table, on which the Elements are placed. After a ſhort Diſcourſe, he reads the Inſtitution, and bleſſes the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and diſtributes it and the Wine to thoſe that are next him, who tranſmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to ſerve, and to ſee that Things are done decently and in Order. Whilſt theſe receive, the Miniſters diſcourſe concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the firſt Company has received, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilſt the Companies are ſitting, a Pſalm is ſung, and ſo they continue till all have communicated. The Miniſter then returns to the Pulpit, and diſcourſes concerning the particular Caſes of Communicants;

municants; and with Thankſgiving and Singing of Pſalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are diſmiſſed for an Hour, and ſo meet again, when they have the uſual Afternoon-Worſhip; and on *Monday* about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worſhip and two Sermons, which cloſe the whole.

On theſe Occaſions the Pariſh-Miniſter is aſſiſted by two or three of his Neighbours, and ſeldom preaches oftener than the Morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communions allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-Days.] No Holy-days are obſerved in *Scotland* beſides the Lord's-day, which is obſerved with great Exactneſs. Faſts and Thankſgivings they likewiſe obſerve; in the appointing of which, though they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, that they may be the more religiouſly kept.

Marriages.] Marriage is ſolemnized by the Miniſter. None can marry that are nearer than Couſin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold alſo in Affinity. *Banns* are always aſked three ſeveral Lord's-days in Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Miniſter that marries any Perſons, ought to have ſufficient Proof that Banns have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that uſed in the Church of *England*. The Miniſter firſt prays, then diſcourſes upon the Inſtitution, Uſe and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty either Party owes to other; after that he aſks the Congregation if they have aught to object, and charges the Perſons to be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they ſhould not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Miniſter commands them to join Hands, the Man ſaying, *I* A, *do take thee* B, *to be my married Wife; and I do, in the Preſence of God, and before theſe his People, promiſe to be a loving and faithful Huſband unto thee, until God ſhall ſeparate us by Death.* And the Woman ſaying, *I* A, *do take thee* B, *to be my married Huſband; and I do, in the Preſence of God, and before theſe his People, promiſe to be a loving, faithful, and obedient Wife unto thee, until God ſhall ſeparate us by Death.* Then the Miniſter pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in *Scotland*, unleſs he be licenſed by a Presbytery ſo to do: And ſuch Licence they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unleſs he has firſt been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Profeſſor in an Univerſity, of his having performed his Exerciſes to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwiſe, if he has not ſtudied at an Univerſity, they

they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themſelves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery, and *Publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being preſent. The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an *Exegeſis*, *i. e.* a Theological Subject is given in to the Presbytery in Theſes, and the Probationer anſwers any Objection which any Miniſter in the Presbytery makes againſt thoſe Theſes. They examine in the Languages, and in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and they put what Extempore Queſtions to him they pleaſe. The publick Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exerciſe* and *Addition*, *i. e.* a Text is handled half an Hour logically and critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all theſe he approves himſelf to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he ſigns the *Confeſſion* of Faith, and owns the Preſbyterian Government to be the *only Government of the Church within* Scotland, and promiſes Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a Licence to preach.

Though a *Probationer* may immediately after his Licence accept a Call to be a Miniſter of a Pariſh, yet it is uſual to ſtay a Year before he is ordained, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he adminiſter any Sacrament.

Proteſtant Diſſenters.] They are chiefly the *Epiſcopalians*. The reſt for Numbers and Intereſt are very inconſiderable. Theſe are either Lay or Eccleſiaſtical. *Lay Epiſcopalians* enjoy alſo the ſame civil Privileges with the eſtabliſhed Church: They are under no Reſtrictions, are obliged to no Teſts; but are employed in all Places of Truſt, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

Epiſcopal Miniſters, ſince the aboliſhing Epiſcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for ſome Time paſt liable to ſeveral Penal Laws, and were frequently diſturbed and interrupted in their Religious Aſſemblies, and their Miniſters proſecuted for reading the *Engliſh* Service in their Congregations, and for adminiſtring the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner preſcribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great-Britain* taking into their ſerious Conſideration, to prevent ſuch Diſorders, and preſerve the publick Peace, in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, *Enacted*, That for the Time to come, it ſhall be free and lawful for all thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and aſſemble for the Exerciſe of Divine Worſhip, to be performed after their Manner, by Paſtors ordained by a *Proteſtant Biſhop*, and to uſe in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, without any Let, Hindrance or Diſturbance from any Perſon whatſoever, in any Town or Place, except Pariſh-Churches, within the Extent and Juriſdiction of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; and alſo to baptize Children,

dren, and ſolemnize Marriages, under certain Reſtrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the ſaid Act mentioned, and required. *Vide* the Act.

Method of Diſcipline.] The Diſcipline of the Church is regulated by two *Aſſembly Acts*; one dated *April* 4, 1705; in which it is Enacted, That in Caſes of groſs Scandal, where the Perſons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall declare to them, that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them, penitent or not, to appear in Publick, to be rebuked for their Sin, according to St. *Paul*'s Command, 1 *Tim.* v. 20. After ſuch Rebuke, the Miniſters and Elders ſhall inſtruct them in the Heinouſneſs of their Sins; and when they are ſatisfied that theſe Offenders are truly penitent, ſhall admit them to a publick Profeſſion of their Repentance, in order to Abſolution. If they continue impenitent, the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall conſult its own Preſbytery, who, if they ſee Cauſe, ſhall command the *Sentence of leſſer Excommunication* to be denounced againſt them before the Congregation, which ſhall continue till the Seſſions are ſatisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament.

The other *Aſſembly-Act* bears Date *April* 18, 1717. In that the whole Form of Proceſs, with relation to *Scandals*, *Cenſures*, and *Abſolutions*, is ſet down.

Nothing ſhall be eſteemed *ſcandalous*, but what is accounted ſo by the Word of God, or by ſome Act of univerſal Cuſtom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in five Years, it ſhall not be revived ſo as to form a Proceſs there anent, unleſs it becomes again flagrant; but in ſuch Caſes the Conſciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring them to a Senſe of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to convene, examine, and cenſure every Perſon within their own Bounds, in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes cognizable before every ſuch Judicatory.

Perſons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, ſhall not, for Order-ſake, be cited by them, but they ſhall deſire the Judicatory, under whom ſuch Perſons live, to cauſe him to appear before the Judicatory, before whom the Cauſe is to be examined.

Miniſters are not ſubject to their own *Kirk-Seſſions*, but to the ſuperior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* ariſe, the Miniſter ought firſt to be conſulted, that ſo private Admonition may be uſed according to St. *Matthew*, xviii. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and ſo prevent the ſpreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened, and Religion diſhonoured.

In Cauſes where Perſons or Parties are concerned, the Court muſt firſt give them a legal and timely Citation in Writing, ſetting forth the Cauſes, either at the Inſtance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Perſon reſides in the Pariſh, forty-

eight

eight Hours Notice is ſufficient, and then the Officer muſt certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. This the Preſbyteries and the Superior Judicatories are very carefully to obſerve.

No Man is to be declared contumacious till he has been three times cited, either perſonally, or at his Dwelling-houſe, if the Cauſe be tried at the firſt Inſtance. But if it be in the Caſe of a Reference or Appeal, where the Perſon had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior, is ſufficient if it be minuted; and if inſtructed, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

Though in theſe Caſes a Man may forthwith be denounced contumacious upon his Non-appearance, and not producing any *Relevant*, (*i. e.* ſufficient Excuſe) yet the Court is adviſed to examine and try the Cauſe, either by Witneſſes upon Oath, or otherwiſe, before they pronounce the Perſon cited contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cauſe, and to give him, if deſired, a Note of the Cauſe, and the Witneſſes that are to be made uſe of.

In Proceſſes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accuſers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to anſwer the Queſtions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to cenſure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witneſſes are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a Liſt of their Names ſome Time before his Appearance, or then at leaſt. They ought alſo to have timely Notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refuſal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded againſt as contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magiſtrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witneſſes can be judicially examined, the Party accuſed is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) diſcuſſed. If the Court thinks the Objections to be relevant, the Witneſſes are to be caſt. An Informer may be Witneſs where he does not formally complain for his own Intereſt, or where there are no pregnant Preſumptions of Malice in the Accuſation.

Witneſſes, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, muſt purge themſelves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counſel.

Witneſſes are to be ſworn and examined before the Moderator, and the Perſon accuſed; and if he appears, the Perſon may deſire to have the Witneſſes croſs-examined, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Perſon accuſed may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, *i. e.* may bring Witneſſes to clear his Innocence, which, if he inſiſts upon, muſt be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully proved, *ex. gr.* if the Libel be ſpecial as to Time and Place,

Place, and he can evidently prove himſelf to have been otherwhere at that Time, he muſt be acquitted. But after Depoſitions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witneſſes muſt ſubſcribe all their Depoſitions either at length, if they can write, and if they cannot, the Moderator ſubſcribes for them.

Depoſitions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Preſbytery alone by themſelves.

Fugitives, whilſt Proceſs is depending, muſt firſt be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Pariſhes, then from the Pulpits in every Pariſh in the Preſbytery: If they do not at laſt appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Diſcipline, and that Declaration muſt be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Proceſs is to ſtop till Notice can be got of thoſe Perſons.

In caſes of *Drunkenneſs*, *Diſobedience to Parents*, *Sabbath-breaking*, *Swearing*, *Curſing*, *Scolding*, *Fighting*, *Lying*, *Cheating*, or *Stealing*, the Perſons guilty are ordinarily admoniſhed in private only, for the firſt Offence.

For the ſecond Offence they ought to be judicially rebuked by the Seſſion, and on Promiſe of Amendment, there they are to ſtop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Seſſion* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Leſſer Excommunication*, under which the cenſured Perſons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Perſon lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and ſtill relapſes into the Vices for which he is cenſured, it may be conſtructed to be ſuch a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as ſhall be judged convenient.

In caſes of Uncleanneſs, where there is no Child, the Kirk-Seſſion ought to be very cautious how they admit a publick Proceſs without good Warrant, unleſs the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a married Woman, whoſe Husband has been known to have been abſent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Seſſion* to proceed againſt her; but then, in ſuch caſe, they ought to act prudentially, and to enquire into her former and preſent Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Seſſion* ought to proceed againſt her; and if ſhe will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her contumacious. If ſhe does declare the Father, the Seſſion may deal with him privately, if they judge it for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examined, and if he denies, is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekneſs privately, to bring him to confeſs: If he perſiſts, the Preſumptions are carefully weighed; and if he cannot clear himſelf, the Court are to exhort him to be publickly rebuked therefore. If he will not

ſubmit

ſubmit to that, it is adviſed that a Narrative of the Caſe be laid before the Congregation, and that Proceſs ſhould ſtop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he requires it, he may purge himſelf by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuſes him; and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they ſhall judge it to be for Edification, and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are adviſed to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to preſs any Man to take ſuch an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Preſumptions create ſuch Jealouſy, that nothing leſs than the Man's Oath of Purgation ſhall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Seſſion is never to give this Oath, but by Advice of the Presbytery.

This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Seſſions, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery ſhall determine: And if it be taken before the Seſſion of Presbytery, the Congregation muſt be publickly acquainted with it, that ſo the Perſon accuſed may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be preſs'd to declare the true Father; and if ſhe will name nobody elſe, ſhe is to be cenſured according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Perſon whom ſhe before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares ſhe knows not the Father, but was forced in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour muſt be examined, and if her Character has been clear, ſhe may, by the Conſent of the Presbytery, clear herſelf as if ſhe were upon Oath; if ſhe owns ſhe was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was married or unmarried, ſhe ſhall be cenſured as in caſe of Adultery.

If a Perſon voluntarily confeſſes Uncleanneſs, where there is no Child, the Seſſion muſt proceed warily, and examine the Preſumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-End might not move the Perſon to make that Confeſſion. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confeſſion, the Perſon confeſſing is to be cenſured for defaming himſelf, and ſlandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magiſtrate is further to be deſired to proceed againſt him according to Law.

When the Perſons concerned in an Accuſation of Uncleanneſs live in different Pariſhes, Cenſures are to be paſſed where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party reſides, as at a Fair, or Market, Proceſs is to go out where the Perſons abide, unleſs that be at a great Diſtance, and the Scandal be greateſt in the Place where it was committed.

The Seſſion where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Seſſion where the Parties reſide of the Proceſs, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Seſſion where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Cenſure of *Leſſer Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Seſſion, where he does not live, it is enough, that upon Notice, which muſt always be given, the Cenſure be intimated in his own Pariſh.

If a Man be abſolved in a foreign Seſſion, he muſt bring a Teſtimonial of his Abſolution, and cauſe it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been alſo flagrant there: Otherwiſe Intimation to the Seſſion will be ſufficient.

All Perſons that think themſelves injured by a Sentence of a *Kirk-Seſſion*, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this muſt be done when Sentence is paſs'd; the Appellant muſt give in his Appeal with his Reaſons to the Clerk of the Seſſion, and within ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipſo facto* becomes null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded againſt as contumacious by the *Kirk-Seſſion*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of ſuch a Nature as would in Courſe of Diſcipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to ſave themſelves Time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cauſe, without concerning themſelves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cauſe determinable by a *Kirk-Seſſion*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuſe the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was too blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict ſome Cenſure upon him as a Puniſhment for making that unneceſſary Appeal, and to ſend him back to the *Kirk-Seſſion*, that he may abide by what they do, or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Courſe of the Proceſs find the Appellant cenſurable, let the Cenſure of the original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be cenſured for appealing, either before the *Kirk-Seſſion*, or the Congregation he belongs to, that ſo Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery find that the *Kirk-Seſſion* have wronged the Appellant, either by encreaſing the Scandal, or cenſuring without Cauſe, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that ſo whilſt they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Seſſion* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon ſuch an Emergency, the Presbytery may give the *Kirk-Seſſion* Inſtructions, and private Admonitions, and may viſit their *Seſſion Regiſter*.

The ſame Method is to be uſed in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Aſſemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to ſtop till the Matter be diſcuſſed by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Caſes of Inceſt, Adultery, Relapſe in Fornication, Murder, Atheiſm, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Hereſy, or Error publickly vented, Schiſm, and ſome others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Seſſion*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Seſſion*, if they find Ground for a Proceſs, perſuade the accuſed Perſon to ſatisfy the Church by Confeſſion, which when done, they ſend an Extract of what they have done to the Preſbytery.

If there be no Confeſſion, the *Kirk-Seſſion* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cauſe till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Cenſure they pleaſe.

If the Perſons accuſed acknowledge their Faults, and expreſs Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Cenſure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profeſs their Repentance, which ought to be where the Proceſs began; that Scandal there given may be removed: Or elſe they may remit them to the Seſſion, to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be removed in the Congregations where they have been moſt flagrant. But though the *Kirk-Seſſion* may be applied to for a Relaxation, yet no Abſolution ought in theſe Caſes to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Proceſſes againſt Miniſters begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the *Kirk-Seſſion* of their own Pariſhes.

Presbyteries are careſully to conſider how Complaints ariſe againſt Miniſters, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unleſs either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on Pain of being cenſured otherwiſe as a Slanderer, or the publick Cry be ſo great, that they are obliged to begin the Proceſs without any particular Accuſer.

When a Proceſs is to be begun, the Presbytery are firſt to conſider the Libel, and the Witneſſes who are to prove it; then they muſt cite the Perſon accuſed, either perſonally, or at his Dwelling-Houſe; and they are to allow him ten Days at leaſt to juſtify himſelf. When the Day of Trial comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Anſwer, which the Presbytery is to diſcuſs. If they find Cauſe to inſiſt, they are to admoniſh him to glorify God by an ingenious Confeſſion. If he confeſſes, and the Matter be groſs, and ſuch as ought to be cenſured in another Man, let him appear never ſo penitent, the Presbytery are inſtantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publickly to profeſs his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he abſents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues contumacious, and makes no relevant Excuſe, he is to be holden as confeſſed, and to be depoſed and cenſured inſtantly with the *Leſſer Excommunication*. And if ſtill he appears not, the Judicatory may proceed to *Greater Excommunication*, if they ſee Cauſe.

If he appears, and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witneſſes, and to hear what he can object againſt their Depoſitions. He may hear the Examination, and croſs interrogate, but with Modeſty: The Reputation of the Witneſſes ought alſo to be enquired into; and then if the Judicatory thinks the Scandal is ſufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deprivation, as above.

If the Accuſation relate to Practices deſtructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to falſe Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Underſtanding and Knowledge of the Witneſſes: If the Errors be not groſs, and not pertinaciouſly adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may adviſe with their Synod, or the General Aſſembly.

When Complaints are made for many ſmall Things, ſuch as Acts of Negligence, and the like put together, the Presbytery are to viſit that Pariſh presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of theſe Things were committed before their laſt Viſitation; and if they were, whether Information was then made of them; and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed ſince the laſt Viſitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Miniſter has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, ſince he knew Offence had been taken. They ſhould enquire alſo, whether any Neighbour Miniſters had been prudently and privately informed of theſe Offences before they came to be ſo many and ſo publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that theſe Offences have proceeded from Infirmity, or Paſſion, they are with all poſſible Circumſpection to endeavour to ſatisfy and reclaim both Miniſter and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Miniſter is depoſed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Miniſter into it forthwith, it being almoſt impoſſible that he ſhould do any good there for the future. Nor is he again to be reſtored to the Exerciſe of his Miniſtry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The laſt Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the moſt obſtinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulſion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and, in the Words of the Apoſtle, *a Delivery of him over to Satan.*

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Church's Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *Lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted; and then before the *Kirk-Session* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprised of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears, and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses, as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three Times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit; and Intimation is made that the Judicatory will proceed and enquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk-Session* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offenders Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church-Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each publick Prayer, both to shew their Tenderness towards their relapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on Purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and desires them to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the reclaiming the obstinate Sinner. He then, with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any Time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being passed, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, though Excommunication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purpoſes thereby intended, the Civil Magiſtrate ought to be deſired to uſe his coercive Power to ſuppreſs all ſuch Offences, and to vindicate the Diſcipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church-Cenſures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he ſhews real Signs of godly Sorrow; and if, upon Application to the *Preſbytery* firſt made, they give a Warrant for his Abſolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confeſs his Sin, and expreſs his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Preſbytery* and *Kirk-Seſſion* ſhall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus ſatisfied of his Repentance, the Miniſter is, in a Prayer with the Congregation, to deſire our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who has inſtituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Looſing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promiſe of ratifying above the rightful Sentence that ſhall be paſſed here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Diſobedience, and to aſſiſt him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapſe into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Abſolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Uſe of all the Ordinances of Chriſt. Sentence being paſſed, the Miniſter exhorts him as a Brother to Perſeverance in his godly Reſolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence-forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been publiſhed, the Sentence of Abſolution is alſo expreſly intimated.

In all Matters of Church-Diſcipline, there never is one Penny of Fee or Reward required or taken: Citations, Examinations, Cenſures and Abſolutions, are never expenſive in the leaſt to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Eccleſiaſtical Judicatory in *Scotland* any manner of Gain thereby: Nor is there any civil Penalty incurred by being cenſured by the Church, all the ſevere Laws againſt excommunicated Perſons, formerly in Force, having been repealed ſince the happy *Revolution*.

Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uſes neither Funeral Sermons, or any publick Prayers at the Burial of their Dead.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, *and first of the Great Officers of State, and the Crown, as they stood before, and since, the late Happy* Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* being governed by Kings, upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an extraordinary Meeting of the Three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governours during the *Inter Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaimed, by vertue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater or lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lion-Herald*, the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late *Union* were in Number Eight; whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were,	The Four Lesser Officers of State were,
The Lord High-Chancellor.	*The Lord Register.*
The Lord High-Treasurer.	*The Lord Advocate.*
The Lord Privy-Seal.	*The Lord Thesaurer Depute.*
The Lord Secretary.	*The Lord Justice-Clerk.*

The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great-Seal; and even since the *Union*, the Lord *Privy-Seal*, Lord *Register*, Lord *Advocate*, and Lord *Justice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scotish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, such as the *High-Chamberlain*, *Constable*, *Admiral*, and *Marshal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to Sit and Vote in any publick Meetings by vertue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Master of Requests* were reckoned amongst the *Officers of State*, but of late Times the Office of the first was joined with the *Thesaurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

Lord-

Lord-Chancellor.] The first *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Chancellor*, who by vertue of his Office was *President* of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Thesaurer* was present.

This *Office* was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the *Chancellor* took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood:* He was *Keeper of the Great-Seal* of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horse-back, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walked bare-headed before him that bore the Badges of his Office. The first Attendant who walked next him, carried a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was called the *Purse bearer*. The second, who carried a large massy Silver Mace, finely gilded, and from thence was called *Mace-Bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The *Chancellor* had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Dyet* of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion required, could convene the Privy-Council Sometimes this *Office* was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The *Great-Seal*, whereof the *Lord-Chancellor* was *Keeper*, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatched and registered at the *Chancellary*, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old the Dues of this Office belonged to the *Chancellor*, and the *Director* of *Chancellary* was his *Clerk*, but now the *Director* is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the *Great-Seal*, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The *Director* and his *Deputies* cause to be writ and register'd all *Charters*, *Patents of Dignities*, *Gifts of Offices*, *Remissions*, *Legitimations*, *Birth-Brieves*, *Presentations*, *Commissions for Brieves*, *Retours*, *Precepts* thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the *Great-Seal*, or *Testimonial* thereof, commonly called the *Quarter-Seal*. The *Director* has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the *Chancellary*, the *Director* and his *Deputies* do observe a certain *Formula*, which they keep in Record by them, and is called *the Order of the Chancellary*.

Lord-Thesaurer.] The second *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Thesaurer*, *Comptroller*, *Collector*, and *Receiver-General*, which was an Officer of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and, as the Badge of his Office, carry'd a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was *President of the Exchequer*, though the *Chancellor* were present.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The third *Officer of State* was the *Lord Privy-Seal:* He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *President of the Privy-Council:* He has the Custody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that pass the *Great-Seal*; for the *Precept* that passes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great-Seal.* The *Privy-Seal* is also appended to *Seal-Writings* which pass no other Seals, such as *Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages,* and of several Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that pass under the *Great-Seal*, so there is also one commissionated by the King, to be *Writer* and *Clerk to the Privy-Seal*, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal. Of old, they were not registered 'till after sealing, but now they are registered before sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The Fourth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all of his Rank; that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marquis, of all Marquisses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the four *lesser Officers of State.*

Lord Register.] The Fifth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Register*, who is *Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Thesaury, Exchequer* and *Session*, and *Keeper* of all the Publick Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath Power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing *Clerks* for *Registration of Seisines* and *Admissions of Notars.* All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit, he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the *Clerks* of *Scotland* are appointed to transmit the *Registers* of their respective Courts to this *Register*, and the *Notars* their *Prothocols.* All the *Registers* are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-House*, where the *Register* keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that, upon Demand, the *Liedges* can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be register'd, or which Parties for the Security have thought fit to record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the *Liedges* for Security of their Estates.

Lord Advocate.] The Sixth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws; for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws. He is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all publick Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all capital Crimes before the Justiciary, and likewise concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the King or his Donator has Interest: But he intents no Processes of Trea-

son,

ſon, except by Warrant of Privy-Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, ſo none have been advanced thereto but Perſons of ſingular Endowments, and who are in great Eſteem. The *Lord Advocate* is ſometimes alſo an ordinary Lord of the Seſſion; and there he only pleads in the King's Cauſes: But when he is not Judge, he has Liberty to plead in all Cauſes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former Times when the Lords adviſed with cloſe Doors, the *Lord Advocate* was called to be preſent when he was not employed in the Cauſe: And he pleads covered, whereas all other Advocates plead uncovered.

The King alſo nominates an eminent Lawyer or two for his Sollicitors, who take Care of the diſpatching and tranſmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are aſſiſtant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Proceſſes, and Affairs, in Abſence of the *Advocate*.

Lord Theſaurer Depute.] The Seventh *Officer of State* was the *Lord Theſaurer Depute*, whoſe Commiſſion ran in the ſame Terms with that given to the *Theſaurer Principal*, or the Commiſſioners of *Theſaury*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Abſence of the *Theſaurer* and *Lord-Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *Preſident of the Exchequer*.

Lord Juſtice-Clerk.] The Eighth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Juſtice-Clerk*; he is the ſecond Perſon in the Juſtice-Court, being next to the *Juſtice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Juſtice-General* be none.

The Officers of the Crown, beſides thoſe of State, before the Union, *were,*

Preſident. THE *Lord Preſident of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Penſion: Under whom were *Collector-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it, and the *Director of the Rolls*.

Chamberlain.] The *Lord High-Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witneſs before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was poſſeſſed heritably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

Steward.] The *Lord High-Steward* of *Scotland*, *Seneſchallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the old Charters placed before the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal*; and it appears that he was alſo *Steward of the King's Houſhold*, and performed all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other: For ſome Ages the Prince of *Scotland* was *Seneſchallus natus Scotiæ*, born *Steward of Scotland*.

Constable.] The *Lord High-Constable* took Place as an *Officer of the Crown*, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* enjoyed it under King *David* I. and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestowed upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High-Constable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of *Constable* and *Marshal* have not risen in their Precedency with other Officers, is because of late the *Scotish* Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Use of the *Constable* or *Marshal*.

Marshal.] The Lord *Marshal* took no Place by vertue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was, because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possessed them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy-Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Constable* and *Marshal* being now the only Two *Officers of the Crown* that were Heritable in *Scotland*, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord-Marshal* was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the *Ax* was the Badge of his Office.

These Two last Officers before the Union exercised their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament-House*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *General States of Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heritable Usher,
The Crown-Bearer,
The Sceptre-Bearer,
The Purse-Bearer,
The Sword-Bearer,

} Before the King, or his Commissioner, in Time of *Parliament*.

In our first Edition of the *State* of *Great-Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scotish Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguished by the *Treaty of Union*, or subsequent Acts of the *British* Parliament, we shall take no further Notice of them.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Houſhold in Scotland.

And first of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of his Majeſty's Court, &c.

THE first *Eccleſiaſtical Officer* of the King's Houſhold, is the

Almoner;] Who takes Care of the King's Poor, to catechiſe and inſtruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on his Majeſty's Birth-day, with as many *Pence* as his Majeſty has lived Years. And on his Birth-day the *Almoner* diſtributes Money alſo among the common Poor.

Chaplains.] The *Chaplains* are named out of the Eſtabliſhed *Clergy*. They are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in *Scotland*.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord-Steward of the King's Houſhold.] The *Lord-Steward of the King's Houſhold* was the ſame Officer, who was otherwiſe called, *Lord High-Steward* of *Scotland*: His was a Heritable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldeſt Son, the Prince of *Scotland*, under whom were anciently placed the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Buttelarius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other *Officers* of that Nature.

Lord-Chamberlain.] This ſeems to be an Office of great Truſt, as appears by the *Iter Camerarij*, in the old Laws of *Scotland*, publiſhed by *Shene*, in the Book which paſſes under the Name of *Regiam Majeſtatem*. This *Officer* was to take Care that the Magiſtrates of Burghs did rightly manage and adminiſtrate their common Good. Few of late Times have enjoyed this Office, for the Duke of *Monmouth* had the laſt Commiſſion of this Nature.

Maſter of the Horſe.] This Office has been ſunk ever ſince *James* VI. tranſlated the Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller.] Is the ſame with *Treaſurer of the Houſhold* in *England*: He was an *Officer of State*, 'till the *Order of Parliament* reſtraining the Number to Eight beſides the *Chancellor*, whereof

whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the Place of the *Comptroller*.

Master of the Houshold.] This is a Place of great Dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*; and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton covered with Crimson Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thistles, adorn'd with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was called *Seneschallus Scotiæ*. And after the *Seneschally* came to the Crown, these *Officers* were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

King's Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies of England*, for he was anciently the Introductor of Ambassadors to the Kings of *Scotland*; he also attended the King or his *High-Commissioner*, and by vertue of his Office rid in the solemn Cavalcade to Parliament: 'Tis an old Office, and belongs Heritably to the Family of the *Cockburns* of *Langton*.

Herald's Office.] The first Constitution of this Office was certainly design'd to reward, with Coat-Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, such as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lion*, so called from the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great-Seal*; and there are considerable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted on Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades: He is at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on those Occasions a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot-Mantle, and suitable Horse-Ornaments at Cavalcades, and *Batroon Semée of Thistles*: He is Principal Herald of the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breast: He has Power to give, and difference Arms; he admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants* and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two solemn Head Courts in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are obliged to appear before him, and at other Times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vote; but though the *Pursuivants* sit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fiscal*, and *Officer*; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Prisons for punishing *Offenders*: He attests all *Genealogies* under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim

claim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of *Treason*, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and beſides, *Lion* and his *Brethren* enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rotheſay*, *Snadown*, *Marchmont*, *Yla*, and *Roſs*.

There are alſo Six *Purſuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwell*, *Ormond*, and *Carrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are alſo Six *Trumpets*, who are called *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Orders of the *Heralds-Office*.

Lion King at Arms is inveſted and crown'd in a moſt ſolemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, which is hereto ſubjoined, that was obſerved at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Areſkine* of *Combo*, Kt. and Bart. then *Lion* King at Arms, which was performed by King *James* VII. then Duke of *York*, as repreſenting his Brother King *Charles* II.

To *Lion*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, belongs the publiſhing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very ſolemn, ſuch as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lion*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants*, begin their Proceſſion from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Croſs, the Trumpets ſounding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngeſt always firſt, and *Lion* laſt, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary thing, only the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* go from *Lion*'s *Office*, and return in the ſame manner.

When they are come to the Croſs, the Trumpets give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lion* himſelf, in extraordinary Cauſes, and in ordinary ones the eldeſt *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the *Clerk of the Council*, who ſtands before the *Proclaimer*; and then the Trumpets ſound, and they return as they came.

After the ſame manner alſo are publiſhed the Acts of *Parliament*, and *Conventions*.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaimed, the Privy-Council, in a Body, uſher'd in by *Lion*, with the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants*, and the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Croſs, and aſſiſt at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Croſs for the Magiſtrates, and ſuch of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Croſs; nay, ſometimes the whole *Convention of Eſtates* or *Parliaments* have gone in a Body from the *Parliament-Houſe*, to grace that Solemnity.

Sometimes alſo the *Chancellor* hath proclaimed, and the *Regiſter* read, *Lion* and his Brethren ſtanding by.

Ordinarily

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God save the King.*

When War is proclaimed, it is done on the *Cross*, at the *Castle-Gate*, and *Peer* and *Shore* of *Leith.*

The Ordering and Marshalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belonged also formerly to the *Kings at Arms.*

The *Reversing* of Arms after *Sentence* of *Forfeiture*, belongs also to the *King at Arms*, and is thus performed.

When the *Sentence of Forfeiture* is pronounced against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lion*, Heralds, and Pursuivants, preceded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, till they be within the inner Bar, when the Heralds and Pursuivants stand at the End of the Table, and the Trumpeters on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *King at Arms* advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the *Chancellor* until the Sentence be read, and then, after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand *One Escutcheon* of the Arms of the fore-faulted Person (every one of the Heralds and Pursuivants holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of his Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against* A. B. *finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordering his Arms to be reversed and torn in Manner therein contained: I, his Majesty's* Lion *King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Heralds and Pursuivants, do in his Majesty's Name, and by his Authority, openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot* [at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms] *these Armorial Ensigns of the said* A. B. *and intimate the same to be cancelled, delate, and rased forth of the Books and publick Registers of Arms; and declare the said* A. B. *as being a Traitor, and disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever.* From thence they go to the Cross and do the same.

If the *Sentence* be pronounced by the Lords of the Justiciary, a like Form is used.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* do it; if he be a Peer, *Lion* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some *Escutcheons* of the Arms reversed are affixed on the Cross, with the fore-faulted Person's Name, and the Word of a *Traitor*; and if any such Person have their Arms register'd in the *Lion*'s Books, they are rased out.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature.*

THE Privy-Council of *Scotland* was ſometimes ſaid to be the Spring of the Government, ſeeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Eſtates were called by their Advice; and the Writs iſſuing under the *Great-Seal* for ſummoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members elected were returned by them: But now the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, the whole Iſland is thereby ſubjected to one Sovereignty, and repreſented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of *Scotland* was aboliſhed *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ*, in the Act of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, intitled, *An Act for the rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more compleat:* Wherein it was enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall have but one Privy-Council in or for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, to be ſworn to her Majeſty, her Heirs and Suceſſors, as Sovereigns of *Great-Britain*; and ſuch Privy-Council ſhall have the ſame Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of *England* lawfully had, uſed, and exerciſed at the Time of the Union, and none others. Which Act has alſo lodged the Powers of ſummoning and returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicature.

The College of Juſtice.] This Court, which was inſtituted by King *James* V. *Anno* 1532, is one of the moſt noble, decent, and orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon Account of its firſt Foundation, and of the latter Conſtitution made by the ſaid King *James* V. who by its newer Foundation created it a *College of Juſtice*, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court of *Parliament* of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this ſecond Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were called Lords of Council and Seſſion, which Title they ſtill carry, being at firſt no more than a *Committee* of *Parliament*, and ambulatory by Circuits; it is ſuppoſed that it it had even then a cumulative and diſtributive Juriſdiction centered in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now conſiſts of one conſtant Preſident, and fourteen other Members. The *Lord High-Chancellor* preſides here when preſent, but ſpeaks little unleſs he is bred a Lawyer:

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The King names several other extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not obliged to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but votes among the rest. The Court sits from the First of *November* to the Last of *February*; and from the First of *June* to the Last of *July*, all inclusive; and the same is ordained by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in *Scotland*, which sit at the same time, without Regard to the *Christmas Vacation*. [See the late Statutes relating to this *Vacation* at the End of this Tract.] In Time of Session they sit from Nine o'Clock to Twelve in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but *Sunday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon, to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner House*, sit on a semicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Processes resumed by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their *Clients* Causes before them. Here are six principal *Clerks*, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner House*, who alone make *Decreets*, and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeal from it to any other Court, but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form; which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner-House*, otherwise they can't vote in any case, except in particular Cases referred to one or more of the whole *Lords*; and one of the *Members* (the *President* being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer-House*, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench, where the six Under-Clerks are sitting before him, who minute likewise in their Course, as they do in the *Inner-House*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no extraordinary Case, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be discussed in the *Outer-House* for Dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, *&c.* Advocations and Suspensions in another Roll, for the *Outer-House*, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here, are either Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the *Outer-House*, and so decreeted, or else the Parties crave a Representation of one Point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the *Outer-House* the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Side Bar* the next Week; but most of the Causes of the *Outer-House*, especially of Consequence, come to the *Inner-House*, by making an *Avisandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Course by Warrant in the *Inner-House* Roll of ordinary Actions, which

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in its Courſe comes again to be called in the *Inner-Houſe* before the whole Lords; and after debating, there is either a Deciſion, or the Cauſe is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Cauſes in the *Inner-Houſe*, it is adviſed by the Lords (in ſome ſpecial Caſes, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Proſecutors) with cloſe Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *Preſident* reſumes the whole, cauſes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to ſay; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon ſerious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *Preſident* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decreets* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Proceſs*. If there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal *Clerk* ſide-ſigns the joining of every two Sheets, and the *Lord-Regiſter* ſubſcribes the laſt Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates, and *Interloquitors* of the *Outer* and *Inner-Houſe*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

Obſerve, That none may preſume to ſpeak after the Lords begin to adviſe, unleſs by them deſired, under the Pain of Impriſonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Leiges* be eaſed of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box ſtanding upon a Table in the *Waiting-Room* in the *Inner-Houſe* from Two to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put them by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the principal Clerks have alſo a Box, and Parties muſt put their Bills or Anſwers, or Informations of Cauſes to be reported, in *the Clerk of the Proceſs*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except ſuch Bills as paſs of Courſe, or relate to Acts of *Decreets* ready to be extracted. *Clerks* are not to receive or preſent reclaiming Bills againſt Interloquitors *in præſentia*, unleſs offered within ſix Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the ſame Party againſt one Interloquitor.

Note alſo, That the Lords of Seſſion are now authorized by Act of Parliament, it judges in all Cauſes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commiſſion, *viz.* the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Miniſters Stipends, Valuation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of new Churches, uniting and diſmembring Pariſhes, *&c.* and meet for that End weekly in Time of Seſſion upon *Wedneſday* at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ſit ſo long as they think fit, judging Cauſes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Dyets* of this Court are peremptory, and Cauſes are adviſed with cloſe Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Seſſion; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decreets* and Proce-

dure are moſt formal: So that the Lords by their Conſtitution are obliged to do nothing but upon the greateſt Deliberation in the World. Upon theſe *Decreets* the Parties raiſe *Horning* (*i. e. Out-Law*) and other *Diligence*, (*i. e.* iſſue out Writs of Arreſt) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or ſecuring the Debtor's Eſtate for Payment of it. In a word, the Method of doing Buſineſs in the Seſſion is more deſirable and ſafe to Parties intereſted, than the Form of Proceſs in any Court of *Europe*: For the Rolls bring in all Cauſes in their due Order, without Partiality or Reſpect of Perſons. Cauſes of the greateſt Conſequence are at firſt adviſed by the whole Lords in the *Inner-Houſe*; other Cauſes are called of courſe before an Ordinary in the *Outer-Houſe*, who decides the Controverſy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and, in caſe of Difficulty, takes ſome little Time to adviſe it himſelf, or to adviſe with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Aviſandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereanent* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interloquitor* to the Diſſatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himſelf *leſed*, may either get Redreſs by putting a *Written Repreſentation* in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cauſe at the *Side Bar*, to clear any Miſtake. And if the Ordinary do, notwithſtanding, adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Anſwer of the reſt of the Lords upon the Point; and, if refuſed by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Anſwer upon a Bill; and if that diſpleaſe, has the Benefit to reclaim againſt it once again; which is a ſufficient Security againſt the Danger of a raſh *Sentence*; as the Reſtriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiouſneſs, and the informing the Lords, by putting Papers into their Boxes, affords them Time to conſider the Caſe maturely; beſides that, it eaſeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Sollicitations, which is farther provided againſt by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promiſe upon Honour to obſerve.

This Court is ſaid to have diſtributive Juriſdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, *&c.* but for Faults competent to themſelves, too tedious to inſert here, which is only deſigned for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt* equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is ſeldom or never done; becauſe the Lords of Seſſion in Parliament, before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they ſat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters, when required. The Lords of Seſſion make their own *Collectors*, and other Servants of the *Houſe*, except the four ordinary *Macers*, who ſerve them in Time of Seſſion, and have their Commiſſions from the King, with yearly Penſions, beſides their ordinary Dues

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from Parties. The Lords appoint certain of their Number weekly, to ſit upon all Bills of *Suſpenſions*, &c. and for examining Witneſſes by Turns.

The ancient Way of *Appealing* (then called *Fulſing of Doom*) from the *Juſtice Court* to the High Court of *Parliament*, was in this Manner: The *Appellant* was obliged to proteſt, That the *Doom* given was *Evil*, *Falſe*, *Rotten*, and *Stinkande* in the *Self*, &c. and this he was to do, or *beſtier his Taes quher his Heil ſtude*, i. e. *ſtand with his Toes where his Heel ſtood.*

The Juſtice-Court.] This Court came in Place of that of the *Juſtice Eyre*, or *Juſtice General*, which was laſt in the Perſon of the Earl of *Argyle*, who tranſacted for it with King *Charles* I. and was made *Juſtice General* of all the Iſlands; which raiſing great Debates betwixt him and ſome Hereditary Sheriffs there, the Juriſdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Juſtice or Criminal Court, conſiſting of a *Juſtice General*, alterable at the King's Pleaſure; *Juſtice Clerk*, and five other *Judges*, who are Lords of the *Seſſion*. This Court commonly ſits upon *Mondays*, and ſometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary *Clerk* of this Court has his Commiſſion from the *Juſtice-Clerk*. They have four Ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomſter* (or *Judge*) appointed by the Lords of the *Seſſion*. The *Clerk* raiſes a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill paſſed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Inſtance of the *Purſuer* againſt the *Defender*, *i. e.* the Criminal, who is committed to Priſon immediately after Citation. When the *Party*, *Witneſſes*, and *Great Aſſize* (or Jury of forty-five Men) are cited, the Day of Compearance being come, fifteen of the *Greateſt Aſſize* are choſen to be the *Aſſize* upon the *Pannal* (or Priſoner at the Bar) the *Aſſize* ſits with the *Judges* to hear the *Libel* read, *Witneſſes* examined, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *verbatim* written in the Adjournal Books. The King's *Advocate* pleads for the *Purſuer*; being the King's Cauſe, and other *Advocates* for the *Pannal*. The Debates being cloſed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Caſe they deſert the *Dyet*, and aſſoil or abſolve the Party accuſed; or if *Relevant*, then the *Aſſize* or Jury of fifteen is removed into a cloſer Room, none being preſent with them, where they chooſe their own *Chancellor* and *Clerk*, and conſider the *Libel*, *Depoſitions*, and *Debates*; and bring in their *Verdict* of the *Pannal* ſealed, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*: If *Not Guilty*, the Lords abſolve; if *Guilty*, they condemn, and declare their *Sentence* of Condemnation, and command the Puniſhment to be put in Execution againſt the *Pannal*, by a *Macer*, and the Mouth of the *Doomſter*. Then the *Pannal* is carried to Priſon, till the *Sentence* be put in Execution.

This is the Form of proceeding againſt a *Commoner*; but if the *Offender* be a *Peer*, the Method of proceeding againſt him is directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno ſexto Annæ Reginæ*, En-

tituled, *An Act to make further Provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of* Scotland *to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of* Great-Britain; *and for trying Peers for Offences committed in* Scotland, *&c.* in these Words, *viz.* [*For the more effectual Trial of any Peer of* Great-Britain, *that hath committed, or shall commit any High-Treason, Petty-Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in* Scotland, *Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great-Seal of* Great-Britain, *to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting them, and such a Number of them as shall be therein mentioned,* Justices of the King, *his Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of* Scotland *as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such County by a Peer or Peers of* Great-Britain; *which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of* Oyer *and* Terminer, *of any Court of* England, *and shall be of the same Effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of* Oyer *and* Terminer *in* England, *whereby any Peer is indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of* Scotland, *to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and twelve or more of them so returned, being sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment,* &c.] All the Lords of the *Justice-Court* have Pensions.

The Exchequer.] The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* is established by an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain, Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ,* Entitled, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of* Great-Britain, *called* Scotland, pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland.* This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland,* as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland.* The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High-Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Court of *England,* or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualified to be made Ba-

rons of this Court. Their Commiſſions are *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint.*

The Court of Admiralty] Is as ancient as in moſt other Kingdoms of *Europe:* And the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland* has been uſually intruſted with Perſons of the greateſt Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very ſmall Accounts remaining: For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Uſurper *Cromwell*, after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were ſent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship (in which they, with other ancient Writings were lodged) periſhed in the Voyage; ſo that though the *Scotiſh* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, Earl of *Bothwel*, was created Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland:* He was ſucceeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwel*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Tranſactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during thoſe Years are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Couſin to King *James* VI. was created Heritable Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heritable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II. as his next Heir, who conveyed it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heritable as before, with a Reſervation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commiſſioners, till King *James* VIIth's Death. Upon which *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Reſignation of his heritable Offices into her Majeſty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, with an Exemption of the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Poſt he continued till the *Union*.

The Court of *Admiralty* in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act* 16. *Parl.* 3 *Car.* II.) declared to be a ſupreme Court, in all Cauſes competent to its own Juriſdiction; and the Lord High-Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Juſtice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh Waters and navigable Rivers, below the firſt Bridge, or within Flood-mark. So that nothing competent to his Juriſdiction can be meddled with in the firſt Inſtance, but by the Lord High-Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences paſſed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may

be brought again before his Court, but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of the Seſſion, or any other Judicatory, unleſs in Caſes not Maritime. No Suſpenſion, or other Stop to the Decreets of the Admiralty can be paſſed, except by the whole Lords *in præſentia*, in Time of Seſſion, and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation Time. And if they find that this Suſpenſion was unjuſtly procured, they may give Damages to the Perſons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Seſſion. The Admiralty Court may alſo review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are veſted by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the XIXth Article of the Union, only ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall think fit.

The Cauſes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are theſe among others: Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in Time of War; Cauſes relating to Pirates and their Abettors, Outtraders and Reſetters; fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admiral's Arreſtments and Attachments, and reſiſting his Precepts; ſeizing prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods imported or exported; puniſhing Foreſtallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fiſh and Drink; Fire-wood carried over Sea; pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Juriſdiction; determining in other Courts thereupon; procuring Paſſes and Certificates in Maritime Cauſes, other than from the Admiral; exporting beyond Sea, Traitors, Rebels, Rogues and Fugitives from Juſtice; hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when their own would have done; throwing Sand or Ballaſt into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be choaked; Ship-wrights or Boat-makers extorting upon the Subjects; taking away of Buoys, or cutting of Cables; uſing falſe Weights and Meaſures at Sea; committing Murder within the Juriſdiction of the Court; not appearing at the Muſters in Time of War, which the Admiral has Power of appointing at Pleaſure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coaſt are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Puniſhments of Offences committed within his Juriſdiction by *Mariners*, the Amercements of which fall to him; as do alſo Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks, beſides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotſon*, and *Jetſon*, and all Royal Fiſhes. In ſhort, all Maritime Cauſes are triable only before this Judge (for the Admiral never judges in Perſon) who is therefore ſtiled *Judex Supremus Curiæ Admiralitatis Scotiæ*.

Cauſes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in ſuch Caſes the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which alſo they are aſſiſted, for deciding of particular Caſes, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wiſby*, and the *Hanſe Towns*, and the later Conſtitutions of *Amſterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

Alexander

Alexander Boyne of *Logie* is Secretary to the Earl of *Weems*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are conſtituted Admirals-Depute of ſeveral Places in the Country by his Lordſhip, and are frequently changed at his Pleaſure; and generally the Magiſtrates of Sea-Coaſt Towns are appointed Deputy-Admirals within their own Precincts; and ſuch *Engliſh* Men of War as come up the *Frith*, for guarding and ſecuring the Coaſts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100*l.* *Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Abſolvitor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary anciently had, before their Salaries were aſcertained upon appropriated Funds. The Judge alſo has Fees for all Paſſes and Safe-conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Maſter of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons of Precepts and of all Extracts of Decrees, and Acts of Sentences that are paſſed in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mentioned Courts, eſpecially on the Lords of the Seſſion, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

Faculty of Advocates.] Immediately after the Inſtitution of the Seſſion, a certain Number of Perſons, of the beſt Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at firſt but ten; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be ſupplied by Advice of the Lords of Seſſion: But in Proceſs of Time, Buſineſs increaſing, the Number of *Advocates* increaſed likewiſe; ſo that now their Number is 180. Of theſe 140 conſtantly attend the Houſe; many of the reſt are Gentlemen of good Eſtates, who entered into that Body with no other View than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the firſt *Tueſday* in *January*, at which Time they chooſe their annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treaſurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their *Library*.

The *Dean*'s Office is to preſide in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occaſion, when the *Faculty* cannot be convened, he aſſumes to himſelf a certain Number of the moſt intelligent and experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Intereſts and Concerns of the Society. Though his Office is annual, yet the ſame Perſon is uſually elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treaſurer* has the Cuſtody and Management of their Stock, which ariſeth from the Dues paid by ſuch as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for ſeveral Years.

The *Clerks* are two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by Turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admiſſion into this Society, is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and ſometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots* Law. The Perſon deſiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation, or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are choſen annually, and ſworn to be faithful in their Office. They are nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into nine Parts, each taking one; and having appointed a *Dyet* for Examination, where ſeven at leaſt muſt be preſent, they all of them examine the *Candidate*; and thereafter the Queſtion being put, Qualify, Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted, by ſigning his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the *Candidates* being recommended by the *private Examinators*, the *Dean* aſſigns him a Title of the *Civil Law* for the Subject of his *Theſes*. And having obtained a *Dyet*, *i. e.* a ſet Day for his publick Trial, he diſtributes his *Theſes* among the *Advocates* eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25 (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Diſpoſal of Money, and then the ſaid *Quorum* is enlarged to 45): Three at leaſt of the 15 publick Examinators, choſen annually for that End, diſpute againſt the Candidate's *Theſes*, and afterwards the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualified, the Dean is deſired to aſſign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which End, having a Day allowed him, he appears in the Inner Seſſion-Houſe, and is allowed to ſtand in one of the *Lord's* Places covered, while he makes his Harangue; after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Uſe of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, firſt founded about the Year 1680. It was at firſt intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great Meaſure obtained by a very large Collection made of that Kind, they began to furniſh their Library with Books of all Kinds of Literature, and of late have made a conſiderable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the Hiſtory of the Iſland; and have purchaſed a curious Collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *Saxon* and *Scotiſh* Medals, which the ingenious Mr. *James Sutherland* had with great Labour collected,

together

together with ſeveral Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are depoſited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Seſſion-Houſe.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at preſent to three of their Number, who have a Deputy, that gives conſtant Attendance in the *Library* at certain Hours.

Beſides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the *Library*, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is ſupplied at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inſpect the State of the Library from Time to Time, and to give Directions for purchaſing ſuch Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the reſt of the College of Juſtice; but have, by the late Treaty of *Union*, this ſpecial Privilege, that hereafter none ſhall be named by his Majeſty or his Royal Succeſſors to be Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, but ſuch who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Seſſion for the Space of five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of ten Years, having two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the *Civil Law* before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualified for the ſaid Office. By a late Act of the ſaid *Faculty*, Mr. *William Forbes*, one of the Advocates, being authorized by the Lords of the Seſſion, is to write the Deciſions of every Seſſion during the ſucceeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Seſſion*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the ſaid Journal is to be lodged in the *Faculty*'s Library, for the Uſe of the Lawyers before another Seſſion begins.

The Court of CHANCERY.

The Court of *Chancery*, with the Proceeding therein, is ſuppoſed to be one of the *Engliſh* Cuſtoms which were brought Home by King *James* I. who lived in an eaſy and honourable Confinement there for ſome Years in the Beginning of his Reign; ſo that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the ſaid Period; yet ſome Authors affirm, that there was a *Chancery* before *James* I. but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from *England*.

Writers to the SIGNET.

There is at preſent about one Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can ſubſcribe all Writs that ordinarily paſs

the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society, appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof, and punishing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Intrant Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners, representing after what Manner they have qualified themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and craved to be tried. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fideli*, and sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of COUNTIES.

Sheriffs and Stuarts.] In every *County* or *Shire* in *Scotland*, anciently the chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Causes Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controversies arising there anent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Breves and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeoffing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors: And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Most Sheriffdoms were anciently Heritable, and many are so still. The Office was never Annual; sometimes for Life; usually, when not Heritable, only *durante bene placito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stuarties*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuarties*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle*, some Part of the Propriety of the *Great Stuart of Scotland*, who was always the King's Eldest Son, was erected into a *Stuarty* by itself. The *Stuarty* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*; and *Mac Duff*'s Estate in *Fife*, is called the *Stuarty of Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by Vertue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested

inveſted in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. Theſe anciently belonged to the Eccleſiaſticks, and were appropriated to ſuch Lands as they were poſſeſſed of in Property and Superiority: But of late many great Men have thoſe *Regalities* granted to them. But theſe Burghs of *Regalities* being no Eſtate, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Cauſes ariſing in their own Liberties.

Here are alſo Baron-Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the King, has ſuch a Court, in which leſſer Cauſes are tried, and they can fine and diſtrain; anciently they could judge Cauſes of Life and Death, but now they have loſt that Power: However, they are admitted by ſome learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commiſſaries.] Here are likewiſe Courts, called the *Commiſſariot*, anſwerable to thoſe of the *Engliſh* Dioceſan Chancellors, the higheſt of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein, before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Teſtaments; the Right of Patronage to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes of that Nature; but in almoſt all other Parts of the Kingdom there ſits but one Judge on theſe Cauſes.

The Commiſſaries in theſe Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*.

In criminal Cauſes the King's Chief-Juſtice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*; which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Juſtice-General of all *Scotland* (the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland* excepted); but now the criminal Juriſdiction of the Duke of that Name does only extend to his own Lands. In the ſaid Court the Defendant is likewiſe permitted, even in Caſe of High-Treaſon, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, *Juſtices* are ſometimes appointed by the King's Commiſſion, for deciding this or that particular Cauſe.

Juſtices of the Peace.] Theſe have been of a long ſtanding in *Scotland*, but under ſeveral Regulations; the laſt rendered the Commiſſion of the *Peace* wholly ineffectual, *viz.* That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procured by the *Great Men*, in Favour of themſelves, who had moſt of the *Sheriffs Courts* and *Regalities* in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a conſtant Dependance on them. The only Check they had upon them, were the *Parliament* and *Council*; but the Seat of theſe being transferred by the Union, the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* has reſtored the fifteen Days to the Juſtices of Peace, that the Heritable Offices may not be arbitrary and without Controul; and that the Commons may have ſome Share in the Policy and Publick Government, as they have in *South-Britain*.

Coroners.]

Coroners.] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm* II. where all Matters are said to be cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace; and they are required to have Clerks to register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors: But at present this Office is in Desuetude, except in some particular Places, where the *Coroners* present all Malefactors, and take them to and from Prison.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs,] Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of *Scotland* at several Times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in *Parliament*.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves; and in general, they have all of them within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize, exclusive of all others: They can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-Laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions also between Burgesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

The Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to one general *Court*. This Court was anciently called the *Court of four Boroughs*, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court, were *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*; but when the two last were fallen into the Hands of the *English*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this *Court* not being sufficient to answer the Necessities of the *Royal Boroughe* in general, in King *James* IIId's Time, *Ann. Dom.* 1487, all the *Boroughs* were impowered to send Commissioners to a *Yearly Convention* of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskeithing*, wherein they were to consult

conſult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the *Boroughs:* But there are no Records of theſe Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of *Boroughs* ſat at *Edinburgh*. Theſe Meetings made *Acts* for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the *Burghs* which they did concern.

By the old *Borough Laws* no Man could be ſent a Commiſſioner to Parliament, or to any *Convention* or *Meeting of Boroughs*, except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and reſiding in the *Borough* which he was to repreſent. But in 1699 the *Boroughs* made an Act to capacitate the ſame Man to be their Commiſſioner in *Parliament*, and in the *Convention of Boroughs* (which he could not regularly be before) and likewiſe to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Intereſt in any Burgh, or who might loſe or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be choſen as a Commiſſioner to repreſent it.

The Power of the *Convention of Boroughs* is very great. All Caſes of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Burgh* and *Burgh* are there determined: They can Unlaw any *Burgh*, or *Burgeſs*, that ſhall diſobey them: They determine the Elections of Magiſtrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and thoſe that are diſobedient to their Decrees: They judge Miſdemeanors of their *Conſervators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commiſſioners to viſit the *Burghs*, and to make Reports to the *Convention*, that they may determine what is proper. In 1691 there was a General Viſitation of all the *Royal Burghs* in *Scotland*, and the Commiſſioners were ordered to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their real and caſual Rents and Revenues; their Trade and Shipping, and the Conſtitution of their Priſons and publick Works; their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houſes, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commiſſion was faithfully executed, by which Means the Convention was fully appriz'd of all that concerned the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Maſters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were freighted; to Manufactures, ſuch as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, *&c.* To the Curing and Packing of Fiſh, Salmons, Herrings, *&c.* To the Importing and Exporting ſeveral Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands*, is ſubject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Camphere*. Their *Conſervator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; ſo that in Truth the whole *Staple Trade* is ſubjected to their Management. They have alſo an Agent, and two Clerks.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body into *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on Purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that Purpose, and who upon any Emergency may summon a Convention *pro re nata*.

Town-Council.] The Town-Council meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their several distinct Courts for administring Justice in different Affairs; but their Magistrates, by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens, they continue longer. But all these inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that those may at any Time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.

THE

Present State

OF

SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *of the* CLERGY, *their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues: Also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.*

Name.] FROM the Beginning of Christianity the Ministers of GOD in his Church have been call'd the *Clergy*, from the *Greek* Word Κλῆρος, a Lot, as being more peculiarly *God's Inheritance*; for so that *Greek* Word metaphorically signify'd. From thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since been taken into other Professions; for which Reason, Churchmen

in

in *Scotland* have been uſually called *Miniſters of God's Holy Word and Sacrament.*

As long as Epiſcopacy continued in *Scotland*, all the Pariſh-Prieſts received Orders from Biſhops only, who were aſſiſted by Preſbyters. Now ſince the Eſtabliſhment of *Preſbyterian* Church Government, that is not required, but inſtead of Epiſcopal Ordination, they receive Ordination by ſolemn Prayer and Impoſition of Hands from the Preſbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes ſettled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Conſtitutions of *Scotland*, had the Right of preſenting Miniſters to Livings in their Gift, to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs for Inſtitution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of *Epiſcopacy*, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in caſe of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Preſentation* was ſettled in the Heritors of the ſaid Pariſh (being *Proteſtants*) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in diſpoſing thereof, and for other Reaſons aſſigned, the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, in the 10th Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, *Enacted*, That from and after the firſt Day of *May*, 1712, it ſhall and may be lawful for her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, and for every other Perſon or Perſons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatſoever (who have not made and ſubſcribed a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to preſent a qualified Miniſter or Miniſters to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which ſhall at any Time after the ſaid firſt Day of *May* happen to be vacant; and the Preſbytery of the reſpective Bounds ſhall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Miniſter ſo preſented accordingly, any Thing in any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. *do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majeſty King* GEORGE. So help me God.

The Aſſurance.

I A. B. *do in the Sincerity of my Heart Aſſert, Acknowledge and Declare, That his Majeſty King* George *is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well* de Jure, *that is, of Right,* King, *as* de Facto, *that is, in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government: And therefore do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe*

promiſe and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majeſty's Title and Government againſt the Pretended Prince of Wales, *and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or ſecret Attempts ſhall diſturb or diſquiet his Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion or Exerciſe thereof.*

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Clergy ſince the Reformation, are as conſiderable as in any other Proteſtant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Perſons and Eſtates; for the Law has provided, that ſuch as ſhall be found guilty of Aſſaulting the Lives of Miniſters, or robbing their Houſes, or actually attempting the ſame, ſhall be puniſhed by Death, and Eſcheat of Moveables. And that this Law may be the better executed, five Hundred *Marks* Reward is allowed to the Diſcoverer, and three Hundred *Marks* to the Apprehender of the aforeſaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majeſty's Treaſury. And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manſes* (i. e. *Parſonage-Houſes*); and where they are not fitting, the *Heritors* of the Pariſh ſhall build compleat *Manſes* for them, not exceeding 1000 *l.* nor under 500 *Marks* Value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the firſt Plantation of Chriſtianity, People were ſo liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was ſo impoveriſhed by the *Romiſh* Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leaſes, and corrupt Compoſitions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. *James* VI. took ſome Care in recovering and reſtoring ſome ſmall Part of her former vaſt Revenues, this Church had been the pooreſt in the World. However, the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues are not ſo contemptible as many would render them, if one conſiders the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided againſt *Pluralities*; *and that every Pariſh-Church, and ſuch Bounds as ſhall be found to be a ſufficient and competent Pariſh, ſhall have their own Paſtor, with a ſufficient and reaſonable Stipend, according to the State and Ability of the Place; and be exempted from paying Teynds* (i. e. *Tenths*). And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Miniſter has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Faill*, and *Diviots* allow'd them (except Miniſters in *Burghs* that have no Right to *Glebes*) with Graſs for one Horſe and two Cows to be deſign'd; and if there be no Kirk-Land near the *Manſe*, or the ſame be arrable, then the *Heritors* pay the Miniſter twenty Pounds yearly for their Graſs. And when the Right of *Teynds* was ſettled upon the Lay-Patrons, Care was taken by the *Government*, that the *Teynds* ſhould be burdened with the Miniſter's Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands encreaſed. In the Proviſion made for the *Parochial Clergy* in *Scotland*, one Thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are ſcarce

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any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles* I.

CHAP. II.

Of the Scotish *Computation, Numbering, Weight, Measures, Money.*

Scotish Computation.] THE *Scots* use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the *English* in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scotish Numbering.] Vide **England.**

Weights and **Measures.]** The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounces into sixteen Drops, and their Drops into thirty-six Grains, twenty-seven of their Grains making the *English* Penny-Weight.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces *Troy*; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces *Troy* of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the *Firlot* of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Stirling* Jug, for the measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas ordered by Parliament, that these Standards be kept, two *Firlots* of *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Stirling*, and that these be the universal respective Measures. The *Applicative* Measures are the *Scotch* Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* measures 12 of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all Glasiers, Masons, and other Workmen, work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdoms; namely, those which are now established in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in Use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

Money.] The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; though it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great-Britain* have all along maintained their Commerce in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more southern. So that the Value of Money, and the Prices of Goods, were at a *Par* among the several Nations which anciently inhabited this Island. Of this we have an early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm* II. wherein a *Colpindach*,

pindach, or young *Heifer*, was valued at Thirty-pence; the very ſame Price that was ſet on an Ox in ſome of our *Saxon* Laws, which are ſuppoſed to be enacted about the ſame Time.

King *Robert* II. who began to reign *Anno* 1371, was the firſt who had Gold coined in *Scotland*, at which Time the proportional Value betwixt Gold and Silver was as one to eleven. In the Time of King *James* II. it fell under that of one to ten; and in the ſucceeding Reigns it was generally as one to ten and a half, till the Reign of King *James* VI. when it came to be as one to twelve; and in our Days 'tis as one to fifteen. Whence it appears, that the Value of Gold has been always riſing. In ancient times the Pound of Silver by Tale was in *Scotland*, as well as in *France* and *England*, a Pound Weight; and the Mark of Gold or Silver eight Ounces Troy Weight. King *Robert Bruce* firſt diminiſhed his Coin by making one Pound one Shilling out of the Pound Weight. King *James* I. made out of it 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *James* II. 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.* *James* III. 7 *l.* *James* V. 9 *l.* 12 *s.* During the Minority of Queen *Mary* the Coin came to be diminiſhed near a half, *viz.* to have 18 *l.* in the Pound Weight. And from the Coronation of King *James* VI. *Anno* 1567 to the Year 1600, it was reduced to the half of that again, *viz.* to have 36 *l.* coined out of a Pound Weight, and that is very near the Rate it ſtands at to this Day. Moſt of the Gold and Silver Coins are to be ſeen engraven in *James Anderſon*'s *Diplomata & Numiſmata Scotiæ*, with an Explanation and Tables of them in the Preface. All the current Money of that Kingdom was, by the Articles of the Union, called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *Engliſh* Standard, that ſo there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great-Britain*, there is the leſs need to be particular in ſpecifying of them: Thoſe that are curious in thoſe Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundance of Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the *Nobility* of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their *Privilege*, *Precedence*, &c. ſee the ſame in *England*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Commons of Scotland, *and therein of Knights of the Thiſtle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers*, &c.

Order of the Thiſtle. AMONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are *Knights*, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where elſe in *Europe*, by taking an Oath, and being proclaimed publickly

by the *Herald*, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the *Thistle*.

The Noble Order of Knights of the *Thistle* was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achaius*, but growing into Desuetude by Length of Time, was revived by King *James* VII. But his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Queen *Anne*. The Collar of the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto pendant on a *Blue* Rundle, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautified with Pearls: The Inscription is, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*, tho' some think it should be *Nemo me impunè lacessit*, in the present Tense, as all other Motto's are; but though the present Time makes more the Nature of the Thing, yet the Future is more Threatning, and expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge worn by the Knights of this Noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle of Gold*, crowned with an Imperial *Crown*, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of *November*, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. *Andrew*, to celebrate their Feast: During the Solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders in *Azure* Rundle, on which is embroidered St. *Andrew*'s Cross, *Argent*, environed in the Centre with a Crown, beautified with *Flower-de-Lys*, *Or*.

Bannerets.] *Knights* and *Bannerets* are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the Banneret's Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a posterior Date. King *Charles* I. did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs Male should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights Baronets, and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights Baronets.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated: This Order was designed by King *James* VI. before his Death, but was not actually founded 'till the Time of King *Charles* I. (*A. D.* 1625.) who disposed to each of these Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did constitute and ordain that Heritable

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State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Encreaſe of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights called *Equites Aurati*, all leſſer Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majeſty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heirs, their Wives and Children) and that to the Chriſtian Name of theſe Knights ſhould be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his Sons Wives ſhould enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame reſpectively, according to the uſual Phraſe in Speaking and Writing. The King promiſing that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* ſhould not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order ſuperior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allow'd to wear and carry about their Necks, in all Times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang pendant, in a *Scutcheon*, *Argent*, a *Saltire*, *Azure*, and thereon an Ineſcutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honeſtæ Gloria*. All which *Grants* are regiſtred in the Books of *Lion King of Arms* and the Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the ſelling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferred at the King's Pleaſure without Limitation of Number.

Knights *Batchelors*, *Equites Aurati*, ſucceed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen, though a *Laird* in Effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among ſuch as profeſs Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profeſs *Theology*. 2. Such as profeſs *Cannon Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philoſophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poeſy*. 8. *Hiſtory*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Muſick*. 14. *Aſtronomy*. And among theſe, ſuch as are *Doctors* precede thoſe that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, thoſe who inhabit Cities are preferr'd to ſuch as inhabit Burghs; and generally thoſe in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital* City, are preferr'd to all the reſt. And thoſe who have born *Magiſtracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And ſo far is this Precedency obſerv'd, that a younger *Alderman*, or *Bailiff*, takes not Precedency from his *Senior* becauſe he is Knighted. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all Knights in the Country; the Burgeſſes of a Town give Place to thoſe that have been Magiſtrates in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether ſuch a Knight is obliged to give Place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it is determined in the Herald's Office of *England*, that all ſuch as have been Mayors of

London, that is to ſay, Provoſts in *Scotland*, ought to take Place of all *Knights Batchelors* every where, becauſe they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take Place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they ſerve.

In Families likewiſe, the Chief of the Family takes Place of any Gentleman of the Family; and though it is generally believed that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reaſon and Diſcretion allow, that a Gentleman of three Generations ought to give Place to a Gentleman of ten, if there is not a great Diſparity between their Fortunes; and that for the ſame Reaſon, that a Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from an ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I ſhall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the ſame Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldeſt, though it is not ſo among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Huſband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for ſince ſhe is to be Sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it juſt that ſhe ſhould participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of thoſe who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the ſame Precedency with their Huſbands, together with a Communication of their *Title*; and therefore they ſay, *Madam la Chancelliere*, *Madam la Preſidente*; but it is not ſo in *Scotland*, where Offices are believed to be beſtowed on Huſbands upon a perſonal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in ſome temporary Dignities, ſuch as that of *Knights Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Huſband's Title and Precedency, though this proceeded originally rather from Courteſy than Law: For by the Heralds Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spouſals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, &c. when once the Marriage was diſſolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* alſo, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Deſcent, ſhe ſtill retains the ſame, tho' ſhe marry a Perſon of inferior Dignity; but it is obſervable, that if the

Daughter

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, ſhe loſes the Precedency due to her Birth, tho' ſhe does not loſe it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reaſon whereof is, becauſe by marrying a Nobleman ſhe receives a Feudal Dignity, which ſuppreſſes the firſt.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwiſe, ſhe ſtill retains the Privilege due to her by her Huſband, for Crimes are only perſonal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the Time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, 'till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's Women of the Bed-chamber at the Funeral, go before Counteſſes Women, without Prejudice to the Counteſſes Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls, *&c.* take Place in this Order.

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of other Dukes.
The Wives of the Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Dukes.
The Daughters of Dukes.
Counteſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Marquiſſes.
The Daughters of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Earls.
Daughters of Earls.
The Wives of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts.
The Daughters of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Barons.
The Daughters of Barons.
The Wives of Knight Bannerets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.
The Wives of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Bannerets.
The Daughters of Bannerets.
The Wives of Knight Batchelors.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Baronets.
The Daughters of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Knight Batchelors.
The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.
The Queen's Maids of Honour.
The Wives of Lairds.
The Daughters of Lairds.
The Wives of Gentlemen.
The Daughters of Gentlemen.
The Wives of Citizens.
The Wives of Burgeſſes.

Servants.] *Servants* are distinguished into a two-fold Capacity in *Scotland:* The first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in this Manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martinmas* to *Whitsuntide*, they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire, from *Whitsunday* to *Martinmas*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master: And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master, or punish him.

CHAP. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Head was called *Canmore*, and was contemporary with K. *William* I. of *England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws: The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concerned; which for that Reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, or Thirteen, or, as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men in the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *The Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David* I. put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Law Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective:

tive: Upon the Civil Law the ſolemn Judgments in Law Caſes have been collected, which are called *Practiques*, a Word of the ſame Import with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland* than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the ſame with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scotiſh Proclamations* revive obſolete Statutes, and ſo do the *Engliſh*: The *Scotiſh* Letters of *Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the ſecret Examination of married Women, in paſſing of *Fines*; and the *Jus Relictæ*, *i. e.* the *Scotiſh Terces*, and the *Engliſh Thirds* are the ſame. The *Scotiſh Wadſets* and *Reverſions*, anſwer to the *Engliſh Mortgages* and *Defeazances*; their *Pointing of Goods* after *Letters of Horning*, differs not from the *Engliſh Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remiſſion in *Scotland* free from *Aſſything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* forecloſes an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The Municipal Law conſiſts either of *Acts of Parliament*, or of the Cuſtom and Practices of the College of Juſtice, which in Caſes not otherwiſe adjudged, have the Forces of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of theſe contradicts, the Civil Law is of Force, which in Truth is the *Common Law of Scotland*.

Foreſt Laws.] Foreſt Laws were deſigned for the good Government of the King's Foreſts, Parks, Woods, and Chaſes; to prevent *Paſturing* in Foreſts by ſuch as have no Right to it, or without Licence from the Comptrollers or Keepers, who if they ſuffer it, are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattles to be eſcheated to the King; alſo to puniſh *Fellers* of the King's *Woods*, *Slayers of Deer* or *Wild Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or thoſe that ſhoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or ſlay any Deer ſtraying in Time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods eſcheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within ſix Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chaſes, and Palaces, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King, and half to the Delator (*i. e.* Informer); which Penalties the Keepers of Foreſts, and others having Right thereto by their Infeoffments, have Power to inflict upon Tranſgreſſors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inqueſt.

Regiſters.] The Law of *Scotland* is eaſy and regular, by reaſon of publick Regiſters, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Poſſeſſions of private Subjects; whereof one is General, and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Uſe of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the ſeveral *Shires*, *Stuarties* and *Regalities*; they were firſt eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in the Reign of K. *James* II. ſince which Time they are the beſt Repoſitories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are ſo full, that

Titles are much more eaſily underſtood, than can be done without them; for by this Means Men are not cheated in purchaſing and conveying Eſtates; which may appear by the following Inſtances.

No Man can have a Right to any Eſtate, but by his being *Seized* of it, and that muſt be Regiſtered within ſixty Days, otherwiſe it is of no Effect; by which means all ſecret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizing* be paſſed upon them, or if they be not entered in the Regiſter, which every one is at Liberty to ſearch, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clauſe in them for inſerting them in the publick *Regiſters*; and they being regiſtred, without any further Action, by a Charge of ſix Days the Debtor muſt make *Payment*, otherwiſe Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out; by the firſt of which the Party is under *Outlawry* and *Rebellion*, and forfeits to the King his Perſonal Eſtate; and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life Rent* of his Real Eſtate, in which the Creditor is preferred for his Intereſt, and the reſt goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is ſeized and put into Priſon, nor is his Houſe a Place of Security, but may be ſearched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *diſtrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Inſtance is, that any Creditor may ſerve a Writ on his Debtors, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Diſpoſition of his Goods or Eſtate, 'till the Creditor is ſatisfied, and all is *Null* and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if theſe Letters be returned Regiſtred within Twenty-one Days after they are ſerved, otherwiſe they are of no Force. In ſhort, all *Reverſions*, *Regreſſes*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the ſame, *Aſſignations* thereto, Diſcharges thereof, *Renunciation* of *Woodſets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Inſtruments of *Seizing* are to be regiſtred to the General Regiſtry, to be appointed by the *Clerk Regiſter* at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Regiſters for that Purpoſe, within threeſcore Days after Date of them; and *Extracts* out of the ſaid Regiſter make *Faith* in all Caſes, except in the Caſe of *Improbation*: And if any of the ſaid *Writs* ſhall not be Regiſtrate, they are Null in Prejudice of a third Party; but not againſt the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Regiſtration is annexed to the *Clerk Regiſter*'s Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after the Receipts of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary; who are alſo to deliver back the Writs, marked with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Regiſtration, for which he is to receive Twenty-ſix Shillings and Eight Pence for his *Fee*, and then they are delivered to the *Clerk Regiſter*, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town-

Clerks

Clerks are to keep a ſeveral Book for their Regiſtrations, depending only on the *Magiſtrates*, and not the *Clerk-Regiſter*. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Interdictions*, *Seaſins* and *Reverſions*, are all to be regiſtred; the firſt within 15 Days, the ſecond and third within 40 Days, and the two laſt within 60 Days, or elſe they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs paſſing the Great-Seal and Privy-Seal, muſt be regiſtred by the Writers thereto, in the Regiſters thereof, and no *Keeper* muſt append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Inſtruments are regiſtred.

[*A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament of* Great-Britain *that have made any Alteration in the Laws of* Scotland, *from the Union of the two Kingdoms*, Anno 1707.

Union of the two Kingdoms.] By 5 *A. R. cap.* 8. it was enacted, That the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhould be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great-Britain*; the ſaid Union to commence on the 1ſt of *May*, 1707.

Parliament.] That the ſaid united Kingdom ſhould be repreſented by one Parliament.

Trade.] That the Subjects of the united Kingdom ſhould have free Trade to all Places belonging to either: That the Succeſſion of the Crown be ſettled in the Proteſtant Branches of the Houſe of *Hanover*, as it ſtands limited in *England*.

Exciſes.] The united Kingdoms to be liable to the ſame Exciſe.

Land-Tax.] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ ſhall be raiſed in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland*, ſhould be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom, *Scotland*, not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Equivalent.] The Sum of 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for the Debts ſhe may be charged with on Account of this Union.

Coin.] The Coin to be the ſame as now in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Weights and **Meaſures.**] The Weights and Meaſures to be the ſame alſo as in *England*.

Trade, Cuſtoms, and **Exciſe.**] Trade, Cuſtoms and Exciſe to be regulated as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom: Other Laws to remain the ſame in *Scotland* as before.

Courts of Juſtice.] The Courts of Seſſion or College of Juſtice, the Courts of Juſticiary, and the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cauſe in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Royal

Royal Burghs.] The Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burghs to remain entire.

Sixteen Peers.] Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five Representatives of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Great-Seal.] One Great-Seal to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great-Seal used in either Kingdom. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be used in Matters of private Right.

Regalia and Records.] The Regalia and Records of *Scotland* to remain there.

Church-Government.] The Presbyterian Church Government to remain established in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain established in this Kingdom.

Peers.] The Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit in the *British* House of Lords, to be elected by the Peers of *Scotland*.

Commoners.] Of the forty-five Representatives of the Commons, Thirty to be chosen by the Shires and Stewarties, and fifteen by the Royal Burghs.

Privy-Council.] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the 1st of *May*, 1708, there shall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Justices of Peace.] A sufficient Number of Justices of Peace to be in *Scotland*, who besides the Powers such Justices now have there, shall have the same Authority as Justices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit-Courts.] Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held twice a Year.

Oaths.] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Peers.] 6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act regulating the Election of the sixteen Peers. By the same Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried, as *English* Peers are for Treason or Felony.

Exchequer.] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Annum* four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Treason.] 7 *A. cap.* 11. High Treason and Misprision of Treason to be deemed the same in *Scotland* as in *England*, and the Crown impowered to grant Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to try the same in *Scotland*.

Jurors.] Jurors at such Trials to have Estates of Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Capital Crimes.] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Trust, Wilful Fire-raising, firing Colehughs, and Assassination, to be no longer Treason in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and punished as such,

Treason

Treaſon and Judgments.] After the Deceaſe of the Pretender, and three Years after the *Hanover* Succeſſion ſhall take place, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir. —— And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with theſe Additions ſhall be delivered to the Party indicted, ten Days before the Trial.

Oaths.] 8 *A. cap.* 14. The Oaths required to be taken by all Officers, *&c.* in *Scotland.*

Circuit-Courts.] 8 *A. cap.* 15. No Perſons obliged to attend the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the ſtreſs of the portous Roll aboliſhed.

Preſentments and Indictments.] Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Preſentments made by the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewarts, Bailiffs of Regalities, *&c.*

Toleration.] 10 *A. cap.* 7. It ſhall be lawful for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to aſſemble for Divine Worſhip to be performed by Paſtors ordained by Proteſtant Biſhops without Diſturbance, except in Pariſh-Churches.

Epiſcopal Clergy licenſed.] Such Paſtors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, and the ſame to be regiſtred, paying one Shilling.

Preachers diſturbed.] One hundred Pounds Penalty for diſturbing ſuch Congregations.

Baptiſms and Marriages.] Such Paſtors may Baptize and Marry, provided the Chriſtnings be regiſtred, and Banns three Times publiſhed in the Epiſcopal Congregations.

Excommunication.] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Perſon on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicatories in *Scotland.* Miniſters to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons.] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, *&c.* reſtored to their Right of Preſentation. 10 *A. cap.* 13. The Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation, reſtored.

Linnen Manufacture.] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linnen-Cloth.

Circuit-Courts.] 10 *A. cap.* 33. The Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held but twice in the Year, *viz.* in *April* and *May.*

Elections of Members.] 12 *A. cap.* 6. No Perſon who has purchaſed an Eſtate, entitled to elect, or be elected a Member of Parliament 'till after a Year's Poſſeſſion.

Linnen Manufacture.] 12 *A.* Seſſ. 2 *cap.* 20. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacture.

Equivalent.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 27. Commiſſioners appointed to ſtate the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent.

Superiors and Vaſſals.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords and Tenants who continue loyal to King *George*.

Chriſtmas Vacation.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation.

Land-Tax.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 31. An Act for raiſing by a Land-Tax in *England*, 1,993,157 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* and in *Scotland*, 47,950 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

Attainder of the Scotiſh Lords.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 32. An Act to attaint *John* Earl of *Mar*, *William Murrey*, Eſq; called Marquis of *Tullibardine*, *James*, Earl of *Linlithgow*, and *James Drummond*, Eſq; called Lord *Drummond*.

Highlanders diſarmed.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 54. An Act for more effectually ſecuring the Peace of the Highlands.——By this Act the Highlanders were diſarmed———but the Act was not to extend to Noblemen or Commoners having the yearly Income of 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwiſe qualified to vote at Elections of Parliament-men.

Vaſſals Act obliged to perſonal Attendance.] After the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1717, the annual Value of the Services, called Perſonal Attendance, Hoſting, Hunting, Watching and Warding, ſhall be paid in Money annually, and in ſuch Services be required in Kind.

Equivalent.] 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 20. An Act for ſettling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*, to ſatisfy publick Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uſes mentioned in the Treaty of Union, and to diſcharge the Equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Diſputes concerning it: The Sum of 10,000 *l.* to be one yearly Fund, 2000 *l.* to be another yearly Fund for the Purpoſes of this Act, to continue for ever, ſubject however to Redemption.

Civil Liſt of Scotland.] The ſaid Funds to be payable out of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, the Charges of the Civil Liſt there being firſt paid.

If the Produce of the Exciſe, *&c.* ſhall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of Debts Incorporated.] The King impowered to Incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550 *l.* 9 *s.* 0 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ on whom the aboveſaid Annuities are ſettled, when of it: The ſaid Sum to be the Joint Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in Proportion to his Debt.

Fiſheries and Manufacturies.] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fiſhery and other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the ſaid Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivolents claim'd by *Scotland*.

Oaths.] 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 29. An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by Miniſters and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houſes in *Scotland*.

Highways.]

Highways.] 5 *Geo. cap.* 30. An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges and Ferries in *Scotland.*

Justices of Peace.] The Justices of Peace and Commissioners of the Supply in every County, are hereby impowered to order the Highways to be repaired in the same Manner as in *England.*

Woollen Manufacturies.] 6 *Geo. cap.* 13. An Act for regulating the Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Aberdeen Records.] 8 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act for supplying the Records burnt at *Aberdeen.*

Papists and Nonjurors to Register.] 9 *Geo. cap.* 24. An Act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors to Register their Estates in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo. cap.* 10. An Act to explain the said Act to oblige Papists to Register their Estates.

Woollen Manufacturies.] 10 *Geo. cap.* 18. An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Lords of Session.] 10 *Geo. cap.* 19. An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admission of Lords of Session in *Scotland.*

Malt Act.] 11 *Geo. cap.* 8. The Duties on Malt in *Scotland* settled at 3 *d.* the Bushel, being half the Duty paid in *England.*

Highlanders disarmed.] 11 *Geo. cap.* 26. An Act for the more effectual disarming the Highlanders.

Bail.] Enacted, that double Bail be taken in Criminal Cases.

Capital and Corporal Punishments.] No Capital or Corporal Punishment to be executed to the South of the *Frith,* within 30 Days after Sentence, nor any North of the *Frith,* within less than 40 Days after Sentence.

Lord-Lieutenants, *&c.* impower'd by this Act to summon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

Linnen Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo. cap.* 26. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Fisheries and Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 26. An Act for encouraging the Fisheries and other Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland.*

This Act recites that the annual Sum of 2000 *l.* had not then been applied to the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufacturies in *Scotland,* as former Acts required:

And grants that her Majesty be impowered to settle a Plan for the Improvement of the said Fisheries and Manufacturies, and to appoint Trustees for putting the same in Execution.

Naval Stores.] 2 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits from *Scotland.*

Corporal Punishments.] 3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland* to adjourn the said Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sen-

tences, importing Corporal Punishments in that Kingdom.

Christmas Vacation.] The Judges of the Court of Session are hereby impowered to adjourn their Sessions between the 15th of *December* and the 15th of *January*, for any Space of Time not exceeding ten Days; so that they may still have a Yule Vacance, or *Christmas* Vacation, if their Judges see fit.

Corporal Punishments.] Further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Punishment, less than Death or Dismembring, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Frith*, within eight Days after it is pronounced; and to the Northward of the *Frith*, within ten Days after it is pronounced.

Judges may respite Execution.] And the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for thirty Days, to the end Application may be made for Relief against any hard or unjust Sentence.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] THE Diet of the *Scots* is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better, or have greater Varities of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds; and of their Wines, the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and common People, are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh* as Men of the same Rank are in *England:* Milk-meats and Oatmeal several Ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several Manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People (for *Roast-meat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy-days*) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks yearly*, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Persons wear Broidery, Pearls or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of King *James* II. no Women are allowed to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Muffel'd*, under Pain of

of the Eſcheat of the *Coutchy*. The ſolemn Apparel, or Manner of Arrayments for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magiſtrates* of *Burghs*, Lords of Seſſion, and other inferior *Judges*, were appointed by the King. And all *Kirk-men* (*i. e.* Miniſters) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade*, in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with *Gold* and *Silver* Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold-Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five hundred Marks of Fine, toties quoties*: Which has been carefully obſerved, and at preſent nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff by Men of the beſt Quality of this Country, except Military Officers, that are privileged in Time of *Service* to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of *Service*, 'till they have worn them out. The meaner Sort in the *Lowlands* are habited like the *Engliſh*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Highlanders*, who are conſtant in their Cloathing in *Plaids*, which are only one Piece of 7 or 8 Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee, excepting the Right Arm, which they manage ſo artificially, as to ſupply the Defect of *Drawers* and *Breeches*; they cover their Heads with *Thrum* Caps, Blue, Grey, or ſad Colour, as the Buyer pleaſes.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horſe-racing, Fiſhing, Fowling, Courſing, Bowling, and ſuch Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants, the Sports called *Foot-Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the uſual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were ſo addicted, that there was no leſs than three Acts of Parliament in ſo many ſeveral Reigns to diſcharge the Uſe of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wiſdom of the State Enacted, That *Wheaping Shawing* ſhould ſucceed in the ſtead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and ſo likewiſe in the Boroughs; all Men being ſufficiently Harnaſſed and Armed, and *Buts* (or, as they call them, *Bow-Marks*) ſet up for Shooting in every Pariſh, with the Uſe of Guns and Fire-Arms; that ſo the King's *Lieges* might be ready and fit for War upon eight Days Warning. This was deſigned to inſtruct the Standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateline ſs, Grandeur, and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in *Scotland* by their preſent Ruins, we muſt needs conclude that they were Magnificent Structures. Moſt of the *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* were, and thoſe that remain are, of Free-ſtone, with which this Country abounds; and ſo were the *Abbies*, *Convents*, and *Monaſteries*, which the Rabble, in the Beginning of the *Reformation*, razed from the very Foundation, and converted the Stones and other uſeful Materials to the building of Houſes and Cities,

which

which in many Places are covered with Slate. The Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are alſo built with Free-ſtone, and well-furniſhed, agreeable to their Qualities.

CHAP. VII.

Of Puniſhments in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, *High-Treaſon* is the firſt: And for the Puniſhment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno ſeptimo* ANNÆ *Reginæ*, entituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which ſtatutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings in the Trial of ſuch Criminals. Now, *High-Treaſon* conſiſts in Conſpiring, Plotting, Contriving and Intending the Death and Deſtruction of the *King* or *Queen*, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Reſtraint upon their Perſons; or to Deprive, Depoſe, or to Suſpend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this, or any other his Majeſty's Dominions; or to Suſpend him from the Exerciſe of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms againſt him, or any Commiſſionate by him; or to entice Strangers, or others, to invade any of his Dominions; and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and adviſed Speaking, expreſs or declare ſuch other Treaſonable Intentions: And the Offenders are puniſhed as Traitors, with Death, Loſs of Honour to their Poſterities, and their whole Eſtates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the ſame Manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But *Noblemen* are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Ax* as in *England*, or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Inſtrument called a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot Square, very ſharp at the lower Part, and loaded above with ſuch a Weight of Lead that is ſcarce to be lifted. At the Time of *Execution* it is pulled up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Mouldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to ſlide in: About four Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Priſoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar ſo faſtened as to keep him from ſtirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let looſe, and in a Moment ſeparates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the firſt Inventor of this Machine was the firſt that ſuffered by it.

Bringing in of any Kind of Poiſon into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any Manner of Uſe, is alſo *Treaſon*; and ſo is declining the King's Authority,

or

or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the *States* in *Parliament:* Accuſing another calumniouſly of *Treaſon*, is *Treaſon*; and if the Perſon accuſed be acquit, the *Accuſer* muſt ſuffer as a *Traitor*. *Murder* and *Slaughter* of a Perſon under the Truſt, Credit, Aſſurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is alſo *Treaſon*, and puniſhable as ſuch. [Theſe Offences are not Treaſon at this Day, as appears by an Act made ſince the Union.]

Robbers upon the *High-way*, *Breakers* of *Houſes*, *Reſetters* of *Thieves*, or *Intercommuners* with them to that Effect, and Prayers of *Black Mail*, are guilty of *Felony*, and puniſhable with Confiſcation of Goods and Death: But *Stealers of Wood*, *Breakers of Hedges*, *Dykes*, *Fences*, and *Stealers of Fruit*, *Honey*, or *Fiſh* out of *Ponds* or *Lochs*, are puniſhed with Pains *Pecunial*, not exceeding *Forty Pounds Scots*. And if Children under Age commit any of theſe Things, their Fathers or Maſters are to pay 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or one Mark *Scots*, for every ſingle Offence; or elſe deliver them to the Judge to be whipped. But ſuch as ſell the Goods of *Thieves of Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Lowlands* themſelves, are puniſhed with Baniſhment and Eſcheat of Moveables, Half to the King, and the other Half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Inſtruments, *Falſe-Witneſſes*, or Men guilty of *Subornation*, and their Accomplices, are puniſhed by piercing their *Tongues*, *Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels*, and *Infamy:* And further at the Judge's Diſcretion.

But it is to be obſerved, although the *Lords of Seſſion* puniſh theſe Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Juſtices puniſh them with Death.

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Intereſt and Profit for the *Loan of Money*, than at the Rate of *Ten Pounds*, *or Five Bols Victual per Cent.* for the Year, in caſe that be the preſent legal Intereſt, forfeit the Principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Uſury, if he reveals it, is diſcharged of the Debt; and if another reveal it, he has a Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the ſaid Uſury, ſhall uſe the Principal.

Foreſtallers of Markets, or *Regraters*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it is preſented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are puniſhed by Impriſonment, and a Fine of *Forty Pounds Scots* for the firſt Fault; for the ſecond, an *Hundred Marks*; and for the third, Loſs of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint, are diligently to enquire, if the *Deed* was done on *Forethought*, *Felony*, or through *Chaud Mella*, *i. e.* upon a *Rencounter in a Paſſion*; if upon the former, the *Treſpaſſer* is incontinently impriſoned, and his *Life* and *Goods* at the King's Will; but if the Fact is found to be done thro' *Chaud Mella*, upon Trial he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Persons convicted for *Lese Majestie*, or *Treasons* of any Kind, are punished by the King's seizing all Lands holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confession extorted from suspected Criminals in *Scotland*, is by an Instrument called the *Boot*, made of 4 Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tight on all Sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the Thumb, which they call the *Thumbkins*, for less suspected Offences. [Torture is abolished since the Union, by an Act of Parliament.]

CHAP. VIII.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland, *for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary.*

THE late Queen's Majesty understanding the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, *for raising a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within* Scotland, *especially in the* Highlands, Islands, *and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance do mostly abound*; did, first, by her *Royal Proclamation*, dated *August* 18, 1709, approve and recommend the aforesaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her *Letters Patent for incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this Pious Design into a Body Politick, by the Name of* The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge; granting them *full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious Books*; *and also to teach* Writing, Arithmetick, *and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the* Highlands, Islands, *and remote Corners of* Scotland; appointing them a general Meeting Quarterly at *Edinburgh*, in the Town-Hall, the first *Thursday* of *January*, *March*, *June*, and *November*, Yearly, and oftner when and where the *Society* shall think meet: Nine of their *Number* to be a *Quorum*, with Power, by Plurality of Voices, to elect a *President*, a *Treasurer*, a *Secretary* or *Clerk*, and other Officers; all which are obliged to take an Oath *de fideli Administratione Officij*; with several other Rights, Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this *Good Design*.

These *Letters Patent* bear Date the 25th of *May*, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*,

it

t muſt be obſerved, that they paſſed an *Act* to encourage the Deſign of *Charity-Schools* in *April* this very Year 1709, and *Subſcriptions* were then begun to be made: And there appeared a good Proſpect of Succeſs; for by the *Patent* which they now have received, the Deſign was really begun, and 2000 *l. Sterling* was ſubſcribed to it: And the Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, to her great Honour, ſettled ſome of theſe *Schools* in the Iſle of *Arran*. For altho' every Pariſh in *Scotland* is obliged to maintain one *School-Maſter*, yet it is but in ſome Places that the *School-Maſters* are obliged to teach the *Poor gratis*. So that notwithſtanding that Legal Proviſion, *Charity-Schools* are found to be highly neceſſary in *Scotland*, as well as in *England* and Foreign Countries. Two noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, *viz.* that to *CARLAVROCK*, near *DUMFRIES* in *Dumfrieſſhire*, a private Gentleman gave laſt Year 1000 *l.* towards erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the ſame being much infeſted with *Papiſts*. And *James Fraſer*, Eſq; has lately done the ſame. The *General Aſſembly* having intereſted themſelves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publiſhing their *Act and Recommendation for furthering the Deſign of Propagating Knowledge*, an *Inſtrument* for a *Subſcription* has been drawn up, and *Printed Copies* thereof ſent to all the *Preſbyteries*, to the End that the Miniſters may propoſe this good Work to thoſe within their Bounds, and deal with piouſly diſpoſed Perſons, for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subſcriptions*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of SCHOOLS, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools.] IN every Pariſh there is a *School* ſet up by Act of Parliament, as hath been already mentioned, whoſe *Maſter* has a Salary from the Publick, and the Scholars allow them ſome ſmall Matter Quarterly. In *Country Schools* they teach *Writing* and *Arithmetick*, and Reading *Engliſh*, and in ſome *Latin*. In the Royal Burghs they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries; beſides that each Scholar gives 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and in theſe Schools they teach nothing elſe, having *Engliſh* and *Writing-Schools* beſides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In Country Pariſhes the School-maſter is uſually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Seſſion-Clerk*, which brings him in ſome Advantage; for he receives 1 *s.* and ſometimes 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for aſking of *Banns of Marriage*; 6 *d.* for *Regiſtring* a Child that is *Chriſtned*; and 3 *d.* for a *Certificate* for any Perſon that removes out of the Pariſh. All

School-Masters are obliged to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, to subscribe the *Confession of Faith*, and must submit to a Trial from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of *Ministers* in the Kirk of *Scotland*, it was ordained by the *General Assembly* sitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645, That a Number of pious Youths, of good Expectations and approved Abilities, should be chosen, and sent *Bursars*, or *Exhibitioners*, to the *Universities*, by the several *Presbyteries* of *Scotland*, every *Presbytery* consisting of 12 Kirks, being required to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*; and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to join with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the *Overplus* of the Number to be ordered and disposed by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allowed for their Maintenance 100 *l. Scots per Annum* at least, which is to be taken out of the Kirk *Penalties*; and the said Maintenance to be collected by the *Moderator* of every *Presbytery*, by equal divided Portions; the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod, and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The Time of the *Bursars* Continuance at the *University* is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All *Bursars* of *Theology* are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the Universities where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away, and given to others.

Besides *Bursars* from *Presbyteries*, there are also others maintained by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Ministers and others who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King *William* III. diverse Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Bishops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King *James* VI. whence it took the Name of the King's School: It has a Master, four Ushers, a Writing-Master and a *Janitor*; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing-Master, whose Benefit is casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by the Authority of the Town-Council, *Anno* 658, principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classick Authors.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] EDinburgh is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far ſurpaſſeth all other Cities of *North-Britain* in the Statelineſs of its *Churches*, the Beauty and Neatneſs of its *publick* and *private Buildings*, the Largeneſs of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houſes are parted into diverſe Tenements, and they very often have as many *Landlords* as *Stories*, having no Dependance upon one another, ſaving that they are built upon one and the ſame Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the moſt ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*; and by their *Saxon* Anceſtors, *Edinburgh*; all which ſignify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were thoſe whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as ſome learned Men think, was miſtaken for *Scottodeni*; the two firſt Letters *Sc.* being through Haſte of the Copiers omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Caſtrum alatum*, the *winged Caſtle*, not from the *Greek* Way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for, beſides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands, which ſomething reſembles *Wings*, as may be eaſily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-Eaſt by the Sea-ſide; for then thoſe Rocks appear like Wings ſtretched forth, and the Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This ſeems to be the true Reaſon of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City ſtands, hath upon the North-ſide a ſtanding Pool, commonly called the *North-Loch*; upon the South-ſide there was formerly another ſtanding Pool, called the *South-Loch*, as appears by ſome Leaſes of Houſes in *St. Ninian's-Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annexed. Theſe two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon thoſe two Sides, as the *North-Loch* does at preſent on the North; but the *South-Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two ſeveral Ranges of Houſes, between which is a Street called the *Cow-gate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great Part of the City ſtands upon an Aſcent; and it is very probable, that the Caſtle was the Cauſe of building the City; for firſt the Neighbours having built a few Houſes near the Caſtle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Inſults of their Enemies.

This City is incloſed with ſomething, which ſeems to have been an old *Roman* Wall on every Side except the *North*, where it is ſecured by the *Loch*. It has ſix Gates, two to the *Eaſt*, two

to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the East is called the *Cow-Gate*, from which there's an Entry into the *Nether-street*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cow-gate-street*. The *Eastermost* of the Gates to the *South* is called the *Potter-Row-Port*, from the Suburbs called the *Potter-Row*: The *Westermost* of these is called the *Society-Port*, properly the *Brewers-Port*. In that Place is a great square Court, with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West-Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North-Gate*, which was last made, at the lower End of the *North-Loch*, is two-fold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb, called the *Mutters-Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *High-Street*, is one of the broadest Streets in *Europe*; from it run many Lanes or Winds, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower-Street* has also many Winds running to the South.

In the very Middle of the City is a Cathedral Church, called St. *Giles*'s; so large, that it is divided into three Places for preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It is built of hewn Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this Cathedral Church, there are in the City,

The South Church, called the *Grey-Friars* Church, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying-Place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church, and among which, that of Sir *George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mausolæum*.

There is also a Church of square hewn Stone with a Tower, built *Anno* 1641, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* was built by *Mary* of *Guelders*, King *James* IId's Queen, where also she lies interred.

The Lady *Yster*'s Church was built by the Lady *Yster*, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, St. *Mary Magdalen*'s in the *Cow-Gate*, and St. *Mary*'s in *Nedries-Wind*.

There is another Chapel of the same Name at the Foot of the *Canon-Gate*; as likewise several Meeting-Houses lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within

Within theſe 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the Middle of the *Canon-Gate*, on the North-ſide, and a conſiderable Piece of Ground incloſed for a Church-yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Tho. Moodie* of *Sachton-Hall* for that Purpoſe.

Near the *Cathedral Church* is the *Parliament-Houſe*, where the Eſtates of the Kingdom formerly ſat. It ſtands in a great Court, wherein is a handſome Figure of King *Charles* II. on Horſeback: The Court is a-bounded on the *North* by the Church itſelf: The *Weſt-ſide* is incloſed by the *Council-Houſe*, where the *Town-Council* aſſembles: The *South* is bounded by the *Seſſion-Houſe*, where the Judges and Lords of Seſſion ſit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer-Chambers*. The reſt of the South and Eaſt-ſide of this Court is incloſed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very ſtately Buildings.

About 40 Years ago, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vaſt Expence, brought one of the beſt Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above three Miles diſtant from it; and have erected very ſtately Fountains in the Middle of the *High-Street*, to ſerve the Town with Water.

Bank of Scotland.] At the Foot of a Cloſe, on the *North* Side of the Land-Market, is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Buſineſs and Deſign is to make Payments, and lend Money at an eaſy Intereſt. The Office is managed by a Governour, a Deputy-Governour, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed *The Court of Directors*. The ordinary Directors are ſubdivided into 4 Claſſes or Sub-Committees, who attend by Turns Weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Balloting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1. A *Treaſurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2. A *Secretary*. 3. An *Accomptant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the firſt Court of *General Directors* is holden the firſt *Thurſday* in *April*.

Air.] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each Side of it, from North to South, and which ſend up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-Street*, and the Nearneſs of the two Hills, called *Neil's Craigs*, on the North, *Sariſbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholeſomneſs of it; inſomuch, that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily encreaſed by bringing in the Water above-mentioned, which, as it has been ordered by a wiſe Act of Council, cleanſes the City from Naſtineſs. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Nether-bow* to the *Abby*,

called the *Canon-Gate*, has the Preeminence; it is adorned with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the Abby of *Holy-Rood-House*, founded by King *David* I. for the Monks of the Order of St. *Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotish* Kings and Queens are interred.

On the North-side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physick-Garden*, of which the ingenious and learned *Botanist* Mr. *James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder Sir *Andrew Balfour*; and who, by his indefatigable Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that it was in 30 Years Time one of the best stocked Gardens in *Europe*.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of Old, the City is now stretched forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Canon-Gate*, and the King's Palace, is in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

Frith, Firth, or Fozth.] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the Doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands; and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea-Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Ptolemy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; the *English*, *Edinborough Frith*.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament-House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle, called by the *Scots* the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings were said to have been taught here the Use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is, upon the South, West and North, inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a designed Outwork, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finished. In the Castle also is a Royal Palace, built of square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, though it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings: Its Parts and Specifick Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorned with Twenty-two large precious Stones, *viz.* Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeraulds, Rubies, and Hyacinths,

cinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamellings: And betwixt each of theſe Collets of Stones, are interpoſed great *Oriental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. 2. Above the great Circle there is another ſmall one formed with Twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. 3. The upper Circle is relative, or heightned with ten Croſſes Florée, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Croſs, ten, one and one: But ſome of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extent upon the upper Part of the Crown, beſides what are in the under Circle, and in the Croſs Patée, are Fifty-one; and theſe Croſſes Florée are interchanged with other ten high *Fleurs de Lys*, alternative with the aforeſaid great Pearls below, which top the Points of the ſecond ſmall Circle. *Note*, This is ſaid to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* ſince the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specifick Form of this Crown differing from other imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Croſſes Florée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*, and that of *England* with Croſſes Patée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, ſince King *James* VI. went to *England*, has been ignorantly repreſented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradeſmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Croſſes Patée; whereas there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all Croſſes Florée, ſuch as we ſee in our old Coins, and thoſe which top our old Churches. Theſe Crowns were not anciently arched or cloſe. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is ſaid to be the firſt in *France* who took a cloſe Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495, being deſigned *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward* the Fifth of *England*, in the Year 1483, carried a cloſe Crown, as is obſerved by *Selden*: And the *Scotch* Crown is arched thus: 4. From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with Enamelled Figures, which meet and cloſe at the Top, ſurmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Celeſtial Globe, Enamelled Blue Semée, Or, powdered with Stars, Croſſed and Enamelled with a large Croſs Patée, adorned in the Extremities with a great Pearl; (ſuch a Croſs tops the Church of *Holy-Rood-Houſe*) and cantoned with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Croſs Patée, there is a ſquare Amethyſt, which points the Fore-part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other Side, is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Palar Part of the Croſs, are theſe Characters, *J. R.* 5. By which it ſeems that King *James* V. was the firſt that cloſed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a Mond or Croſs Patée. But it is evident, *Primo*, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James* III. and IV. have a cloſe Crown; and it is no leſs clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making

of

of the Crown; becauſe, *Primo*, they are tacked by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2. The Workmanſhip of the Arch is not ſo good, and there is a ſmall Diſtinction in Fineneſs betwixt the firſt and laſt; the latter being of ſuperfine Gold, and the other not ſo exactly to that Standard; Trial thereof has been made. 3. The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year 1685, it got a Cape of Crimſon Velvet, adorned as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon the loweſt Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight ſmall Holes, diſpoſed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or tied Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-ſeven Inches about; and in Height, from under the Circle to the Top of the Croſs Patée, ſix Inches and a half: It always ſtands on a ſquare Cuſhion of Crimſon Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Taſſals of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The *Sceptre:* The Stalk or Stem of the *Sceptre* being Silver double over Gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form, with three Buttons or Knots anſwering thereto: Betwixt the firſt Button and the ſecond is the Handle, of *Hexagon* Form, furling in the Middle, and plain: Betwixt the ſecond Button and the third there are three Sides engraven; on that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk, is the Letter *J*; upon the ſecond Side, under St. *James*, is the Letter *R*; and on the third, under St. *Andrew*, is the Figure 5. The Side betwixt *J* and *R*, is engraven with fourteen *Fleurs de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and the Letter *J*, are ten Thiſtles continued from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Meduſa*'s Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves emboſſed; upon the *Abacus* whereof ariſes round the prolonged Stem, ſurrounded with three Statues. Firſt, that of the Bleſſed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, and in her left Hand a Mond enſigned with a Croſs. Next to her, on her Right Hand, ſtands the Statue of St. *Andrew* in an Apoſtolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scot*'s Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Croſs, or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in his Left, elevate, a Book open, on the Bleſſed Virgin's Left Hand. On St. *Andrew*'s Right Hand ſtands another Statue, ſeeming to repreſent St. *James*, with the like Apoſtolical Garment, and a hanging Neck ſuperadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum:* In his Right Hand, half elevate,

vate, a Book open; and in his Left, a Paſtoral Staff, the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the Virgin, which is little leſs, the finiſhing of a *Gothick* Niche. Betwixt each Statue ariſes in a Rullion, in Form of a Dolphin, very diſtinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward; and the Turning of their Tails ending in a Roſe or Cinque-Foil outward. Above theſe Rullions and Statues ſtands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chryſtal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is ſurmounted with ſix Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe topped with an *Oriental* Pearl, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Scepter in Length is Thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over gilt, in length ſixteen Inches: The Pommel is round, and ſomewhat flat on the two Sides; on the Middle of each there is of Emboſſed Work a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two enamelled Plates, which are broke off. The Traverſe or Croſs of the Sword being of Silver over gilt, is in Length ſeventeen Inches and a Half: Its Form is like two Dolphins, the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns: The Shell is hanging downward; the Point of the Sword formed like an Eſcalop flouriſhed, or rather like a great Oak Leaf. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold theſe Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimſon Velvet, covered with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver over gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Characters, *Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, oppoſite to the Neck, is a large ſquare Plate of Silver enamelled, *Purple*, into a Cartouch, *Azure*, an Oak-tree eradicated and fructed, *Or*. And above the Cartouch the Papal Enſign, *viz.* Two Keys in Saltire Adoſce, their Bowls formed like Roſes, or Cinquefoils, tied with Trappings and Taſſels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environed with three Crowns, with two Labels turned up, adorned with Croſſes. Pope *Julius* II. who gave this Sword to King *James* IV. had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fructed; which is the Reaſon the Sword is adorned with ſuch Figures, a Hill, and a Star; which Figures I find not on any Part of the Sword; if they have been on the two enamelled Plates, which are loſt off from the Pommel, I know not: But it is certain this Pope had ſuch Figures, as appears by theſe Verſes made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the ſame are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us theſe Lines found in the Monaſtery.

Quercus,

Quercus, Mons, ſtella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps
Hiſque tribus trinum ſtat Diadema tuum.
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons teget à vento, Stellaque monſtrat iter.

This Account was copied from the Principal Inventory.

This Caſtle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a moſt pleaſant Proſpect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it is ſaluted by ſuch Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road; and perhaps the *Romans* could not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governours of this Fortreſs, ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queenſbury*, and *Gordon*. After the Acceſſion of K. *William* and Q. *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, which Government was continued to him by her late Majeſty.

The *Royal Palace*, which ſtands where *Holy-Rood* Abby formerly ſtood, has its Name from thence: It has four Courts; the outer Court, which is as big as all the reſt, has four principal Entries, beſides ſeveral Inlets into the adjacent Gardens, three of which are on the *Weſt*, and the other on the *Eaſt-Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which toward the *North* were erected by King *James* V. and the reſt by King *Charles* II. The Fabrick of the inner Court is very ſtately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From theſe Piazzas there are Paſſages to the ſeveral Appartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent: But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus* II. downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South-Side* lies the King's Park, which is ſtored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is alſo an admirable Fountain, which, through Conduits, ſerves the whole Houſe.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The *Eccleſiaſtical* Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Preſbyterian* Diſcipline, as has been already diſcourſed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They aſſemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are abſent, and if, without lawful Cauſe, upon Proof, are puniſhable as Prophaners of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, not ſo much as Walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any *Ceremony* of *Words*, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that pleaſe to go; of which they

have Notice by the ringing of a Hand-bell through the Street by the Crier, who ſays, *All Brethren and Siſters, I let you to wot, that there is a Brother——or Siſter————departed at the Pleaſure of Almighty God*, &c. and then gives Notice when he or ſhe is to be interred. This is all the Invitation. And when the dead Corpſe is ſilently laid in the Grave, the *Funeral Rites* are ended, and the Company retire every one to their ſeveral Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the ſame with that of moſt of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefeſt, though in moſt *Burghs* there are ſome Variation from the Government of the reſt. The Magiſtrates and Council of the *good Town of* Edinburgh, as it is peculiarly called, are a *Provoſt*, four *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treaſurer*, ſix *Deacons of Crafts*, and two *Craftſmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be preſent with them, except in extraordinary Caſes, in which the fourteen Deacons of Crafts may be convened. Some of theſe extraordinary Caſes are Elections of Magiſtrates, who are all annual, and uſually choſen about *Michaelmas*, ſetting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and diſpoſing of the common Stock above ſuch a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very conſiderable; but what they anciently were, is not diſtinctly known, moſt of the ancient *Charters* of that City being loſt through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at leaſt as extenſive as the Privileges and Rights of any other Royal Burgh in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that aſſiſted the Chamberlain in the falſing of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, King *David* III. in the Parliament of *Perth*, 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*, in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James* the IId's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtained a *Charter*, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Riſe to the Convention of the Burghs, ſhould always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been uſually held ſince.

The Magiſtracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Juriſdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inchbucklinbrae* Eaſt, to *Cramond-Water* Weſt, and as far to the South as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provoſt* is principal *Sheriff*, the Bailiffs are jointly and ſeverally his Deputies. All Eſcheats of Perſons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as alſo the Eſcheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as alſo the Eſcheats of their own Inhabitants, convict of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Juſtices of the Peace, and Coroners alſo within their own Bounds,

Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord *Provost* of *Edinburgh*, as he is always stiled, calls the *Convention* of *Burghs* by his own *Missives:* And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the Burgh, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of gathering and regulating the *Militia* of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction: And as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for the Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord Provost and the Council of the City.

When K. *Henry* VI. of *England* was in Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward* IV's Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertained; in Consideration whereof, he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, impowering the Merchants of that City to trade and traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be obliged to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles* II. erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them, by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders. They have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a *Library*.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society of Fellows, who upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after, elect seven Counsellors, who choose the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the Licence of the College, and

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to fine them in five Pounds *Sterling*. They are alſo impowered to viſit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themſelves; with ſeveral other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scotiſh* Court of Honour, is *Lion King at Arms*, who has ſix Heralds, ſix Purſuivants, and a great Number of Meſſengers at Arms under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*, and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaint; and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their Cautioners. *Lion* and his Brethren the Heralds have Power to viſit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to diſtinguiſh them with Differences, and to regiſter them in their Books, as alſo to inhibit ſuch as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Eſcheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and 100 *l. Scots* to *Lion* and his Brethren, or of Impriſonment during *Lion*'s Pleaſure. And, by Advice of the Lords of the Seſſion, all Magiſtrates, as required, ſhall concur with *Lion* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed againſt them *ſimpliciter*. *Lion* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen, is to have 20 *Marks*, of Knights and Barons 10 *Marks*, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 *Marks*. *Lion* and his Brethren are alſo the Judges of the Malverſation of Meſſengers, whoſe Buſineſs is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Perſonal. The laſt Step of Perſonal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to ſeize the Debtor's Perſon: In the Execution whereof, he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Meſſengers at Arms*, from the Impreſs of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Braſs or Silver fixed upon the Meſſenger's Breaſt, to diſcover his Warrant and Authority when he diſcharges the Duty of his Office: And the reſiſting him therein, is a Crime, in the Law of *Scotland*, called *Deforcement*.

Hoſpitals.

Heriot's Hoſpital.] *Heriot*'s *Hoſpital* is a publick School, founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James* VI. deſcended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had loſt two Sons by Shipwreck going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Iſſue, *Feb.* 15, 1624, left in Legacy to this Hoſpital, *Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds Scots* Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and inſtructed in *Arts* and *Sciences* 'till they were of mature Age, and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Execu-

tors. It is properly a Nursery for *Boys*, in which the Citizens Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour; who, according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the *Boys* prove *Scholars*, they are sent to the *College*, and have an *Exhibition of 7 l. Sterling per Annum*; and if put to Trades, have 11 *l. Sterling* to bind them *Apprentices*, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning, 'till they are fitted for the publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the *Founder* is erected upon the *Inner Frontispiece*. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorned with large Walks and delightful Greens.

St. Thomas's.] Near the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is St. *Thomas*'s Hospital, in which the poorer Sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintained, and have their own proper Chaplain.

There was a *Maiden-Hospital*, founded and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by some of the *Merchant Company*, who were much encouraged thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Druggist in *Edinburgh*; who not only purchased convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the *Hospital*, but also left them a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanced by *Mortification* and *Donations* from other Persons, both in Town and Country; and out of a virtuous Emulation, the Tradesmen or Artificers of *Edinburgh* have instantly founded and endowed another *Maiden-Hospital*.

House of Correction.

Over-against the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is the *House of Correction*, commonly called *Paul*'s *Work*, in which there are diverse Manufactories of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where dissolute Persons are forced to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Basse.

The *Basse* is a little Island within the *Forth*, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it, as represented in *Slezer*'s *Theatrum Scotiæ*, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. Upon the Top of this Island is a Spring, which furnishes the Garrison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. 'Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of *May* and *June*, the Surface of it being almost covered with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different Sorts, are the

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Soland Geese and *Kettie Waike*. There is only one Island more in the *West* of *Scotland*, called *Ailsey*, where these *Geese* do breed; and from these two Places the Country is furnished with them during the Months of *July* and *August*. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles* II. it was bought of them, and annexed to the Crown.

This Garrison is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers; whose Pay is as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Ensign's *per Diem*, is	00	4	0
The Serjeant,	00	2	0
The Corporal,	00	1	4

The Soldiers are taken out of his Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of 2 *d. Sterling* to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 *d. per diem*.

The Town Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by Two *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each 4 *s. Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland*: The Three chiefest of which, are *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are

Island Donnand Castle, standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the West-side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

Inverness Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heritable Keeper of it, and there is a Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstafage* on the West-Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heritable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to his Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Dwart*, possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the West-Coast over-against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It is capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Houses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bresta-Sound* in *Schetland*.

Universities of Scotland.

The *Universities* in *Scotland* are Four; *St. Andrew's*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*. In describing these *Universities*, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every *University* by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the *University* of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the *English* Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of St. Andrew's,

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlow*, A. D. 1412, and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of St. *Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that *University*; but now it is governed by a *Rector*, who is yearly chosen, and has the same Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and, by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of Mathematicks was lately added to this University. It has three Colleges, St. *Salvator's*, St. *Leonard's*, and St. *Mary's* College. St. *Salvator's*, commonly called the *Old College*, was founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbishop of St. *Andrew's*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument. He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a Provost, Masters and Professors. At the first Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Batchelor*, and a *Licentiate* in *Divinity*; Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and Eight Poor Scholars, called *Bursars*, who are here instructed *Gratis*. Dr. *Skene*, late Principal of this College, repaired and augmented it, and also founded a Library, which is now well furnished with *Books*.

St. *Leonard's College* was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endowed it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a Doctor of *Divinity*, four Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, and eight poor Scholars. Sir *John Scot* added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which was since increased by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir *John Wederburn*.

St. *Mary's*, or *New College*, was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop of St. *Andrew's*, A. D. 1536, and endowed with a Maintenance for two Professors, who are to be Doctors of *Divinity*: One, stiled *Principal Professor of Theology*; the other, only *Professor of Theology*. To these was lately added a *Professor of Mathematicks*; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor, Mr. *James Gregory*, procured an *Observa-*

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tory to be erected in the *College-Garden*, furniſhed with many *Mathematical Inſtruments*. No *Philoſophy* is taught in this College.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Was founded by Archbiſhop *Turnbull*, and by Pope *Nicholas* V. endowed with the Privileges of a Univerſity after the Manner of *Bononia*. It had originally conſiderable Revenues for the Maintenance of a *Rector*, a *Dean of Faculty*, a *Principal* or *Warden* to teach *Divinity*, and three Profeſſors to teach *Philoſophy*. The Privileges of this Univerſity were confirmed by King *James* II, III, IV, and V. and by Queen *Mary*; and yet it was almoſt deſerted, if King *James* VI. in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, beſtowed the Tythes of the Church of *Gaven* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, *A. D.* 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he eſtabliſhed 12 Perſons in the College, *viz.* a Principal, three Profeſſors of *Philoſophy*, called *Regents*, four *Burſars*, an *Oeconomus*, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a *Janitor*, and a *Cook*. K. *Charles* ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabrick. The like did King *Charles* II. at the Requeſt of the Eſtates of *Parliament*. The Archbiſhops of *Glaſgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this Univerſity; but now it is governed by a Rector, who is the chief Magiſtrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is ſeparated from the reſt of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Adminiſtration of the then Principal, Dr. *Fall*, lately *Precentor* of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, ſeveral Schools, a Common Hall, a well digeſted Library, and behind the College a large Garden ſurrounded with a high Wall.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of K. *Alexander* II. *A. D.* 1213, here was a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonicorum*, with three Profeſſors, Doctors of *Divinity*, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned Men flouriſhed therein.

K. *James* IV. and *William Elphinſton*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. the Privilege of an *Univerſity* in *Aberdeen*, *A. D.* 1494, which is endowed with as ample Privileges as any Univerſity in *Chriſtendom*, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Bononia*, and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, becauſe there were Wars at that Time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Biſhops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual *Chancellors* of this Univerſity; had Power to viſit in their own Perſons,

and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of *Vice-Chancellor* was then lodged in the Official or Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it is governed by a Rector annually chosen, who, with the Assistance of his four Assessors, takes Cognizance of Abuses, *&c.* in that University.

In this University are two *Colleges*, one in *Old Aberdeen*, founded by Bishop *William Elphinston*, *A. D.* 1500, which is called *The King's College*, from K. *James* IV. who assumed the Patronage of it. It is seated on the South-side of the Town, and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses; one Side is covered with Slate, and the other with Lead. This *College* has a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physick, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, three other Professors of Philosophy, and a Professor of Languages.

In *New Aberdeen* is a *College*, called the *Mareschalian Academy*, founded by *George Keith*, Earl-Mareschal of *Scotland*, *A. D.* 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorned with several additional Buildings, besides adding a Primary Professor, called *The Principal*. It has four Professors of *Philosophy*, one of *Divinity*, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is also a famous Library, founded by the Citizens; supplied with *Books* by the Benefactions of several learned Men, and well furnished with Mathematical Instruments. This *College* with that in the *Old Town* makes one University, called *The University of King* Charles II.

The University of Edinburgh,

Was founded by King *James* VI. *A. D.* 1580, who endowed it with as ample Privileges as any University in *Europe*. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are *Curators*, and the *Provost* is *Chancellor*. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a *Common Hall*, *Schools* for every Profession, two Libraries, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers, in which the Students may lie if they please. The Students do not eat in common, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of *Scotland*, where the Students wear Red Gowns. No *Test* or *Subscription* is offered to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History*, and *Greek*; for all which there is a *Professor*, and a *Principal* that oversees them all, and presides among them when they meet as a *Faculty*. Every one of their *Professors*, and all Officers in the University, swear *to acknowledge the Government as now established, Civil and Ecclesiastical*; they subscribe to the *Confession of Faith*, and declare their *Con-*

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formity to the Kirk-Government, and that they *never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour the Subverſion of the ſame.*

From *June* 20, to *October* 20, is a *Vacation* of all *Profeſſions* but *Humanity*; and from *Auguſt* 1, to *October* 1, for that too. All the *Profeſſors* are paid by their Pupils, except thoſe of *Divinity* and *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, who for that Reaſon have larger Salaries than the reſt.

The *Principal* confers all Degrees; reads a Lecture in *Divinity* in the *Common-Hall* once a Week, at which *Students* and *Profeſſors* conſtantly attend. He preſides at Examinations and Trials of *Students*, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in ſhort, it is his Buſineſs to overſee all the Members of the Univerſity: He has no *Money* from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the Univerſity.

The *Students* in *Divinity* are divided into four or five Claſſes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what they have read, and what Obſervations they have made upon their Reading. The *Profeſſor* attends every Day in the Week but *Saturday*. On *Mondays* the Exerciſes are in *Engliſh*, which are a *Homily*, or *Practical Diſcourſe*, a *Preſbyterial Exerciſe*, or an *Exerciſe* and *Addition*, *i. e.* when one *Student* handles the *Text* critically, ſolves its Doubts, and Paraphraſes it at laſt; after which another *Student* opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reaſons: Theſe Exerciſes are to laſt but half an Hour a-piece; and laſt of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of Scripture is paraphraſtically and practically explained. On *Tueſday* either the *Profeſſor* reads a *Latin* Lecture in *Divinity*, or elſe they have a *Collatio Dogmatical*; the Manner of which is this: On the *Tueſday* preceding, the *Profeſſor* gives the *Students* a Queſtion, upon which they are to anſwer the Queſtions that ſhall be propoſed; which they do thus: The *Profeſſor* begins with ſtating the Queſtion hiſtorically, and then deſires any one *Student* to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; aſks another which is the right Side of the Queſtion? Speaks to a Third to prove it; and commands a Fourth to defend it againſt his Objections; after which the *Profeſſor* determines upon the Whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wedneſday* is appointed for *Students* newly entered, who are examined upon ſome little Syſtem which is put into their Hands; ſuch as the *Confeſſion of Faith*, *Marcij Medulli*, *Paræus* upon *Urſin*'s Catechiſms, and the like. *Thurſday* is ſet apart for *Divinity* Diſputations. They are opened by a *Poſition*, which they call an *Exegeſis*, in which the Queſtion is fully and clearly ſtated by the *Reſpondent*, who is then oppoſed by two or three other *Students* in their Turns; during which Time the *Profeſſor* moderates, and ſolves the Difficulties which the *Reſpondent* cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Queſtion in Church Hiſtory is debated, or elſe there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Queſtions of Senſe

or History, or any other Difficulties observed in a Chapter of the *Bible*, proposed the *Friday* preceding by the *Professor*, are answered by the *Students*, as the *Professor* shall propose them; all which Difficulties the *Professor* is obliged to clear fully after the *Students* have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are four *Regents* or *Professors*; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his Class; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the *Students* have been entered in the University. The *Students* now do every Year change the *Regent* as well as their School; for one of the four Professors of *Philosophy* is established constant Professor of *Greek*, under whose Tuition the *Students* continue the first Year. The second Year they learn *Logick* and *Metaphysicks* from another Professor; and the third Year they come under the Inspection of a third Professor, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fixed Class, but reads publick Lectures of *Mathematicks*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the New *Scheme* of teaching in the *College* of *Edinburgh*; but the *Philosophy* Professors in the other *Colleges* are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at St. *Andrew*'s and *Glasgow* they have already a fixed and constant Professor of *Greek*. The first Year the *Students*, who are called *Bajans*, are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change the School, but not their *Regent*; they are then called the *Semi-Class*. That Year they learn *Logick*, and every Day read some *Greek*. The *Professor*, as he is now called, illustrates some printed System of *Logick*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every *Student* is obliged to recite an Oration publickly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where, under the Name of *Batchelors*, they study *Metaphysicks* and *Ethicks*. The *Metaphysicks* which are read to them are usually *De Vrie*'s, or *Le Clerc*'s. In *Ethicks*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Pufendorf de Officio Hominis & Civis*, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc*'s Physicks is the Book chiefly received; then also they read *Greek*: This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every *Student* at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium*, which is not settled, only never less than a Guinea is given any Body; and this is his Tuition Money for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December*, every Year, there are Publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is performed in the *Common-Hall*. Every

Every *Saturday* the *Students* of the *Magiſtrand Claſs* repeat Orations publickly in the *Common-Hall* before the Principal and Profeſſors. The *Magiſtrand* and *Batchelor Claſſes* diſpute alſo upon ſome *Philoſophical Queſtions*, in which *Diſputations* the *Magiſtrands* oppoſe thoſe *Theſes* which the *Batchelors* defend. The *Batchelor Regent* moderates; the *Batchelors* after that make *Speeches*, and oppoſe *Queſtions*, which the *Students* of the *Semi-Claſs* defend.

The four Profeſſors call their Claſſes together twice every Day in the *Week*, and three Days thrice. The Hours are from Seven to Nine, and from Ten to Eleven in the Mornings; and from Two to Three in the Afternoons. Every *Sunday* after Evening-Sermon the *Students* are all convened and inſtructed in ſome Syſtem of *Divinity*.

After Four Years Study, the *Students* expect to take the Degree *of Maſter of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly examined, and if approved, they take the Title of *Candidates*; at which Time they take an *Oath to be true to the Proteſtant Religion, and the Univerſity of* Edinburgh; and when they are regiſtred *Maſters of Arts*, they pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a-piece to the Library.

Upon the Day of *Laureation* the Magiſtrates of the City, and any other *Gentlemen* that pleaſe, attend the Principal and the Members of the Univerſity in the Common-Hall, where the *Candidates* appear with their *Profeſſor*, cloathed with Black Gowns like his: The *Ceremony* is opened by the *Profeſſor*, with a ſhort *Prayer*, and a Diſcourſe ſuitable to the Occaſion; after which *Theſes*, which were printed and diſperſed ſome Days before, upon any Part of *Philoſophy*, are oppoſed by the Principal *Profeſſors*, and whoever elſe pleaſe, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the *Preſidency* of their *Profeſſor*. Then ſome of the *Candidates* make *Speeches* in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and demonſtrate ſome Phyſical *Phænomena*, or ſome *Mathematical* Propoſitions. This being done, the Principal makes a *Latin* Speech upon the Occaſion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is performed upon a *Carpet* ſpread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King *James* VI, declares them *Maſters of Arts*; and in Teſtimony thereof puts a Cap upon their Heads; which *Ceremony*, *Mutatis Mutandis*, is obſerved in other *Degrees*.

The *Mathematick Profeſſor* reads twice a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his *Lectures* about *Nov.* 1. and ends about *May*-Day. He is gratified by his Scholars in the ſame manner as the ordinary *Regents*.

The *Profeſſor* of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* reads thrice a Week, once in the Common-Hall, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 *l. per Annum*.

The

The *Professor* of *Humanity*, *Roman History*, and *Oratory*, teaches from *October* 1. to *August* 1. is paid by his Scholars, as the *Professors* of *Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same Times. *Students* usually stay two Years in this Class before they learn *Greek*.

The Professor of the *Eastern* Languages reads once a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a new Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations:* The Salary is 150 *l. Sterling per Annum.*

Any Member of the University may study in the Library *Gratis*, and may, for paying a Crown, have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every *Monday* Morning, from Seven to Nine, the Professor explains the *Confession of Faith*, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in Term-time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

F I N I S.

A GENERAL

LIST,

OR

CATALOGUE,

Of all the

Offices *and* Officers

EMPLOY'D

In the ſeveral Branches of His MAJESTY's Government Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, *&c.*

I. In *South-Britain*, or *England*,
II. In *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*,

AND

The Subordinate Offices and Officers placed under the Grand Offices to whoſe Direction and Diſpoſal they immediately appertain.

LONDON:
Printed in the YEAR MDCCXLVIII.

NUMBER I.

A LIST of all the PEERS *and* PEERESSES *of that Part of* Great-Britain *called* England.

HIS Royal Highneſs Frederick-Lewis, *Prince of* Great-Britain, *Electoral Prince of* Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, *Prince of* Wales, *Duke of* Cornwall *and* Rothſay, *Duke of* Glouceſter *and* Edinburgh, *Marquis of the Iſle of* Ely, *Earl of* Cheſter, Carrick, *and* Eltham, *Viſcount of* Launceſton *in the County of* Cornwall, *and Baron of* Renfrew *and* Snaudon, *Lord of the* Iſles, *and Steward of* Scotland.

His Royal Highneſs William-Auguſtus, *Duke of* Cumberland, *Marquiſs of* Barkhamſtead *in the County of* Hertford, *Earl of* Kennington *in* Surrey, *Viſcount of* Trematon *in the County of* Cornwall, *Baron of the Iſle of* Alderney, *firſt and principal Companion of the moſt Honourable Order of the* Bath.

Great Officers, who precede DUKES.	*The ſecond Title of* Dukes, *&c. or Titles given by Courteſy to their eldeſt Sons.*
Dr. Thomas Herring, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Lord Primate of all* England.	
Philip Yorke, *Lord* Hardwicke, *Lord High-Chancellor of* Great-Britain.	
Dr. Matthew Hutton, *Archbiſhop of* York, *Lord Primate of* England.	
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of* Dorſet, *Lord Preſident of the Council.*	*Earl of* Middleſex.
John *Earl* Gower, *Lord Privy-Seal.*	*Viſcount* Trentham.

DUKES.

Edward Howard, *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marſhal, Hereditary Marſhal of* England.	*Earl of* Arundel.
William Cavendiſh, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold.*	*Marquis of* Hartington.
Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Grafton, *Lord-Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.*	*Earl of* Euſton.
Charles Seymour, *Duke of* Somerſet.	*Earl of* Hertford.
William Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Cleveland *and* Southampton.	*Earl of* Chicheſter *and* Southampton.
Charles Lenox, *Duke of* Richmond.	*Earl of* March.
Charles Noel Somerſet, *Duke of* Beaufort.	*Marq. of* Worceſter.
Charles Beauclerk, *Duke of* St. Alban's.	*Earl of* Burford.
Charles Powlet, *Duke of* Bolton.	*Marq. of* Wincheſter.
Thomas Oſborne, *Duke of* Leeds.	*Mar. of* Caermarthen.
John Ruſſel, *Duke of* Bedford.	*Marq. of* Taviſtock.
Charles Spencer, *Duke of* Marlborough.	*Marq. of* Blandford.
John Manners, *Duke of* Rutland.	*Marq. of* Granby.
John Montagu, *Duke of* Montagu.	*M. of* Mounthermer.
* James Hamilton, *Duke of* Hamilton *and* Brandon.	*Marq. of* Clydeſdale.
* Charles Douglas, *Duke of* Dover *and* Queenſbury.	*Marq. of* Beverley.
Peregrine Bertie, *Duke of* Ancaſter *and* Keſtevan.	*Marq. of* Lindſey.
Evelin Pierrepont, *Duke of* Kingſton.	*Marq. of* Dorcheſter.
Thomas-Holles Pelham, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.	*Marquiſs of* Clare.
William Bentinck, *Duke of* Portland.	*Marq. of* Titchfield.
Robert Montagu, *Duke of* Mancheſter.	*Viſcount* Mandeville.
Henry Brydges, *Duke of* Chandos.	*Marq. of* Carnarvon.
John Egerton, *Duke of* Bridgewater.	*Marq. of* Brackley.

MARQUISSES.

William Herbert, *Marquiſs of* Powis.	*Lord* Powis.
Thomas Watſon Wentworth, *Marquiſs of* Rockingham.	*Earl of* Malton.

EARLS

EARLS.

George Talbot, *Earl of* Shrewſbury.	*Lord* Furnival.
Edward Stanley, *Earl of* Derby.	*Lord* Strange.
Francis Haſtings, *Earl of* Huntingdon.	*Lord* Haſtings.
Henry Herbert, *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery.	*Lord* Herbert.
Henry Clinton, *Earl of* Lincoln.	*Lord* Clinton.
Henry-Bowes Howard, *Earl of* Suffolk *and* Berkſhire.	*Lord* Andover.
James Cecil, *Earl of* Saliſbury.	*Lord* Cranborn.
Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of* Exeter.	*Lord* Burghley.
James Compton, *Earl of* Northampton.	*Lord* Compton.
Edward Rich, *Earl of* Warwick *and* Holland.	*Lord* Rich.
William Fielding, *Earl of* Denbigh.	*Lord* Fielding.
John Fane, *Earl of* Weſtmoreland.	*Lord* Deſpencer.
Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of* Peterborough *and* Monmouth.	*Lord* Mordaunt.
Harry Grey, *Earl of* Stamford.	*Ld.* Grey *of* Grooby.
Daniel Finch, *Earl of* Winchelſea *and* Nottingham.	*Lord* Maidſtone.
Philip-Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of* Cheſterfield.	*Lord* Stanhope.
Sackville Tufton, *Earl of* Thanet.	*Lord* Clifford
John Montagu, *Earl of* Sandwich.	*Lord* Hinchinbrook.
Henry Hyde, *Earl of* Clarendon *and* Rocheſter.	*Lord* Cornbury.
Anne-Holles Capel, *Earl of* Eſſex.	*Lord* Malden.
George Brudenel, *Earl of* Cardigan.	*Lord* Brudenel.
Richard Anneſley, *Earl of* Angleſey.	*Lord* Anneſley.
Henry Howard, *Earl of* Carliſle.	*Lord* Morpeth.
Francis Scott, *Earl of* Doncaſter.	*Lord* Tindal.
Richard Boyle, *Earl of* Burlington.	*Lord* Clifford *of* Laneſborough.
Anthony-Aſhley Cooper, *Earl of* Shaftſbury.	*Lord* Aſhley.
George-Henry Lee, *Earl of* Litchfield.	*Lord* Quarendon.
John Robarts, *Earl of* Radnor.	*Lord* Bodmyn.
Auguſtus Berkley, *Earl of* Berkley.	*Lord* Durſley.
Willoughby Bertie, *Earl of* Abingdon.	*Lord* Norreys.
Baptiſt Noel, *Earl of* Gainſborough.	*Lord* Campden.
Robert D'arcy, *Earl of* Holderneſs.	*Lord* D'arcy.
Other-Lewis-Windſor Hickman, *Earl of* Plymouth.	*Lord* Windſor.
Matthias-Stafford Howard, *Earl of* Stafford.	*Lord* Stafford.
Thomas Lumley, *Earl of* Scarborough.	*Lord* Lumley.

George Booth, *Earl of* Warrington.	*Lord* Delamere.
Richard Newport, *Earl of* Bradford.	*Lord* Newport.
William-Henry Zulenſtein, *Earl of* Rochford.	*Lord* Tunbridge.
William-Ann Van Keppel, *Earl of* Albemarle.	*Lord* Bury.
William Coventry, *Earl of* Coventry.	*Lord* Deerhurſt.
William Villiers, *Earl of* Jerſey.	*Lord* Villiers.
Henry D'Auverquerque, *Earl of* Grantham.	*Lord* Boſton.
John Poulet, *Earl of* Poulet.	*Lord* Henton.
Francis Godolphin, *Earl of* Godolphin.	*Viſcount* Rialton.
George Cholmondeley, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.	*Lord* Malpas.
Edward Harley, *Earl of* Oxford *and* Mortimer.	*Lord* Harley.
Robert Shirley, *Earl of* Ferrers.	*Lord* Tamworth.
William Wentworth, *Earl of* Staſford.	*Lord* Wentworth.
William Legg, *Earl of* Dartmouth.	*Lord* Lewiſham.
Henry Paget, *Earl of* Uxbridge.	*Lord* Paget.
Charles Bennet, *Earl of* Tankerville.	*Lord* Oſſulſton.
Heneage Finch, *Earl of* Aylesford.	*Lord* Guernſey.
John Harvey, *Earl of* Briſtol.	*Lord* Harvey.
John Carteret, *Earl* Granville.	*Viſcount* Carteret.
George-Dunk Montagu, *Earl of* Hallifax.	*Lord* Sunbury.
George-Auguſtus Yelverton, *Earl of* Suſſex.	*Lord* Longueville.
William Cowper, *Earl* Cowper.	*Lord* Fordwich.
Philip Stanhope, *Earl* Stanhope.	*Lord* Elvaſton.
Philip Sherrard, *Earl of* Harborough.	*Lord* Sherrard.
George Parker, *Earl of* Macclesfield.	*Lord* Parker.
Thomas Farmer, *Earl of* Pomfret, *alias* Pontefract.	*Lord* Lempſter.
William Graham, *Earl* Graham.	*Lord* Graham.
Robert Ker, *Earl* Ker.	*Lord* Ker.
James Waldegrave, *Earl* Waldegrave.	*Lord* Chewton.
Benjamin Mildmay, *Earl* Fitzwalter.	*Lord* Harwich.
John Aſhburnham, *Earl of* Aſhburnham.	*Lord* St. Aſaph.
Thomas Howard, *Earl of* Effingham, *Deputy Earl-Marſhal of* England.	*Lord* Howard.
Robert Walpole, *Earl of* Orford.	*Viſc.* Walpole.
William Stanhope, *Earl of* Harrington.	*Viſc.* Peterſham.
William Pulteney, *Earl of* Bath.	*Viſc.* Pulteney.
John Wallop, *Earl of* Portſmouth.	*Viſc.* Lymington.
Thomas Coke, *Earl of* Leiceſter.	*Viſc.* Coke.
Hugh Forteſcue, *Earl* Clinton.	*Lord* Forteſcue.
Francis Greville, *Earl* Brooke.	———
John Hobart, *Earl of* Buckinghamſhire.	*Lord* Hobart.
William Fitzwilliam, *Earl* Fitzwilliam.	*Viſ.* Milton.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſc.* Hereford.
Henry Browne, *Viſc.* Montacute.
Richard Fiennes, *Viſc.* Say *and* Seale.
Thomas Bellaſyſe, *Viſc.* Falconberg.
Charles Townſhend, *Viſcount* Townſhend.
Tho. Thynne, *Viſc.* Weymouth.
William Hatton, *Viſc.* Hatton.
Henry Lowther, *Viſc.* Lonſdale.
John St. John, *Viſc.* St. John.
Richard Temple, *Viſ.* Cobham.
Hugh Boſcawen, *Viſc.* Falmouth.
Simon Harcourt, *Viſc.* Harcourt.
George Byng, *Viſc.* Torrington.
James Fitz-gerald, *Viſc.* Leinſter.
Jacob Bouverie, *Viſc.* Folkeſtone.

BARONS.

George Nevil, *Lord* Abergavenny.
James Touchet, *Lord* Audley, (*Earl of* Caſtlehaven.)
Algernoon Seymour, (*Earl of* Hertford) *Lord* Piercy.
John Weſt, *Lord* De la War.
Ferdinando-Dudley Lea, *Lord* Dudley.
Charles Stourton, *Lord* Stourton.
Richard Verney, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Broke.
Edward Noel, *Lord* Wentworth *of* Nettleſtead.
Hugh Willoughby, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.
Francis North, *Lord* North *and* Guilford.
William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord* Hunſdon.
John St. John, *Lord* St. John *of* Bletſho.
Robert Petre, *Lord* Petre.
Thomas Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Wardour.
John Bligh, *Lord* Clifton, (*Earl of* Darnley,)
Charles Dormer, *Lord* Dormer.
Henry Roper, *Lord* Teynham.
Charles Maynard, *Ld* Maynard.
James Murray, *Lord* Strange, (*Duke of* Athol.)
Thomas Leigh, *Lord* Leigh.
William Byron, *Lord* Byron.
John Ward, *Lord* Ward.
Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord* Langdale.
John Berkeley, *Lord* Berkeley *of* Stratton.
Charles Cornwallis, *Lord* Cornwallis.
John Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Trerice.
Fulwar Craven, *Lord* Craven.
Hugh Clifford, *Lord* Clifford *of* Chudleigh.
Edward Stawell, *Lord* Stawell.
Charles Butler, *Lord* Butler *of* Weſton.
Gilbert Vane, *Lord* Barnard.
Francis-Seymour Conway, *Lord* Conway.
George-William Hervey, *Lord* Hervey.
John Boyle, *Lord* Boyle (*Earl of* Orrery.)
George Hay, *Lord* Hay (*Earl of* Kinnoul.)
Herbert Windſor, *Lord* Mountjoy (*Viſcount* Windſor.)
Buſſy Manſell, *Lord* Manſell.
Francis Willoughby, *Lord* Middleton.
Thomas Trevor, *Lord* Trevor.
Samuel Maſham, *Ld.* Maſham.
Thomas Foley, *Ld.* Foley.
Allen Bathurſt, *Ld.* Bathurſt.
Richard Onſlow, *Ld.* Onſlow.

Robert Marsham, *Ld.* Romney.
Charles Cadogan, *Ld.* Cadogan.
Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Lord* Ducie.
Peter King, *Lord* King.
John Monson, *Lord* Monson.
Rob. Raymond, *Ld* Raymond.
William Talbot, *Lord* Talbot.
Henry Bromley, *Ld.* Montfort.
Stephen Fox, *Lord* Ilchester *and* Stavordale.
John Howe, *Lord* Chedworth.
Richard Edgcumbe, *Lord* Edgcumbe.
Samuel Sandys, *Lord* Sandys.
Henry-Arthur Herbert, *Lord* Herbert *of* Chirbury.
Thomas-Bruce Brudenel, *Lord* Bruce.
George Anson, *Lord* Anson.
Henry Liddell, *Lord* Ravensworth.
Anthony Duncombe, *Lord* Feversham.
Thomas Archer, *Lord* Archer.
Lord Rolle, *Baron of* Stevenstone.

Note, *That the following Persons are* Peeresses *of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Descent.*

MARCHIONESS.

Jemima Campbell, *Marchioness* Grey.

COUNTESSES.

Margaret Coningsby, *Countess* Coningsby.
Melasinah Schuylenberg, *Countess of* Walsingham.
Amelia-Sophia de Walmoden, *Countess of* Yarmouth.

BARONESS.

Margaret Thanet, *Lady* Clifford.

Clerk of the House of Lords, Ashley Cowper, *Esq*;
Assistant-Clerk, William Merrist, *Esq*;
Keeper of the Parliament-Rolls, William Merrist, *Esq*;
Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, *Hon.* Henry Balladine, *Esq*;
Deputy-Usher, *Sir* William Saunderson, *Bart.*

NUM-

NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Knights, Commiſſioners *of* Shires, Citizens *and* Burgeſſes, *ſummoned to meet at* Weſtminſter, *the* 13*th of* Auguſt, 1747.

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

SIR Danvers Oſborne, *Bart.*
Thomas Alſton, *Eſq;*
Town of Bedford.
Thomas Gore, *Eſq;*
John Offley, *Eſq;*

BERKSHIRE 9.

Penyſton Powney, *Eſq;*
Henry Pye, *jun. Eſq;*
Borough of Reading.
John Conyers, *Eſq;*
Richard Nevil Aldworth, *Eſq;*
Borough of Abingdon.
John Moreton, *Eſq;*
Borough of New-Windſor.
Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, *Eſq;*
Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Beauclerk.
Borough of Wallingford.
Joſeph Townſhend, *Eſq;*
Richard Tonſon, *Eſq;*

BUCKS 14.

Hon. Sir William Stanhope.
Richard Lowndes, *Eſq;*
Borough of Buckingham.
George Grenville, *Eſq;*
Richard Grenville, *Eſq;*
Borough of Chepping-Wicomb.
Edmund Waller, *ſen. Eſq;*
Edmund Waller, *jun. Eſq;*
Borough of Ayleſbury.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Inchiquin *of the Kingdom of* Ireland.
Edward Willes, *Eſq;*
Borough of Great-Marlow.
William Ockenden, *Eſq;*
Merrick Burrell, *Eſq;*
Borough of Wendover.
John Hampden, *Eſq;*
Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, *Earl* Verney *in the Kingdom of* Ireland.
Borough of Agmondeſham.
Sir Henry Marſhall, *Knt.*
William Drake, *Eſq;*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 6.

Hon. Philip Yorke, *Eſq;*
Soame Jenyns, *Eſq;*
Univerſity of Cambridge.
Hon. Thomas Townſhend, *Eſq;*
Hon. Edward Finch, *Eſq;*
Town of Cambridge.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. Dupplin.
Samuel Shepheard, *Eſq;*

CHESHIRE 4.

Charles Cholmondely, *Eſq;*
John Crewe, *jun. Eſq;*
City of Cheſter.
Sir Robert Groſvenor, *Bart.*
Philip Henry Warburton, *Eſq;*

CORNWALL 44.

Sir Coventry Carew, *Bart.*
Sir John Moleſworth, *Bart.*
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceſton.
Sir William Morrice, *Bart.*
Sir John St. Aubin, *Bart.*

Borough

Borough of Leskard, *or* Liskerret.
Charles Trelawny, *Esq*;
George Lee, *Esq*;
Borough of Lestwithiel.
Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, *Esq*;
James-Edward Colleton, *Esq*;
Borough of Truro.
Hon. Edward Boscawen, *Esq*;
Hon. John Boscawen, *Esq*;
Borough of Bodmin.
Sir William Irby, *Bart.*
John Laroch, *Esq*;
Borough of Helston.
Francis Godolphin, *Esq*;
John Evelyn, *Esq*;
Borough of Saltash.
Thomas Corbet, *Esq*;
Stamp Brookshank, *Esq*;
Borough of Camelford.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Londonderry.
Samuel Martin, *Esq*;
Borough of Portpigham, *alias* Westlow.
John Frederick, *Esq*;
William Noel, *Esq*;
Borough of Grampound.
Rt. Hon. Lord George Bentinke.
Thomas Hawkins, *Esq*;
Borough of Eastlow.
John Buller, *Esq*;
Francis Gashry, *Esq*;
Borough of Penryn.
Hon. George Boscawen, *Esq*;
Hon. Henry Conway, *Esq*;
Borough of Tregony.
Claudius Amyand, *Esq*;
William Trevanion, *Esq*;
Borough of Bossiney.
Edward Wortley, *Esq*;
Richard Heath, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Ives.
John Bristow, *Esq*;
John Plumbtree, *Esq*;
Borough of Fowey.
Jonathan Rashleigh, *Esq*;
Hon. George Edgcumbe, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Maws.
Rt. Hon. Lord Sundon.
Robert Nugent, *Esq*;
Borough of Callington.
Thomas Copleston, *Esq*;
Hon. Horatio Walpole, *Esq*;
Borough of Newport.
Hon. Nicholas Herbert, *Esq*;
Thomas Bury, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Germans.
Richard Elliot, *Esq*;
Thomas Potter, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Michael.
Thomas Clarke, *Esq*;
Albert Nesbitt, *Esq*;

CUMBERLAND 6.

Sir James Lowther, *Bart.*
Sir J. Pennington, *Bart.*
City of Carlisle.
Hon. Charles Howard. *Esq*;
John Stanwix, *Esq*;
Borough of Cockermouth.
John Mordaunt, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. William Finch, *Esq*;

DERBYSHIRE 4.

Rt. Hon. Marq. of Hartington.
Sir Nath. Curzon, *Bart.*
Borough of Derby.
Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Ducannon.
Hon. John Stanhope, *Esq*;

DEVONSHIRE 26.

Sir William Courtney, *Bart.*
Sir R. Warwick Bampfyld, *Bt.*
City of Exeter.
Humphry Sydenham, *Esq*;
John Tuckfield, *Esq*;
Borough of Ashburton.
John Harris, *Esq*;
John Arscott, *Esq*;
Borough of Tiverton.
Sir Dudley Rider, *Knt.*
Colonel Cunningham.
Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardress.
Rt. Hon. Walter Cary, *Esq*;
John Jefferies, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of Oakhampton.
Thomas Pitt, *Esq*;
George Lyttelton, *Esq*;
Borough of Honiton.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Younge, *Bart.*
John Heath, *Esq*;
Borough of Plymouth.
Rt. Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Arthur Stert, *Esq*;
Borough of Beerealston.
Sir William Morden Harbord.
Sir Francis Henry Drake, *Bt.*
Borough of Plympton.
George Treby, *Esq*;
William Baker, *Esq*;
Borough of Totnes.
Sir John Strange.
Charles Taylor, *Esq*;
Borough of Barnstaple.
Sir Bouchier Wray, *Bart.*
Thomas Benson, *Esq*;
Borough of Tavistocke.
Thomas Brand, *Esq*;
Sir Richard Wrottesley.

DORSETSHIRE 20.

George Chafin, *Esq*;
George Pitt, *Esq*;
Town of Poole.
Joseph Gulston, *jun. Esq*;
George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Borough of Dorchester.
Nathanael Gundry, *Esq*;
John Browne, *Esq*;
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
John Scrope, *Esq*;
Henry-Holt Henly, *Esq*;
Borough and Town of Weymouth.
Welbore Ellis, *Esq*;
Richard Plumer, *Esq*;
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
George Doddington, *Esq*;
Edm. Hungate Beagham, *Esq*;
Borough of Bridport.
James Grenville, *Esq*;
John Frederick Pinney, *Esq*;
Borough of Shafton, *alias* Shaftsbury.
Cuthbert Ellison, *Esq*;
William Beckford, *Esq*;
Borough of Wareham.
John Pitt, *Esq*;
R. Banks Hodgkinson, *Esq*;
Borough of Corfcastle.
Henry Bankes, *Esq*;
John Bond, *Esq*;

DURHAM 4.

George Bowes, *Esq*;
Hon. Henry Vane, *Esq*;
City of Durham.
Henry Lambton, *Esq*;
John Tempest, *Esq*;

EBOR. *i. e.* YORKSHIRE 30.

Rt. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy.
Sir Miles Stapylton, *Bart.*
City of York.
William Thornton, *Esq*;
George Fox, *Esq*;
Town of Kingston upon Hull.
Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Manners.
Thomas Carter, *Esq*;
Borough of Knaresborough.
Sir Henry Slingsby, *Bart.*
Hon. Richard Arundel, *Esq*;
Borough of Scarborough.
Edwin Lascelles, *Esq*;
Roger Handasyd, *Esq*;
Borough of Ripon.
William Aislabie, *Esq*;
Sir Charles Vernon.
Borough of Richmond.
John Yorke, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. William, *E. of* Ancram.
Borough of Heydon.
John Savile, *Esq*;
Luke Robinson, *Esq*;
Borough of Boroughbridge.
Hon. William Murray, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Francis Scot, *Earl of* Dalkeith.
Borough of Malton.
Hon. Henry Finch, *Esq*;
John Mostyn, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of Thirsk.
Frederick Frankland, *Esq*;
Thomas Frankland, *Esq*;
Borough of Aldborough.
Andrew Wilkinson, *Esq*;
Nath. Newnham, *jun. Esq*;
Borough of Beverly.
Charles Pelham, *Esq*,
Sir William Codrington, *Bart.*
Borough of Northallerton.
Henry Peirce, *Esq*;
Henry Lascelles, *Esq*;
Borough of Pontrefract.
George Morton Pitt, *Esq*;
Hon. William Monckton, *Esq*;

ESSEX 8.

Sir Robert Abdy, *Bart.*
William Harvey, *Esq*;
Borough of Colchester.
Charles Gray, *Esq*;
Hon. Rich. Savage Nassau, *Esq*;
Borough of Malden.
Sir Richard Lloyd, *Knt.*
Robert Colebrooke, *Esq*;
Borough of Harwich.
John Phillipson, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Coke.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Thomas Chester, *Esq*;
Norborne Berkley, *Esq*;
Borough of Tewksbury.
Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Gage.
William Dowdeswell, *Esq*;
Borough of Cirencester.
Hon. Henry Bathurst, *Esq*;
Thomas Master, *jun. Esq*;
City of Gloucester.
John Selwyn, *sen. Esq*;
Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq*;

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

Velters Cornewall, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Harley.
City of Hereford.
Hon. Henry Cornwall, *Esq*;
Daniel Leighton, *Esq*;
Borough of Leominster.
Sir Robert de Cornwall, *Bart.*
James Peachy, *Esq*;
Borough of Weobly.
Savage Mostyn, *Esq*;
John *Lord* Percival.

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.

Charles Gore, *Esq*;
Paggen Hale, *Esq*;
Borough of Hertford.
George Harrison, *Esq*;
Nathanael Brassey, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Albans.
James West, *Esq*;
Sir Peter Thompson.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE 4.

Edward Wortley Montague, *jun. Esq*;
Coulson Fellowes, *Esq*;
Borough of Huntingdon.
Edward Montagu, *Esq*;
Kellond Courtenay, *Esq*;

KENT 10.

Sir Edward Deering, *Bart.*
Sir Roger Twysden, *Bart.*
City of Canterbury.
Thomas Best, *Esq*;
Matthew Robinson, *jun. Esq*;
City of Rochester.
Sir Chaloner Ogle, *Knt.*
David Polhill, *Esq*;
Borough of Queenborough.
Richard Evans, *Esq*;
Thomas Newnham, *Esq*;
Borough of Maidstone.
Wm Horsemonden Turner, *Esq*;
Hon. Major Robert Fairfax.

LANCASHIRE 14.

Rt. Hon. Lord Strange.
Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq*;
Borough of Lancaster.
Francis Reynolds, *Esq*;
Edward Marton, *Esq*;
Borough of Preston, *in* Amonderness.
Nicholas Fazakerley, *Esq*;
James Shuttleworth, *Esq*;
Borough of Liverpool.
Thomas Brereton, *Esq*;
Richard Gildart, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of Wigan.
Richard Clayton, *Esq*;
Hon. Richard Barry, *Esq*;
Borough of Clithero.
Sir Nathanael Curzon, *Bart.*
Thomas Liſter, *Esq*;
Borough of Newton.
Peter Legh, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, *Bt.*

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.

Edward Smith, *Esq*;
Wrightſon Mundy, *Esq*;
Borough of Leiceſter.
James Wigley, *Esq*;
George Wright, *Esq*;

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.

Robert Vyner, *Esq*;
Thomas Whichcot, *Esq*;
City of Lincoln.
Charles Monſon, *Esq*;
Coningſby Sibthorpe, *Esq*;
Borough of Stamford.
John Proby, *jun. Esq*;
Robert Barber, *Esq*;
Borough of Grantham.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Granby.
Sir John Cuſt, *Bart.*
Borough of Boſton.
Rt. Hon. Lord Vere Bertie.
John Michell, *Esq*;
Borough of Great Grimſby.
William Locke, *Esq*;
John Gore, *Esq*;

MIDDLESEX 8.

Sir Hugh Smithſon, *Bart.*
Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, *Bt.*
City of Weſtminſter.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. Trentham.
Hon. Sir Peter Warren.
City of LONDON.
Sir John Barnard.
Sir William Calvert.
Slingſby Bethell, *Esq*;
Stephen Theo. Janſſen, *Esq*;

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.

William Morgan, *Esq*;
Capel Hanbury, *Esq*;
Borough of Monmouth.
Fulke Grevile, *Esq*;

NORFOLK 12.

Armine Wodehouſe, *Esq*;
Hon. George Townſhend, *Esq*;
City of Norwich.
Rt. Hon. HoratioWalpole, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart.
Town of Lynn-Regis, *or* King's-Lynn.
Sir John Turner, *Bart.*
Horatio Walpole, *jun. Esq*;
Town of Great Yarmouth.
Hon. Edward Walpole, *Esq*;
Hon. Charles Townſhend, *Esq*;
Borough of Thetford.
Charles Fitzroy, *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk.
Borough of Caſtle-Riſing.
Rt. Hon. Lord Luxborough.
Thomas Howard, *Esq*;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.

Thomas Cartwright, *Esq*;
Sir Edmund Iſham, *Bart.*
Town of Northampton.
Hon. George Compton, *Esq*;
George Montague, *Esq*;
City of Peterborough.
Hon. Edward Wortley, *Esq*;
Matthew Lamb, *Esq*;
Borough of Brackly.
Hon. Sewallis Shirley, *Esq*;
Richard Lyttelton, *Esq*,
Borough of Higham Ferrers.
John Hill, *Esq*;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.

Sir William Middleton, *Bart.*
John Fenwick, *Esq*;
Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
Walter Calverly Blacket, *Esq*;
Matthew Ridley, *Esq*;

Town

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Barrington.
Thomas Watson, Esq;
Borough of Morpeth.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Limerick.
Robert Ord, Esq;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert Sutton.
John Thornhagh, Esq;
Town of Nottingham.
Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Howe.
Borough of East Retford.
John White, Esq;
William Mellish, Esq;
Borough of Newark upon Trent.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Will. Manners.
Job Staunton Charleton, Esq;

OXON 9.

Sir James Dashwood, Bart.
Norrys Bertie, Esq;
University of Oxford.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Cornbury.
Peregrine Palmer, Esq;
City of Oxford.
Thomas Rowney.
Philip Herbert, Esq;
Borough of New Woodstock.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Bateman.
Hon. John Trevor, Esq;
Borough of Banbury.
John Willes, Esq;

RUTLANDSHIRE 2.

Hon. James Noel, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Ld. Burghley.

SALOP 12.

Sir John Astley, Bart.
Richard Lyster, Esq;
Town of Shrewsbury.
Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.
William Kinaston, Esq;
Borough of Ludlow.
Sir William Corbet, Bart.
Hon. Richard Herbert, Esq;
Borough of Bruges, alias Bridgnorth.
Hon. Sir Tho. Whitmore.
Arthur Weaver, Esq;
Borough of Wenlock.
Brook Forester, Esq;
Isaac-Hawkins Brown, Esq;
Borough of Bishop's Castle.
Samuel Child, Esq;
John Robinson Lytton, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 18.

Thomas Prowse, Esq;
Sir Cha. Kevmeys Tynte, Bart.
City of Bristol.
Rt. Hon. Edw. Southwell, Esq;
Robert Hoblyn, Esq;
Borough of Taunton.
Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart.
Robert Webb, Esq;
Borough of Ivelchester.
Francis Fane, Esq;
Thomas Lockyer, Esq;
Borough of Milborne Port.
Thomas Medlycott, Esq;
Charles Churchil, Esq;
City of Wells.
Hon George Hamilton, Esq;
Francis Gwyn, Esq;
Borough of Bridgwater.
Rt. Hon. George Bub Dodington, Esq:
Hon. Peregrine Poulett, Esq;
City of Bath.
Rt. Hon. Geo. Wade, Esq;
Robert Henley, Esq;
Borough of Minehead.
Percy Wyndham Obrian, Esq;
Charles Whitworth, Esq;

SOUTHAMPTON, or HAMPSHIRE 26.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Har. Powlett.
Francis Whithed, Esq;
City of Winchester.
Hon. George Bridges, Esq;
Henry Penton, Esq;
Town of Southampton.
Peter Delmé, Esq;
Anthony-Langley Swymmer, Esq;

Town

Town of Portſmouth.
Iſaac Townſend, Eſq;
Sir Edward Hawke.
Borough of Newport.
Thomas-Lee Dummer, Eſq;
Hon. Capt. Bluett Wallop.
Borough of Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes, Eſq;
Thomas Holmes, Eſq;
Borough of Newtowne.
Sir John Barrington, Bart.
Maurice Bockland, Eſq;
Borough of Lymington.
Henry Burrard, Eſq;
Hon. Charles Powlett.
Borough of Chriſtchurch Twyneham.
Edw. Hooper, *jun.* Eſq;
Hon. Char. Armand Powlet, Eſq;
Borough of Andover.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. Lymington.
John Pollen, Eſq;
Borough of Whitchurch.
John Selwyn *jun.* Eſq;
Hon. Charles Wallop, Eſq;
Borough of Petersfield.
John Jolliffe, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Will. Conolly, Eſq;
Borough of Stockbridge.
Daniel Boone, Eſq;
William Chetwynd, *jun.* Eſq;

STAFFORDSHIRE 10.

Sir Walter Wagſtaffe Bagot, Bt.
Hon. Will. Leveſon Gore, Eſq;
City of Litchfield.
Hon. Rich. Leveſon Gower, Eſq;
Thomas Anſon, Eſq;
Borough of Stafford.
William Chetwynd, Eſq;
John Robins, Eſq;
Borough of Tamworth.
Sir H. Harpur, Bart.
Hon. Thomas Villiers, Eſq;
Borough of Newcaſtle under Line.
Hon. Bapt. Leveſon, Gower, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Parker.

SUFFOLK 16.

John Affleck, Eſq;
Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart.
Borough of Ipſwich.
Edward Vernon, Eſq;
Samuel Kent, Eſq;
Borough of Dunwich.
Hon. Sir George Downing, Bt.
Miles Barne, Eſq;
Borough of Orford.
Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq;
Hon. John Waldgrave, *Eſq;*
Borough of Aldborough.
William-Wyndham Aſhe, Eſq;
Zachary Philip Fonnereau, Eſq;
Borough of Sudbury.
Thomas Fonnereau, Eſq;
Richard Rigby, Eſq;
Borough of Eye.
Hon. Roger Townſhend, Eſq;
Hon. Edw. Cornwallis, Eſq;
Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Peterſham.
Hon. Felton Hervey.

SURRY 14.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Lord Baltimore.
Borough of Gatton.
George Newland, Eſq;
Paul Humphrys, Eſq;
Borough of Haſlemere.
James Oglethorpe, Eſq;
Peter Burrell, Eſq;
Borough of Blechingly.
Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart.
William Clayton, Eſq;
Borough of Ryegate.
Charles Cocks, Eſq;
Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq;
Borough of Guildford.
Richard Onſlow, Eſq;
Sir John Elwell, Bart.
Borough of Southwark.
Alexander Hume, Eſq;
William Belchier, Eſq;

SUS-

SUSSEX 20.

Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq;
John Butler, Eſq;
Borough of Horſham.
Hon. Charles Ingram, Eſq;
Charles Ingram, *jun.* Eſq;
Borough of Bramber.
Harry Gough, Eſq;
Joſeph Damer, Eſq;
Borough of Shoreham.
Charles Frederick, Eſq;
Robert Briſtow, Eſq;
Borough of Midhurſt.
Sir Thomas Bootle.
Sir John Peachey, Bart.
Borough of Eaſt Grinſtead.
Whiſtler Webſter, Eſq;
Sydney Stafford Smythe, Eſq;
Borough of Steyning.
Hitch Young, Eſq;
Abraham Hume, Eſq;
Borough of Arundel.
Garton Orme, Eſq;
Theobald Taaffe, Eſq;
Borough of Lewes.
Sir Francis Poole, Bart.
Thomas Sergiſon, Eſq;
City of Chicheſter.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Bury.
John Page, Eſq;

WARWICKSHIRE 6.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
Hon. William Craven, Eſq;
City of Coventry.
William Grove, Eſq;
Samuel Greathead, Eſq;
Borough of Warwick.
Rt. Hon. Viſc. Hilſborough.
Henry Archer, Eſq;

WESTMORLAND 4.

Edward Wilſon, Eſq;
John Dalſton, Eſq;
Borough of Appleby.
Sir John Ramſden, Bart.
Randle Wilbraham, Eſq;

WILTSHIRE 34.

Sir Robert Long, Bart.
Edward Popham, Eſq;
City of New Sarum.
Hon. William Bouverie, Eſq;
Edward Poore, Eſq;
Borough of Devizes.
John Garth, Eſq;
William Willy, Eſq;
Borough of Marlborough.
Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.
John Talbot, *jun.* Eſq;
Borough of Chippenham.
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.
Edw. Bayntun Rolt, Eſq;
Borough of Calne.
William Elliot, Eſq;
William Northey, Eſq;
Borough of Malmſbury.
John Lee, Eſq;
James Douglas, Eſq;
Borough of Cricklade.
William Rawlinſon Earle.
John Gore, Eſq;
Borough of Hindon.
Valens Comyns, Eſq;
Biſſe Richards, Eſq;
Borough of Old Sarum.
Charles, E. of Middleſex.
Arthur *Ld. Viſc.* Donerayle.
Borough of Heyſbury.
Peirce A'Court, Eſq;
William Aſhe, Eſq;
Borough of Weſtbury.
John Bance, Eſq;
Paul Methuen, Eſq;
Borough of Wotton-Baſſet.
Robert Neale, Eſq;
Hon. Colonel Martyn Madan.
Borough of Luggerſhall.
Thomas Farrington, Eſq;
George-Auguſtus Selwyn, Eſq;
Borough of Wilton.
Hon. Rob. Sawyer Herbert, Eſq;
Hon. Wm. Herbert, Eſq;
Borough of Downton.
George Proctor, Eſq;
Hon. John Temple, Eſq;

Borough

Borough of Great Bedwin.
Laſcelles Metcalfe, Eſq;
William Sloper, Eſq;

WORCESTERSHIRE 9.

Rt. Hon. Lord Viſc. Deerhurſt.
Edmund Pytts, Eſq;
City of Worceſter.
Thomas Vernon, Eſq;
Robert Tracy, Eſq;
Borough of Eveſham.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Ruſhout, Bt.
Edward Rudge, Eſq;
Borough of Wich, *or* Droitwich.
Francis Winnington, Eſq;
Hon. Edwin Sandys, Eſq;
Borough of Bewdly.
William Bowles, Eſq;

BARONS *of the* CINQUE PORTS, 16.

Port of Haſtings.
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
Hon. James Pelham, Eſq;
Port of Sandwich.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
John Cleveland, Eſq;
Port of Dover.
Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Sacville.
Thomas Revel, Eſq;
Port of Rumney.
Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart.
Henry Furneſe, Eſq;
Port of Hyeth.
William Glanville, Eſq;
Thomas Hales, Eſq;
Town and Port of Rye.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Norris.
Phillips Gybbon, Eſq;
Town and Port of Winchelſea.
Hon. John Mordaunt.
Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq;
Town and Port of Seaford.
Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Eſq;
William Hay, Eſq;

WALES, 24.

County of ANGLESEA 2.
Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart.
Borough of Beaumaris.
Rt. Hon. Viſc. Bulkeley.

County of BRECON 2.
Thomas Morgan, Eſq;
Town of Brecon.
Hon. John Talbot, Eſq;

County of CARDIGAN 2.
John Lloyd, Eſq;
Town of Cardigan.
John Symmons, Eſq;

County of CARMARTHEN 2.
John Vaughan, Eſq;
Town of Carmarthen.
Thomas Matthews, Eſq;

County of CARNARVON 2.
William Bodvill, Eſq;
Town of Carnarvon.
Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart.

County of DENBIGH 2.
Sir Wat. Williams Wynn, Bart.
Town of Denbigh.
Richard Myddleton, Eſq;

County of FLINT 2.
Sir Thomas Moſtyn.
Town of Flint.
Kyffin Williams, Eſq;

County of GLAMORGAN 2.
Charles Edwin, Eſq;
Town of Cardiff.
Herbert Mackworth, Eſq;

County of MERIONETH 1.
William Vaughan, Eſq;

County of MONTGOMERY 2.
Edward Kynaſton, Eſq;
Town of Montgomery.
Henry Herbert, Eſq;

County of PEMBROKE 3.
William Owen, Eſq;
Town of Haverfordweſt.
William Edwards, Eſq;
Lewis Barlow, Eſq;

County of RADNOR 2.

Sir Humphrey Howorth.

Town of Radnor.

Thomas Lewis, Esq;

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of ABERDEEN.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq;

Shire of AIR.

Patrick Crawfurd, Esq;

Shire of ARGYLE.

Sir Duncan Campbell.

Shire of BAMF.

James Abercromby, Esq;

Shire of BERWICK.

Hon. Al. Hume Campbell, Esq;

Shire of BUTE *and* CATHNESS.

James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq;

Shires of CLACMANNAN *and* KINROSS.

Thomas Erskine, Esq;

Shire of DUMBARTON.

Hon. John Campbell, *sen.* Esq;

Shire of DUMFRIES.

Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Douglas.

Shire of EDINBURGH.

Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart.

Shire of ELGIN, *or* MURRAY.

Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.

Shire of FIFE.

James Oswald, Esq;

Shire of FORFAR.

Rt. Hon. Earl Panmure.

Shire of HADDINGTON.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

Shire of INVERNESS.

Normand Mac-leod, Esq;

Shire of KINCARDIN.

Sir James Carnegie, Bart.

Stewarty of KIRKUDBRIGHT.

John Mackye, Esq;

Shire of LANERK.

Sir James Hamilton, Bart.

Shire of LINLITHGOW.

Hon. Charles-Hope Weir, Esq;

Shires of NAIRN *and* CROMARTIE.

John Campbell, Esq;

Shire of ORKNEY *and* ZETLAND.

James Halyburton, Esq;

Shire of PEEBLES.

John Dickson, Esq;

Shire of PERTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord John Murray.

Shire of RENFREW.

William Muir, Esq;

Shire of ROSS.

Rt. Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq;

Shire of ROXBURGH.

Walter Scot, Esq;

Shire of SELKIRK.

John Murray, *sen.* Esq;

Shire of STIRLING.

Capt. James Campbell.

Shire of SUTHERLAND.

Capt. George Mackay.

Shire of WIGTOUN.

John Stewart, Esq;

ROYAL BURGHS.

City of EDINBURGH.

James Ker, Esq;

Kirk-

Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, Taine.

Sir Harry Monroe, Bart.

Burghs of *Inverneſs, Fortroſe, Nairn, Forreſs.*

Alex. Brodie *of* Brodie, Eſq;

Burghs of *Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Kintore, Inverurie.*

Hon. William Grant, Eſq;

Burghs of *Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montroſe, Aberbrothick, Brechin.*

Hon. John Maule, Eſq;

Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrews.

Hon. Capt. Thomas Leſlie, Eſq;

Burghs of *Craill, Kilrenny, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, Pittenweem.*

Hon. Lieut. Gen. Philip Anſtruther.

Dyſart, Kirkcaldie, Kinghorn, Burntiſland.

Lieut. Gen. James St. Clair.

Burghs of *Innerkithen, Dumfermline, Queensferry, Culroſs, Stirling.*

Capt. George Haldane.

Glaſgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton.

John Campbell, Eſq;

Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.

Andrew Fletcher, *jun.* Eſq;

Burghs of *Linlithgow, Selkirk, Lanerk, Peebles.*

Lawrence Dundaſs, Eſq;

Burghs of *Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkudbright.*

Sir James Johnſon, Bart.

Wigtown, New Galloway, Stranrauer, Whithorn.

Hon. James Stuart, Eſq;

Air, Irwin, Rotheſay, Campbeltoun, Inverary.

Charles Erſkine, Eſq;

Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, —— Dyſon, *Eſq;*
Clerk Aſſiſtant, —— John Read, *Eſq;*
Serjeant at Arms, —— Wentworth Odiam, *Eſq.*

NUMBER III.

An Alphabetical LIST *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *&c.*

Names.	*Where Chose.*
ABdy, Sir Rob.	Essex,
Abercrombie, Cl.	Bamffshire, Scotl.
Acourt, Pierce	Heytsbury, Wilts,
Affleck, John	Suffolk,
Aislabie, Hon. Wm.	Rippon, Yorksh.
Aldworth, Ri. Ne.	Reading, Berks.
Alston, Thomas	Bedfordshire.
Amyand, Claud.	Tregony,
Ancram, Earl	Richmond,
Anson, Thomas	Litchfield,
Anstruther, G. Ph.	Crail, Anstruther, &c.
Archer, Henry	Warwick,
Arscott, John	Ashburton, Dev.
Arundel, H. Ric.	Knaresborough,
Ashe, William	Heytsbury, Wilts,
Ashe, W. Wyndham	Aldborough, Suffolk,
Astley, Sir John	Salop, County,
Aubin, Sir John St.	Launceston,
Bagot, Sir Walter	Staffordshire,
Baker, William	Plimpton,
Baltimore, Lord	Surry,
Bampfyld, Sir Ric.	Devonshire,
Bance, John	Westbury,
Bankes, Henry	Corfe-Castle,
Barber, Rob.	Stamford,
Barlow, Lewis	Pembroke Town
Barnard, Sir John	London,
Barne, Miles	Dunwich,
Barrington, Lord Vis.	Berwick on Tw.
Barrington, Sir John	Newtown, Hants,
Barry, Hon. Richard	Wigan,
Bateman, Lord	Woodstock,
Bathurst, Benjamin	Glocester,
Bathurst, Hon. Henry	Cirencester, Glo.
Bayley, Sir Nicholas	Anglesea, Wales,
Beauclerc, Ld. Harry	Thetford,
Beauclerc, Ld. Vere	Plymouth,
Beauclerc, Ld. George	Windsor,
Beckford, William	Shaftsbury.
Belchier, William	Southwark,
Beaghan, Edm. Hun.	Melcomb-Regis,
Benson, Thomas	Barnstaple, Devon.
Bentinck, Ld. George	Grampound,
Berkeley, Norborne	Gloucestershire,
Bertie, Hon. Ld. Vere	Boston, Lincolnsh.
Bertie, Norris	Oxfordshire.

Names.	*Where chose.*
Bethel, Slingsby	London,
Best, Thomas	Canterbury,
Blacket, Walter	Newcastle up. Ty.
Boeland, Col. Maurice	Newtown, Hants,
Bodvill, William	Carnarvonshire,
Bond, John	Corfe-Castle,
Boone, Daniel	Stockbridge,
Boscawen, Adm. Edw.	Truro,
Boscawen, Col. George	Penryn,
Boscawen, Hon. John	Truro,
Bootle, Sir Thomas	Midhurst, Sussex,
Bowes, George	Durham County,
Bowles, William	Bewdley, Worcest.
Bouverie, Hon. Wm.	New-Sarum,
Brand, Thomas	Tavistock,
Brassey, Nathaniel	Hertford,
Brereton, Thomas	Liverpool,
Bridges, Hon. George	Winchester,
Bristow, John	St. Ives, Cornwall,
Bristow, Robert	Shoreham,
Brodie, Alexand.	Fortrose, Invern.
Brookshank, Stamp	Saltash,
Browne, John	Dorchester,
Brown, Isa. Hawk.	Wenlock, Salop.
Bulkeley, Lord Vise.	Beaumaris, Wales,
Buller, John	Eastlow,
Burghley, Lord	Rutlandshire,
Burrel, Peter	Haslemere,
Burrel, Merrick	Great Marlow,
Burrard, Henry	Lymington,
Bury, Lord	Chichester,
Bury, Thomas	Newport, Cornw.
Butler, John	Sussex,
Calvert, Sir William	London,
Campbel, Hon. John	Nairn & Cromertie
Campbel, Lt. G. John	Dumbartonshire,
Campbell, Col. John	Glasgow, *&c.*
Campbel, Hon. Al. Hu.	Berwickshire,
Campbell, Sir Duncan	Argyleshire,
Campbell, Capt. Ja. *ju.*	Stirlingshire,
Carew, Sir Coventry	Cornwal,
Carey, Rt. H. Walter	Clifton, Dartm.
Carnegie, Sir James	Kincardinshire,
Carter, Thomas	Kingston up. Hull,
Cartwright, Thomas	Northamptonsh.
Charlton, Job Staunt.	Newark on Trent,
Chafin, George	Dorsetshire,
Chester, Thomas	Gloucestershire,

Chet-

Names.	*Where Chose.*
Chetwynd, Wm.	Stafford,
Chetwynd, Wm. *jun.*	Stockbridge,
Child, Samuel	Biſhops Caſtle,
Cholmondley, Charles	Cheſhire,
Churchill Charles	Milborne-Port
Cleveland, John	Sandwich,
Clayton, Sir Kenric	Blechingly, Surry,
Clayton, Richard	Wigan,
Clayton, Wm.	Blechingly, Surry,
Clarke, Thomas	St. Michaels,
Cocks, Charles	Ryegate, Sur.
Codrington, Sir W.	Beverly, Yorkſh.
Coke, Lord Viſc.	Harwich,
Colleton, Jam. Edw.	Leſtwithiel,
Colebrooke, Robert	Malden, Eſſex,
Comyns, Valens	Hindon, Wilts,
Compton, Hon. Geo.	Northampton,
Conway, Hon. Henry	Penryn, Cornwall,
Conolly, Rt. Hon. Wm.	Petersfield,
Conyers, John	Reading, Berks,
Copleſton, Thomas	Kellington, Corn.
Corbet, Sir William	Ludlow, Salop,
Corbet, Thomas	Saltaſh, Cornw.
Corbet, Sir Richard	Shrewſbury,
Cornbury, L. Viſc.	Oxford Univerſity,
Cornwallis, Hon. Edw.	Eye, Suffolk,
Cornewall, Gen. Hen.	Hereford City,
Cornwall, Sir R. De.	Leominſter,
Cornewall, Velters	Herefordſhire,
Cotton, Sir John Hynd.	Marlborough,
Courtney, Sir Wm.	Devonſhire,
Courtney, Kellond	Huntingdon,
Crawford, Patrick	Airſhire,
Craven, William	Warwickſhire,
Crewe, John, *jun.*	Cheſhire,
Cunningham, Col.	Tiverton,
Curzon, Sir Nath.	Derbyſhire, and Clitheroe,
Cuſt, Sir John	Grantham,
Dalkeith, Earl	Boroughbridge, Y.
Dalſton, John	Weſtmoreland,
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh	Haddington, Scotl.
Damer, Joſeph	Bramber, Suſſex,
D'Arcy, Rt. Hon. Sir C.	Yorkſhire,
Daſhwood, Sir James	Oxfordſhire,
Daſhwood, Sir Fran.	Rumney, Kent,
Delmé, Peter	Southampton T.
Deerhurſt, Lord	Worceſterſhire,
Dering, Sir Edward	Kent,
Dickſon, John, *jun.*	Peebles,
Dodington, R. H. Geo.	Bridgwater,
Dodington, Geo.	Melcomb Regis,
Doneraile, Lord Viſc.	Old Sarum,
Douglas, James	Malmſbury, Wilts
Douglaſs, H. Ld. Char.	Dumfrieſſhire,
Downing, Hon. Sir G.	Dunwich, Suff.
Dowdeſwell, Wm.	Tewkſbury,
Drake, William	Agmondeſham,
Drake, Sir Fran. H.	Berealton, Devon.
Dummer, Tho. Lee	Newport, Hants.
Duncannon, Lord	Derby,
Dundaſs, Lawrence	Selkirk, *&c.*
Dupplin, Lord	Cambridge Town,
Earle, Wm. Rawlinſ.	Cricklade,
Edwards, William	Haverford-weſt,
Edwin, Charles	Glamorganſhire,
Edgcumbe, Hon. Rich.	Leſtwithiel,
Edgcumbe, Hon. Geo.	Fowey,
Egerton, Sir Tho.	Newton, Lanc.
Elliot, Richard	Sr. Germains,
Elliot, Col. William	Caln, Wilts,
Ellis, Wellbore	Weymouth,
Elliſſon, Cuthbert	Shaftſbury,
Elwell, Sir John	Guilford,
Erſkine, Charles	Irwin, Air, &c.
Erſkine, Tho.	Clackmannan, &c.
Evans, Capt. Richard	Queenborough,
Evelyn, John	Helſton, Cornw.
Fairfax, H. Maj. Rob.	Maidſtone,
Fane, Hon. Francis	Ivelcheſter,
Farrington, Thomas	Ludgarſhall,
Fazakerly, Nicholas	Preſton, Lancaſh.
Fellow, Coulſon	Huntingdonſhire,
Fenwick, John, dead	Northumberland,
Finch, Hon. Edward	Cambridge Univ.
Finch, Hon. Henry	Malton,
Firebrace, Sir Cord.	Suffolk.
Fitzroy, Charles	Thetford, Norf.
Fletcher, Andrew	Haddington, *&c.*
Fonnereau, Tho.	Sudbury, Suffolk,
Fonnereau, Zac. Philip	Aldborough, Suff.
Foreſter, Brook	Wenlock, Shrop.
Fortroſe, Lord	Roſs-ſhire, Scot.
Fox, George	York,
Fox, Henry	Windſor, Bucks,
Frankland, Frederick	Thirſk, Yorkſh.
Frankland, Thomas	*Ditto.*
Frederick, Charles	Shoreham, Suſſ.
Frederick, John	Weſtlow, Cornw.
Furneſe, Henry	Romney, Kent,
Gage, Lord Viſc.	Tewkeſbury, Gl.
Garth, John	Devizes, Wilts,
Gaſhry, Francis	Eaſtlooe, Cornw.
Gilmour, Sir Cha.	Edinburgſhire,
Gildart, Richard	Liverpool,
Glanville, William	Hythe, Kent,
Godolphin, Francis	Helſton, Cornw.
Gore, Charles	Hertfordſhire,
Gore, John	Cricklade,
Gore, Thomas	Bedford,
Gough, Capt. Hen.	Bramber,

Names.	Where chose.
Gower, H. Wm. Lev.	Staffordshire,
Gower, H. B. Lev.	Newcastle,un.line
Gower, H. Ric. Lev.	Litchfield,
Granby, Marq. of	Grantham
Grant, Sir Ludo.	Elginshire,
Grant, Hon. William	Cullen, Elgin,&c.
Gray, Charles	Colchester,
Greathead, Samuel	Coventry,
Grenville, James	Bridport, Dorset,
Grenville, Rich.	Buckingham To.
Grenville, George	*Ditto.*
Greville, Fulk	Monmouth,
Grosvenor, Sir Rob.	Chester,
Grove, William	Coventry,
Gulston, Joseph	Pool, Dorsetsh.
Gundry, Nathan.	Dorchester,
Gwyn, Francis	Wells,Somersetsh.
Gybbon, Philips	Rye, Sussex,
Hale, Paggen	Hertfordshire,
Hales, Thomas	Hythe, Kent,
Halyburton, James	Orkney&Zetland.
Haldane, Capt. Geo.	Innerkithen, &c.
Hamilton, Sir Jam.	Lanerkshire,
Hamilton, Hon. Geo.	Wells,Somersetsh.
Hampden, John	Wendover,Bucks,
Hanbury, Capel	Monmouthshire,
Handasyd, Gen. Rog.	Scarborough,
Harbord, Sir Wm.	Beeralston, Dev.
Harley, Lord	Herefordshire,
Harpur, Sir Henry	Tamworth,
Harris, Hon. John	Ashburton, Dev.
Harrison, George	Hertford,
Hartington, Marq. of	Derbyshire,
Harvey, William	Essex,
Hawke, Sir Edw.	Portsmouth,
Hawkins, Thomas	Grampound,
Hay, William	Seaford, Sussex,
Heath, John	Honiton, Devon,
Heath, Richard	Bossiney, Cornw.
Henley, Hen. Holt	Lyme, Dorsetsh.
Henley, Robert	Bath,
Herbert, Hon. Nich.	Newport, Cornw.
Herbert, Philip	Oxford City,
Herbert, Hon. Rich.	Ludlow, in Salop,
Herbert, Hon. Rob.	Wilton, Wilts,
Herbert, Col. Wm.	Ibid.
Herbert, Henry	Montgomery,
Hervey, Hon. Felton	St. Edmundsbury,
Hill, John	Higham, Ferrers,
Hillsborough, Lord	Warwick,
Hobart, Lord,	Norwich,
Hoblyn, Robert	Bristol,
Hodgkinson, R. B.	Wareham,
Holmes, Col. Henry	Yarmouth,Hants,
Holmes, Thomas	*Ibid.*
Hooper, Edward, *jun.*	Christ-Church,
Hope, Wier H. Char.	Linlithgowshire,
Howe, Ld. Visc.	Nottingham,

Names.	Where chose.
Howard, Lt. Gen.	Carlisle, Cumb.
Howard, Thomas	Castlerising,
Howorth, Sir Hum.	Radnorshire,
Hume, Alexander	Southwark,
Hume, Abraham	Steyning,
Humfrey, Paul	Gatton,
Hunter, Thomas Orby	Winchelsea,
Janssen, Step. Theod.	London,
Jeffreys, John	Clifton, Dartmo.
Jenyns, Soame	Cambridgeshire,
Inchiquin, Earl of	Aylesbury,
Ingram, Col. Cha.	Horsham, Sussex,
Ingram, Char. *jun.*	*Ditto.*
Johnson, Sir James	Dumfries, *&c.*
Jolliffe, John	Petersfield,Hants,
Irby, Sir William	Bodmin, Corn.
Isham, Sir Edmund	Northamptonsh.
Kent, Samuel	Ipswich, Suffolk,
Ker, James	Edinburgh City,
Kynaston, William	Shrewsbury,
Kynaston, Edward	Montgomeryshire,
Lamb, Matthew	Peterborough,
Lambton, Henry	Durham,
Lascelles, Edwin	Scarborough,
Lascelles, Henry	Northallerton,
Laroche, John	Bodmin, Cornw.
Lee, John	Malmsbury, Wilts
Lee, Dr. George	Liskerret, Cornw.
Legge, Hon. Henry	Orford,
Legh, Peter	Newton, Lanc.
Leighton, Daniel	Hereford City,
Leslie, Hon. Tho.	Forfar,Perth,*&c.*
Lewis, Thomas	Radnor,
Lister, Thomas	Clitheroe,
Locke, William	Grimsby, Linc.
Lockyer, Thomas	Ivelchester, Som.
Lloyd, Sir Richard	Malden, Essex,
Lloyd, John	Cardiganshire,
Londonderry, Earl of	Camelford, Corn.
Long, Sir Robert	Wilts,
Lowndes, Richard	Bucks,
Lowther, Sir James	Cumberland,
Luxborough, Lord	Castlerising,
Lymington, Lord	Andover, Hants,
Lymerick, Lord	Morpeth,
Lyster, Richard	Salop County,
Lyttelton, George	Oakhampton,
Lyttelton, Richard	Brackley,
Lytton, J. Robinson	Bishopscastle,
MacLeod, H. Norman	Invernessshire,
Mackenzie, Stewart	Bute Shire,
Mackay, Capt. Geo.	Sutherlandshire,
Mackye, John	Kirkudbright,
Macworth, Herbert	Cardiffe,
Madan, Col. Martyn	Wotton-Basset,
Manners, Lord Wm.	Newark on Trent,
Manners, Ld. Robert	Kingston on Hull,

Mar-

Names.	*Where chose.*
Marshall, Sir Henry	Agmondesham,
Martin, Samuel	Camelford, Corn.
Marton, Edward	Lancaster,
Master, Thomas, *jun.*	Cirencester, Glou.
Mathews, Thomas	Carmarthen,
Maule, Hon. John	Aberdeen, Mont.
Medlycott, Thomas	Milborne Port,
Mellish, William	Retford, Notting.
Metcalfe, Lascelles	Bedwin,
Methuen, Paul	Westbury,
Middlesex, Earl	Old Sarum,
Middleton, Sir Wm.	Northumberland,
Mitchell, John	Boston, Lincoln.
Mitchell, Andrew	Aberdeenshire,
Molsworth, Sir John	Cornwall,
Monckton, Hon. W.	Pontefract, York.
Monson, Charles	Lincoln,
Montague, E. Wo. *jun.*	Huntingdonshire,
Montague, Edward	Huntington,
Montague, George	Northampton,
Monroe, Sir Henry	Kirkwell Tain, &c
Mordaunt, Hon. John	Winchelsea,
Mordaunt, Sir Cha.	Warwickshire,
Mordaunt, Maj. G. Jn.	Cockermouth,
Morgan, William	Monmouthshire,
Morgan, Thomas	Breconshire,
Morrice, Sir William	Launceston, Corn.
Morton, John	Abingdon, Berks,
Mostyn, Sir Thomas	Malton,
Mostyn, John	Weobly, Heref.
Mostyn, Savage	Flintshire,
Muir, William	Renfrewshire,
Murray, Lord, John	Perthshire,
Murray, Hon. Wm.	Boroughbridge,
Murray, John	Selkirk,
Mundy, Wrightson	Leicestershire,
Myddleton, Richard	Denbigh,
Nassau, Hon. Rich.	Colchester,
Neal, Robert	Wooton Basset,
Newnham, Thomas	Queenborough,
Newnham, Nat. ju.	Aldborough,
Nesbit, Albert	St. Michael's
Newland, George	Gatton, Surry,
Noel, Hon. William	Westloe,
Noel, Hon. James	Rutlandshire,
Norris, Sir John	Rye, Sussex,
Northey, William	Calne, Wilts,
Nugent, Robert	St. Maws, Corn.
Obrian, P. Wyndham	Minehead,
Ockinden, William	Great Marlow,
Offley, John	Bedford Town,
Ogle, Sir Chaloner	Rochester, Kent,
Oglethorp, Lt. Gen.	Haslemere, Surry,
Onslow, Arthur	Surry,
Onslow, Lt. Gen.	Guildford, Surry,
Ord, Robert	Morpeth, North,
Orme, Garton	Arundel,
Osborne, Sir Danvers,	Bedfordshire,
Oswald, James	Fife,
Owen, William	Pembrokeshire,

Names.	*Where chose.*
Oxenden, Sir George	Sandwich,
Page, John	Chichester, Suss.
Panmure, Earl	Forfar-shire,
Palmer, Peregrine	Oxford University,
Parker, Lord Visc.	Newcast.un.Line,
Peachy, Sir John	Midhurst, Sussex,
Peachy, James	Leominster,
Pierce, Henry	Northallerton, Y.
Pelham, Hon. Henry	Sussex,
Pelham, Hon. James	Hastings, Sussex,
Pelham, Charles	Beverley, Yorksh.
Pennington, Sir John	Cumberland,
Penton, Henry,	Winchester,
Percival, Lord	Weobly, Heref.
Petersham, Lord	Bury, St. Edmunds
Phillipson, John	Harwich, Essex,
Pinney, John Freder	Bridport,
Pitt, George, Morton	Pontefract, York.
Pitt, George	Dorsetshire,
Pitt, Thomas	Oakhampton,
Pitt, Rt. Hon. William	Seaford,
Pitt, John	Wareham,
Plumtree, John	St. Ives.
Plumer, Richard	Weymouth,
Polhill, David	Rochester,
Pollen, John	Andover, Hants,
Poole, Sir Francis	Lewes, Sussex,
Poore, Edward	New-Sarum,
Popham, Edward	Wilts,
Potter, Thomas	St. Germans,
Poulett, Hon. Pereg.	Bridgwater,
Powlett, Charles,	Lymington,
Powlett, Lord Harry	Hampshire,
Powlett, Hon. C. Arm.	Christ-Church,
Powney, Penyston	Berkshire,
Proby, John *jun.*	Stamford, Lincol.
Proctor, Sir W.	Middlesex,
Proctor, George	Downton, Wilts,
Prowse, Thomas	Somersetshire,
Pye, Henry	Berks,
Pytts, Edmond	Worcestershire,
Ramsden, Sir John	Apleby, Westmo.
Rashleigh, Jonathan	Fowey, Cornwall,
Revel, Thomas	Dover, Kent,
Reynolds, Francis	Lancaster,
Richards, Bisse	Hindon, Wilts,
Rider, Sir Dudley	Tiverton, Devon.
Ridley, Matthew	Newcast. on Tyne,
Rigby, Richard	Sudbury,
Robinson, Mat. *jun.*	Canterbury,
Robinson, Luke	Heydon. Yorksh.
Robins, John	Stafford.
Rolt, Edward Baynton	Chippenham,
Rowney, Thomas	Oxford City,
Rudge, Edw.	Evesham, Worc.
Rushout, Sir John	Evelsham, Worc.
Sackville, Lord Geo.	Dover, Kent,
Sandys, Hon. Edwin.	Droitwich,
Saville, John	Heydon, Yorksh.

Names.	*Where choſe.*
St. Clair, Lt. Gen.	Dylert, Kinghorn,
Scot, Walter	Roxburgh,
Scrope, John	Lyme, Dorſetſh.
Sedley, Sir Charles	Nottingham To.
Selwyn, John	Glouceſter,
Selwyn, John. *jun.*	Whitchurch,
Selwyn, George Aug.	Ludgerſhall,
Sergiſon, Thomas,	Lewis, Suſſex,
Shepherd, Samuel,	Cambridge, To.
Shirley, Seawallis,	Brackley,
Shuttleworth, Rich.	Lancaſhire,
Shuttleworth, James,	Preſton,
Sibthorpe, Coningſby,	Lincoln City,
Slingſby, Sir Henry,	Knareſborough,
Sloper, William,	Bedwin,
Smith, Edward,	Leiceſterſhire,
Smyth, Sydney Staff.	East Grinſtead,
Smithſon, Sir Hugh,	Middleſex,
Southwell, Hon. Edw.	Briſtol,
Stanhope, H. Sir Wm.	Bucks,
Stanhope, Hon. John	Derby,
Stanwix, John	Carliſle,
Stapleton, Sir Miles	Yorkſhire,
Stert, Arthur	Plymouth, Dev.
Stuart, Hon. John	Wigtounſhire,
Stuart, Col. James	N. Gallaway, *&c.*
Stone, Andrew	Haſtings, Suſſex,
Strange, Lord	Lancaſhire,
Strange, Sir John	Tortneſs, Devon.
Sundon, Lord	St. Maws,
Sutton, Lord Robert	Nottinghamſhire,
Swymmer, Ant. Lan.	Southampton,
Symmonds, John	Cardigan,
Sydenham, Humphry	Exeter,
Taaffe, Theobald	Arundel, Suſſex,
Talbot, Hon. John	Brecon,
Talbot, John *jun.*	Marlborough,
Taylor, Charles	Totneſs,
Thomas, Sir Edmund	Chipenham, Wilts
Thompſon, Sir Peter	St. Albans,
Tempeſt, John	Durham,
Temple, Hon. John	Downton,
Thornton, William	York,
Thornhaugh, John	Nottinghamſhire,
Tonſon, Richard	Wallingford,
Townſhend, Joſepth	*Ibid.*
Townſhend, H. Col. R.	Eye, Suffolk,
Townſhend, Hon. Tho.	Cambridge Uuniv.
Townſhend, H. Cha.	Great Yarmouth,
Townſhend, Adm. Iſa.	Portſmouth,
Townſhend, H. Geo.	Norfolk,
Tracy, Robert	Worceſter,
Treby, George	Plympton,
Trelawny, Charles	Liſkard, Cornw.
Trenchard, George	Pool, Dorſetſhire,
Trentham, Viſcount	Weſtminſter,
Trevanion, Wm.	Tregony,
Trevor, Hon. John	Woodſtock, Oxf.
Tuckfield, John	Exeter,
Turner, Sir John	Lynn, Norfolk,
Turner, W. Horſem.	Maidſtone, Kent,
Twyſden, Sir Roger	Kent.
Tynte, Sir Charles	Somerſetſhire,
Vane, Hon. Henry	Durham,
Vaughan, William	Merionethſhire,
Vaughan, John	Caermarthenſh.
Verney, Earl of	Wendover,
Vernon, Hon. Edw.	Ipſwich,
Vernon, Sir Charles	Rippon, Yorkſh.
Vernon, Thomas	Worceſter,
Villers, Hon. Tho.	Tamworth,
Vyner, Robert	Lincolnſhire,
Wade, Gen. George	Bath, Somerſet,
Waldegrave, Col. Jn.	Orford,
Waller, Edmund *ſen.*	Chippingwickh.
Waller, Edmund *jun.*	*Ditto.*
Walpole, R. H. Hor.	Norwich,
Walpole, Horatio *jun.*	Lynn, Regis,
Walpole, Hon. Edw.	Yarmouth, Norf.
Walpole, Hon. Horatio	Callington,
Wallop, H. Charles	Whitchurch,
Wallop, H. Capt. Ble.	Newport, Hants
Warburton, Sir Ph.	Cheſter,
Warren, Sir Peter	Weſtminſter,
Watſon, Thomas	Berw. on Tweed,
Webb Robert	Taunton,
Weaver. Arthur	Bridgnorth,
Webſter, Whittler	Grinſtead, Suſſex,
Weſt, James	St. Albans, Hertf.
Whichcot, Thomas	Lincolnſhire.
Whithed, Francis	Hampſhire,
White, John	Retford, Notting.
Whitemore, H. Sir T.	Bridgnorth, Salop.
Whitworth, Charles	Minehead,
Wigley, James	Leiceſter,
Wilbraham, Ran:	Appleby,
Wilſon, Edward	Weſtmoreland,
Willes, John	Banbury, Oxford,
Willes, Edward	Ayleſbury,
Williams, Kyffin	Flint,
Willy, William	Devizes, Wilts,
Wilkinſon, Andrew	Alboro. Yorkſh.
Willſon, Edward	Weſtmoreland,
Winnington, Francis	Droitwich,
Woodhouſe, Arm	Norfolk,
Wortley, Hon. Edward	Peterborough,
Wray, Sir Bouchier	Barnſtable,
Wright, George	Leiceſter,
Wrotteſly, Sir Rich.	Taviſtock,
Wyndham, Sir Cha.	Taunton,
Wynn, Sir Wat. Wm.	Denbighſhire,
Wynn, Sir Thomas	Carnarvon,
Yonge, R. H. Sir Wm.	Honiton, Devon,
Yorke, Hon. Philip	Cambridge Coun.
Yorke, Hon. Charles	Rygate,
Yorke, John	Richmond, Yor.
Younge, Hitch	Steyning.

NUMBER IV.

The NAMES of the ARCHBISHOPS *and* BISHOPS.

DR. Thomas Herring, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.
Dr. Matthew Hutton, *Lord Archbiſhop of* York.
Dr. Edmund Gibſon, *Lord Biſhop of* London.
Dr. Edward Chandler, *Lord Biſhop of* Durham.
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Lord Biſhop of* Wincheſter.
Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter.
Dr. Richard Smallbroke, *Lord Biſhop of* Litchfield *and* Coventry.
Dr. Samuel Peploe, *Lord Biſhop of* Cheſter.
Dr. Thomas Sherlock, *Lord Biſhop of* Sarum.
Dr. Martin Benſon, *Lord Biſhop of* Glouceſter.
Dr. Thomas Secker, *Lord Biſhop of* Oxford.
Dr. Iſaac Maddox, *Lord Biſhop of* Worceſter.
Dr. Joſeph Butler, *Lord Biſhop of* Briſtol.
Dr. Matthias Mawſon, *Lord Biſhop of* Chicheſter.
Dr. John Gilbert, *Lord Biſhop of* Llandaff.
Dr. Edward Willes, *Lord Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells.
Dr. Thomas Gooche, *Lord Biſhop of* Ely.
Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.
Dr. Richard Trevor, *Lord Biſhop of* St. David's.
Dr. Samuel Liſle, *Lord Biſhop of* Norwich.
Lord James Beauclerc, *Lord Biſhop of* Hereford.
Dr. George Lavington, *Lord Biſhop of* Exeter.
Dr. Richard Oſbaldiſton, *Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle.
Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough.
Dr. Zachary Pearce, *Lord Biſhop of* Bangor.
Dr. Robert-Hay Drummond, *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.
Dr. Thomas Wilſon, *Biſhop of* Soder *and* Man.

NUMBER V.

A LIST of all the DEANS.

DR. John Lynch, *Dean of* Canterbury.
Mr. Fountain, *Dean of* York.
Dr. Joſeph Butler, *Dean of* St. Paul's.
Dr. Cowper, *Dean of* Durham.
Dr. Penyſton Booth, *Dean of* Windſor.
Dr. Martin, *Dean of* Worceſter.

Dr.

Dr. Samuel Creſwick, *Dean of* Bath *and* Wells.
Dr. John Conybeare, *Dean of* Chriſt-Church.
Dr. John Clark, *Dean of* Sarum.
Dr. Robert Lamb, *Dean of* Peterborough.
Dr. Peter Allix, *Dean of* Ely.
Dr. Thomas Cheney, *Dean of* Wincheſter.
Dr. George, *Dean of* Lincoln.
Dr. John Newcombe, *Dean of* Rocheſter.
Dr. Robert Bolton, *Dean of* Carliſle.
Mr. Edward Creſſet, *Dean of* Hereford.
Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne, *Dean of* Briſtol.
Dr. William Holmes, *Dean of* Exeter.
Dr. Thomas Brooke, *Dean of* Cheſter.
Dr. William Aſhburnham, *Dean of* Chicheſter.
Dr. Peter Maurice, *Dean of* Bangor.
Mr. John Evans, *Arch-Deacon of* Llandaff.
Dr. Daniel Newcomb, *Dean of* Glouceſter.
Dr. Powel, *Dean of* St. Aſaph.
Mr. John Adinbroke, *M. A. Dean of* Litchfield.
Mr. Joſeph Hill, *Præcentor of* St. David's.
Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, *Dean of* Weſtminſter.
Dr. Thomas Bullock, *Dean of* Norwich.

NUMBER VI.

A LIST of the PREBENDS *in his Majeſty's Gift.*

Prebendaries of Weſtminſter.

DR. Tho. Manningham.
Mr. George Ingram.
Dr. Scawen Kenrick.
Dr. William Hayter.
Dr. John Nicoll.
Dr. Richard Bullock.
Mr. John Hume.
Dr. John Heylyn.
Dr. —— Crane.
Dr. Thomas Wilſon.
Mr. William Friend.
Dr. John Taylor.

Prebendaries of Windſor.

Dr. John Pelling.
Mr. James Barclay.
Dr. ——— Martyn.
Mr. ——— Lowe.
Mr. George Stephens.
Dr. Richard Wilmot.
Mr. John Ewer.
Mr. William Burchet.
Mr. Richard Terrick.
Mr. William Gibſon.
Mr. ——— Haynes.
Mr. ——— Cornwallis.

Prebendaries of Worceſter.

Mr. Thomas Inett.
Dr. Thomas Jenner.
Dr. Philip Smallridge.
Mr. Bernard Wilſon.
Mr. Edwin Sandys.
Mr. Richard Meadowcourt.
Mr. Edward Stillingfleet.
Mr. Samuel Holcombe.
Mr. Robert Eden.

Canons

Canons of Chriſt-Church.

Dr. John Gilbert, *Lord Biſhop of* Llandaff.
Dr. Philip Barton.
Dr. Richard Trevor.
Dr. David Gregory.
Dr. Robert Friend.
Dr. John Fanſhaw.
Dr. Paul Foreſter.
Dr. Hunt.

Prebendaries of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Tanner.
Dr. Samuel Holcombe.
Dr. William Ayerſt.
Dr. Young.
Dr. Geakie.
Dr. Dawnay.
Dr. John Potter.
Mr. Griffith.
Dr. Shuckford.
Dr. Stedman.
Mr. Deeds.
Mr. Walwyn.

NUMBER VII.

A LIST of the MEMBERS *of the* Lower Houſe *of* CONVOCATION, *as returned in* 1747.

Canterbury.

JOHN Lynch, D. D. Dean.
Samuel Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.
Samuel Holcombe, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the ſaid Church. } Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Rymer, D. D.
Edward Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

The Right Reverend *Joſeph*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Dean.
Edward Cobden, D. D. Archdeacon of *London*.
William Gibſon, A. M. Archdeacon of *Eſſex*.
Fifield Allen, D. D. Archdeacon of *Middleſex*.
Thomas Cartwright, D. D. Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*.
John Cole, A. M. Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.
Samuel Baker, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Nichols, D. D.
Lawrence Jackſon, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Weſtminſter.

The Right Reverend *Joſeph*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean.
Scawen Kendrick, D. D. Archdeacon.
John Nicoll, D. D. Proctot for the Chapter.

Nine

Winchester.

Zachary Pearce, D. D. Dean, (now Ld. Bishop of *Bangor* elect)
Robert Eden, B. D. Archdeacon of *Winchester*.
Richard Furney, A. M. Archdeacon of *Surrey*.
Benjamin Woodroffe, A. M. one of the Prebendaries of the said Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
Stephen Hales, D. D. }
Robert Eyre, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

Edmund Marten, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, Dean.
John Tottie, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.
Richard Meadowcourt, A. M. one of the Prebendaries of the said Cathedral Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
John Veal, A. M. }
Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Samuel Creswicke, D. D. Dean.
George Shakerley, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Wells*.
George Atwood, Clerk, B. D. Archdeacon of *Taunton*.
Francis Squire, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bath*.
Timothy Collins, Clerk, A. M. Sub-Dean, } Proctor for the Chapter.
James Minifie, Clerk, A. M. }
Lionel Seaman, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Thomas Cheney, D. D. Dean.
George Reynolds, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.
David Trimnell, D. D. Archdeacon of *Leicester*.
The Hon. William Carmichael, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Bucks*.
Timothy Neve, D. D. Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.
Squire Payne, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stow*.
John Taylor, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bedford*.
Charles Reynolds, D. D. Chancellor of the said Church. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Decimus Reynolds, A. M. Prebendary of the said Church. }
Stephen Ashton, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Barton, A. M. }

Rochester.

John Newcombe, D. D. Dean.
John Denne, D. D. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.
Edmund Barrell, A. M. Prebendary of the said Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Moore, D. D. }
Francis Hooper, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Here-

Hereford.

Edward Creſſet, Clerk, A. M. Dean.
Robert Breton, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Hereford.*
Egerton Leigh, Clerk, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Salop.*
Samuel Croxall, Clerk, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
George Coningeſby, Clerk, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Frederick Cornewall, Clerk, A. M. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

John Addenbrook, Clerk, A. M. Dean.
Peniſton Booth, D. D. Dean of *Windſor* and *Woolverhampton.*
Thomas Craddock, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Woolverhampton.*
Henry Rider, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Derby.*
James Brooks, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stafford.*
Thomas Smalbroke, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Coventry.*
William Vyſe, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Salop.*
Samuel Smalbroke, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Samuel Poole, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Richard Levett, Clerk, A. M. }

Exeter.

William Holmes, D. D. Dean.
The Right Reverend *George,* Lord Biſhop of *Exeter,* Archdeacon of *Exeter.*
John Pleech, Maſter of Arts, Archdeacon of *Cornwall.*
George Baker, A. M. Archdeacon of *Totneſs.*
William Hole, B. D. Chanter and Canon Reſidentiary, } Proctor for the Chapter.
William Waddon, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Morriſon, A. M. }

Peterborough.

} No Return made, occaſioned by the Death of the Biſhop.

Salisbury.

John Clarke, D. D. Dean.
Archdeacon of *Berks,* } not returned.
Archdeacon of *Wilts,* }
Archdeacon of *Sarum,* }
Thomas Wiſhaw, Clerk, A. M. Canon Reſidentiary of the ſaid Church } Proctor for the Chapter.
William Dean, } Proctors for the Clergy.
Jonathan Waterman, }

Ely.

Ely.

Peter Allix, D. D. Dean.
Robert Eyton, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.
Ralph Perkins, Doctor of Laws, Proctor for the Chapter.
John Perkins, B. D.
John Micklcburgh, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Joseph Hill, Precentor.
Richard Davies, Archdeacon of *St. David's*.
Rice Williams, Archdeacon of *Caermarthen*.
Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of *Cardigan*.
Thomas Payne, Archdeacon of *Brecon*.
James Tunstal, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
James Philipps, D. D.
Thomas Williams, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloucester.

Daniel Newcombe, D. D. Dean.
William Geekie, D. D. Archdeacon of *Gloucester*.
Anthony Ellys, D. D. one of the Prebendaries, } Proctor for the Chapter.
Theophilus Leigh, D. D.
Thomas-Chamberlayne Coxe, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

John Conybeare, D. D. Dean.
John Potter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford*.
Philip Barton, Doctor of Laws, and Canon of the said Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
William Walker, Doctor of Law,
William Bertie, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Powell, D. D. Dean.
John Tanner, Clerk, A. M. one of the Prebendaries of the said Church } Proctor for the Chapter.
William Wynne, Clerk, A. M.
William Worthington, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Thomas Bullock, D. D. Dean.
John Berney, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*.
Samuel Salter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.
Richard Warren, D. D. Archdeacon of *Suffolk*.
Edward Chapman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
Francis Barnard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
The Reverend and Hon. Edward Townsend, Clerk,
Titus West, Clerk, } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

Bangor.

Peter Maurice, D. D. Dean.

Archdeacon of *Bangor*, } vacant.
Archdeacon of *Angleſea*, }

Hugh Wynne, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Merioneth*.
Hugh Hughes, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Owen, Clerk, LL. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Lloyd, Clerk, A. M. }

Briſtol.

Thomas Chamberlayne, D. D. Dean.
Edward Hammond, A. M. Archdeacon of *Dorſet*.
Joſeph Caſberd, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Walker, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Richard Blackmore, A. M. }

Chicheſter.

William Aſhburnham, A. M. Dean.
Thomas Ball, A. M. Archdeacon of *Chicheſter*.
Edmund Bateman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Lewes*.
John Blackſhell, LL. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Hutchinſon, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Charles Liddell, LL. B. }

Llandaff.

John Evans, Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Llandaff*.
Robert Gilbert, Clerk, A. M. Chancellor of the ſaid Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.
Henry Johnſon, Clerk, LL. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe, and Precentor of the ſaid Church, } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Harris, Clerk, A. M. }

Henry Major, N. P. Clerk or Actuary.

NUM-

NUMBER VIII.

An Alphabetical Liſt of the BARONETS *in* England, *from the firſt Creation of that Dignity.*

ASton, Walter 1611, *B. B.*
Appleton, Roger extinct.
Ayloffe, William
Armine, Will. ex. *Nov.* 28, 1619.
Aſton, Ralph 22 *June* 1620, ex.
Aſhby, Francis 18 *June* 1622, ex.
Aſhby, Anthony ex. *July* 3.
Aſhfield, John ex. *July* 27, 1626.
Ayleſbury. Tho. ex. *April* 19.
Aſhton, Thomas ex. *July* 25, 1628.
Anderſon, John ex. *January* 3, 1628.
Acton, William ex. *May* 30, 1629.
Alleyn, Edward *June* 24.
Abdy, Thomas *July* 7, 1641.
Andrew, William *Decemb.* 11.
Armitage, Francis *Dec.* 15, ex.
Aſtley, Iſaac ex. *January* 21.
Alſton, Thomas *June* 30, 1643.
Anderſon, Henry *July* 3, 1644.
Acland, H. *January* 31, 1678, *With a ſpecial Clauſe of Precedency from the Date of the Writ* 1644.
Acton, Edward *Jan.* 17.
Abdy, Robert *June* 9, 1660
Adams, Thomas—— 13
Atkins, Richard— 13
Allen, Thomas ex. — 14
Abdy, John—— 22
Aſtley, Jacob—— 25
Auſten, Robert *July* 10
Aubrey, John——— 23
Aſhton, Ralph *Aug.* 17
Aſh, Joſeph *Sept.* 19, ex.
Anderſon, Edmund *Dec.* 12
Aſhburnham, Denny *May* 10, 1661
Andrew, Henry——— 27, ex.
Aſtley. Richard *Aug.* 13, 1662
Anderſon, Stephen *June* 13, 1664
Aucher, Anthony *July* 7, 1666 ex.
Allen, Thomas *Feb.* 7. 1672, ex.
Anderton, Francis *Oct.* 8, 1677
Alſton, Joſeph *Jan.* 20, 1681
Aſhurſt, Henry *July* 21, 1688, ex.
Ayſchombe, Oliver *May* 28, 1696, ex.
Anguiſh, *alias* Allen, Richard *Dec.* 14. 1699
Abercrombie, James *March* 21, 1706, ex.
Auſtin, John *Nov.* 1714, ex.
Armytage, Samuel *July* 4, 1738

B.

BAcon, Nicholas 1611
Booth, George *E. E.*
Barrington, Francis
Berkely, Henry *E. E.*
Bellaſyſe, Henry *E. V.*
Brudenel, Thomas *E. E.*
Bendiſh, Thomas ex.
Baker, Henry ex.
Bayning, Paul *E. V.* ex.
Blackſton, Thomas ex. *May* 25, 1615
Boynton, Mat. *May* 25, 1618
Burdet, Thomas *Feb.* 25
Beaumont, Thomas *Sept.* 16, *I. V.* 1619
Bamberg, William ex. *Dec.* 1
Boteler, John ex. *April* 12, 1620
Berney, Richard *May* 5
Biggs, Thomas ex. *May* 26
Bellingham, Henry ex. *May* 30

Biſhopp, Thomas 24 *July*, 1620
Brown, Robert ex. *September* 1621
Barker, John *March* 17
Button, William *March* 18 ex.
Bedell, Capel *June* 3, 1662, ex.
Burton, Thomas *July* 22
Barkham, Edward *June* 28, 1623. ex.
Beaumont, John *June* 29, 1626. ex.
Brereton, William *March* 10, ex.
Bridges, Giles *E. D. May* 17, 1627
Bagot, Harvey *May* 30
Brown, Ambroſe *July* 7, ex.
Benet, Simon *July* 17, ex.
Bowyer, Thomas *July* 23, ex.
Bacon, Butts ——29
Bolles, John —— 24, 1628, ex.
Beaumont, Richard *Auguſt* 19, ex.
Boteler, William *July* 3, 1641
Bampfield, Thomas——15
Burgoyne, John——15
Brownlowe, John ——26, ex.
Brownlowe, William *I. V.* 27
Broughton, William *Aug.* 4
Briggs, Morton —— 12
Bindloſs, Robert——16, ex.
Borlaſe, John *May* 4, 1642, ex.
Blackſtone, Ralph *July* 30, ex.
Bland, Thomas *Aug.* 30
Blount, Walter *October* 5
Badd, Thomas *Feb.* 29, ex.
Bale, John *Nov.* 9, 1643, ex.
Butler, John *Dec.* 7, ex.
Bathurſt, Edward—— 9
Bard, Henry *I. V. October* 8, 1644
de Boreel, William *March* 21
Browne, Richard *September* 1, 1649, ex.
Bond, Thomas 1658
Brown, Henry *ibid.*
Bridgman, Orlando *June* 7, 1660
Bowyer, William ——— 25
Barkley, Maurice *I. V. July* 2
Buſwell, George 7, ex.
Boothby, William ———13
Bright, John———16, ex.
Brown, Richard——22, ex.
Bovey, Ralph *Aug.* 30, ex.
Bowyer, John *Sept.* 11, ex.
Beal, John *Oct.* 16, ex.
Boothby, Thomas *November* 9, ex.
Backhouſe, William *ibid.* ex.
Bennet, Thomas——22, ex.
Buck, John *Dec.* 12
Beddingfield, Henry *Jan.* 2
Beaumont, Thomas *Feb.* 21
Broughton, Brian *March* 10
Bromfield, John——20, ex.
Brook, Rob. *May* 21, 1661, ex.
Barkham, Edw. *July* 21, ex.
Banks, John *Auguſt* 22, ex.
Bickley, Francis *Sept.* 30
Bacon, Nicholas *Feb.* 7, ex.
Braham, Richard *April* 16, 1662, ex.
Bernard, Robert *July* 1
Brook, Henry *Dec.* 12
Brograve, Tho. *March* 18, ex.
Barnardiſton, Thomas *Apr.* 7. 1663
Barnardiſton, Sam. *May* 18, ex.
Bellot, John *June* 30, ex.
Barnham, Rob. *Aug.* 15, ex.
Bateman, Thomas *Aug.* 21, 1664, ex.
Biddulph, Theophilus *Nov.* 2, 1664
Brown, John *May* 16, 1665
Burdet, Francis *July* 25
Barker, Abel *Sept.* 9, ex.
Bettenſon, Richard *February* 6, 1669
Bridgman, Orlando *Octob.* 12, 1673
Blacket, William *Dec.* 12
Barker, William *March* 29, 1676
Brooks, John *June* 13

Barlow, John *July* 12, 1677
Bowyer, James *May* 18, 1678 *with Remainder to* Goring *of* Highden
Bradshaigh, Roger *November* 17, 1679
Blount, Thomas-Pope *January* 16
Beckwith, Roger *April* 15, 1681
Banbury, Thomas *June* 39, ex.
Blacket, William *January* 23 1684, ex.
Bloys, Charles *April* 15, 1686
Blackham, Richard *April* 13, 1696, ex.
Buckworth, John *Apr.* 1697
Brown, William *Decemb.* 14, 1690, ex.
Brown, Robert *February* 24, 1709
Boverie, William *February* 19, 1713, *E. V.*
Beck, Justus *Novemb.* 1714
Byng, George *Novemb. E. V.* 1715
Buswell, Eusebius *of* Clipston *in* Northamptonshire, ex.
Bridges, Brook
Blackwell, Lambert
Blount, John 7 *Junii*
Brown, Robert *Mar.* 11, 173½

C.

Clifton, Gervase 1611
Cope, Anthony
Constable, William, ex.
Cotton, Robert
Cholmondeley, Robert, ex.
Carr, Edward, ex.
Clarke, Simon, *May* 1, 1617
Chester, Anthony *March* 23, 1619
Chaloner, William, *July* 20, 1620, ex.
Clare, Henry *July* 27, ex.
Colbrand, John *Dec.* 21, 1621, ex.
Courteene, Peter *May* 18, 1622, ex.
Cooper, John *E. E. July* 4, ex.
Chudleigh, George *August* 1.
Cottington, Francis *E. B. February* 16, ex.
Corbet, John *July* 4, 1623 ex.
Curwen, Patricius *March* 12, 1626, ex.
Cornwallis, Frederick *E. B. May* 4, 1627.
Crane, Robert——11, ex.
Colepepper, William—17, ex.
Carleton, John——28, ex.
Crowe, Sackvile *July* 8, ex.
Corbet, John *Sept.* 19, 1627
Conyers, John *July* 14, 1628
Colepepper, Will. *Sept.* 20, ex.
Cole, Nicholas *March* 4, 1640, ex.
Cave, Thomas *June* 30, 1641
Cotton, John *July* 14
Chichester, John *August* 4
Carew, Richard——9
Castleton, William——9
Cholmondeley, Hugh 10, ex.
Curson, John——11
Coke, Edward, *Dec.* 30, ex.
Cunningham, David *January* 21, ex.
Corbet, Vincent——29, ex.
Cowper, William *E. B. Mar.* 4
Corbet, Edw. *June* 10, 1642
Constable, Philip *July* 20
Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr.* 4
Crane, Richard *March* 20, ex.
Carteret, Geo. *May* 9, 1645, ex.
Chareeton, Edw. *March* 6, ex.
Curties, William *April* 2, 1652, ex.
Cullum, Tho. *June* 11, 1660
Cutts, John——21, ex.
Cordell, Robert——22, ex.
Covert, John *July* 2, ex.
Conway, Henry,—25, ex.
Carpentier, A. Marigny, 1658, ex.
Cutler, John *Nov.* 9, 1660, ex.
Colleton, John *Febr.* 18
Clifton, Thomas *March* 4, ex.
Crofts, John——16, ex.
Campbel, John *Apr.* 8, 1661, ex.
Caledy, William——20, ex.

Curson,

Curſon, Thomas——30
Cropley, John *May* 7, *ex.*
Crook, George——10, *ex.*
Chernock, John——21
Craven, Anthony *June* 4, *ex.*
Clavering, John——8
Cullen, Abraham——17, *ex.*
Copely, Godfrey *ibid. ex.*
Clarke, Clement——18
Carew, Thomas *Auguſt* 2
Coriton, John *Febr.* 27
Cocks, Richard *Apr.* 7, 1662
Can, Robert *September* 13
Cob, Thomas *December* 2
Cook, Will. *June* 29, 1663, *ex.*
Campbell, Thomas *Febr.* 12, *ex.*
Cookes, William, *ex.*
Criſpe, Nicholas *April* 14, 1665, *ex.*
Carteret, Philip *June* 4, 1670, *E. B.*
Chater, William *June* 28, 1671, *ex.*
Croft, Herbert *Nov.* 18, *ibid.*
Clarges, Walter *Oct.* 26, 1677
Coldon, Robert *March* 29, 1677, *ex.*
Cuſt, Richard *September* 29
Curll, Walter *June* 22, 1668, *ex.*
Child, Joſias *July* 18, *ex.*
Chute, George *September* 16, 1684, *ex.*
Child, John *Feb.* 5, 168$\frac{4}{5}$
Compton, Will. *May* 6, 1686
Charlton, Job——12
Colt, Henry-Dutton *March* 2, 1692
Clark, Samuel *July* 25, 1698
Chetwood, John *April* 11, 1700
Cairnes, Alexander *May* 6, 1708, *ex.*
Calverley, Walter——1711
Croſs, Thomas *July* 13, 1713
Cope, Jonathan *March* 1, 1713
Carew, Nich. *March*—1714
Chaplin, Robert *Sept.* 19, 1715, *ex.*
Chardin, John *May* 28
Coleby, Thomas *June* 21, *ex.*
Chapman, William *June* 27
Codrington, William *Apr.* 21, 1731
Clayton, William *Jan.* 3, 173$\frac{1}{2}$

D.

DEvereux, Edward *E. V.* 1611
Dormer, Robert *E. E. June* 10, 1615
Dryden, Eraſmus *November* 16, 1619
Delves, Thomas *May* 8, 1681, *ex.*
Darnel, Tho. *September* 6, *ex.*
Darrell, John *June* 13, 1622, *ex.*
Drake, Francis *Auguſt* 2
Deering, Edw. *Feb.* 1, 1626
Drury, Drue *May* 7, 1627, *ex.*
Dyer, Lodowick *June* 8, *ex.*
Dixwell, Baſil *February* 18, *ex.*
Dillington, Robert *September* 6, 1628, *ex.*
Ducy, Robert *I. V. November* 28, 1629, *ex.*
Dalſton, William *February* 13, 1640
D'Ewes, Simonds *July* 15, 1641, *ex.*
Drake, William——17, *ex.*
Davie, John *September* 9
Dawney, Chriſtopher *I. V. May* 19, 1642
Denny, William *June* 3, *ex.*
D'Anvers, Samuel *March* 21
Draper, Thomas *June* 9, 1660, *ex.*
Dixwell, Baſil——19
D'arcy, Thomas——20, *ex.*
Dixey, Wolſtan *July* 14
Dudley, William *Auguſt* 1
Drake, John——31, *ex.*
Dicer, Robert *March* 18, *ex.*
Derham, Tho. *June* 8, 1661, *ex.*
Duke, Edward *July* 17, *ex.*
Dormer, John——23, *ex.*
Duncomb, Francis *Febr.* 4, *ex.*
Daws, John *June* 4, 1693, *ex.*

Downing, George *July* 1
D'Oyley, William *July* 29
Dukenfield, Robert *June* 16, 1665
Diggs, Maurice *March* 6, ex.
D'Oyley, John *July* 7, 1666
Dike, Tho. *March* 3, 1676
Dutton, Ralph *June* 20, 1678
Dyer, William *July* 6
Davers, Rob. *May* 12, 1682
Dashwood, Robert *September* 16, 1684
Davies, George *January* 11, 1685, ex.
Duck, John *March* 19, 1684, ex.
Duddleston, John *January* 14, 1691
Denton, Edmund *May* 12, 1692, ex.
Dolben, Gilbert *Apr.* 1, 1704
Dashwood, Francis *June* 28, 1707
Dixwell, William *June* 11, 1716, ex.
Dutree, Dennis *June* 19, 1716, ex.
D'Aeth, Thomas *July* 1716
Decker, Matthew *July* 20
Drury, Tho. *Feb.* 16, $163\frac{8}{9}$

E.

ENglefield, Francis 1611
Essex, William, ex.
Egerton, Rowland *April* 5, 1617
Estcourt, Giles *March* 17, 1626, ex.
Everard, Richard *Jan.* 22, 1628
Earl, Richard *July* 2, 1629, ex.
Every, Simon *May* 26, 1641
Eldred, River *Jan.* 29, ex.
Enyon, James *Apr.* 9, 1642, ex.
Evelyn, John *May* 29, 1660, ex.
Elweys, Jervase *June* 22
Ellis, Thomas —— 30, ex.
Emly, Walter *Febr.* 2, ex.
Ellen, Robert *Novem.* 12, 1672
Edwards, Francis *April* 22, 1678, *with a Clause of Precedency from* 1644.
Evelyn, Edward *February* 17, 1682, ex.
Edwards, James *Dec.* 7, 1691
Elwill, John *Aug.* 25, 1709
Evelyn, John *Aug.* 6, 1713
Eyles, Francis *Dec.* 1, 1714
Elton, Abraham *Nov.* 1717

F.

FInch, Moyle *E. E.* 1611
Fleetwood, Richard
Fitton, Edw. *Octob.* 2, 1617, ex.
Foulis, David *Febr.* 6, 1619
Forster, Claud *March* 7, ex.
Forster, Humphrey *May* 20, 1620, ex.
Frier, Edward *July* 11, ex.
Felon, Henry *July* 20, ex.
Fisher, Robert *Dec.* 7, 1622, ex.
Fisher, Tho. *July* 19, 1627, ex.
Fowler, Tho. *May* 21, 1628, ex.
Fenwick, John *June* 9, ex.
Ferrers, Henry *Dec.* 19, ex.
Fletcher, Henry *February* 19, 1640, ex.
Farmer, William *E. E. Sept.* 3, 1645
Forester, Richard—1649, ex.
Fanshaw, Richard *Sept.* 3, 1649, ex.
Finch, Heneage, *E. E. June* 7, 1663
Franklin, Richard *Oct.* 16, ex.
Foot, Thomas *Nov.* 21, ex.
Fetherstone, Henry *Dec.* 4, ex.
Fagg, John ——— 11
Frankland, William —— 24
Fettiplace, John *March* 30, 1661, ex.
Fowel, Edmund *April* 30, ex.
Forster, Reginald *July* 21, ex.
Freisendorf, J. Fred. *October* 4, ex.
Fust, Edward *August* 21, 1662

For-

Forteſcu, Edmund *March* 31, 1664, ex.
Forteſcue, Peter *January* 29, 1666, ex.
Filmer, Robert *December* 22, 1674
Fitch, Tho. *Sept.* 7, 1688. ex.
Farrington, Richard *Dec.* 17, 1697, ex.
Firebrace, Baſil *July* 28, 1698.
Fowler, William *November* 1, 1704
Fleming, William *October* 4, 1705
Furneſe, Henry *June* 27, 1707, ex.
Freke, Ralph *May* 25, 1713
Fryer, John *Decem.* 1713
Fellowes, John ex.
Frederick, John *June* 3, 1723
Fermor, Henry *May* 4, 1725, *with Remainder to* Charles Eversfield, *jun.* Eſq,
Farnaby, Ch, *July* 21, 1726

G.

GErard, Thomas 1611
Greſely, George
Goſtwick, William
Gorges, Edward, *I. B.*
Grimſton, Harbottle, ex.
Grey, William *E. E.* and *B. June* 13, 1619
Gerard, Gilbert *April* 13, 1620, ex.
Gower, Thomas *June* 2, *E. B.*
Gerrard, John *February* 16, 1621
Groſvenor, Richard *Febr.* 25
Gage, John *March* 26, 1622, *I. V.*
Goring, William *May* 14, ex.
Griffith, Hen. *June* 1, 1627
Graham, Richard *S. V. March* 29, 1629
Grenvile, Richard *April* 9, 1630, ex.
Goodrick, John *Aug.* 14, 1641
Gurney, Richard *Dec.* 14, ex.
Gell, John *Jan.* 29, ex.
Golding, Edward *Sept.* 27, ex.
Gould, Nich. *June* 13, 1660, ex.
Green, Edw. *July* 26, ex.
Greſham, Marmaduke *July* 23
Gifford, Henry *Nov.* 21, ex.
Gardner, Will. *December* 30
Gifford, Thomas *March* 4, ex.
Gawdy, Char. *Apr.* 20, 1661
Godolphin, Will. *Apr.* 29, ex.
Glinne, Will. *May* 20
Guiſe, Chriſ. *July* 10
Gage, Edw. *July* 15, 1662
Garrard, Jacob *Auguſt* 16, ex.
Graham, Richard *Nov.* 17, ex.
Gawdy, Will. *July* 13, 1663, ex.
Green, Will. *Nov.* 2, 1664, ex.
Glean, Peter *Mar.* 6, 1665, ex.
Gertard, Gilbert *November* 17, 1666, ex.
Gans, Corn. *June* 29, 1612, ex.
Guldeford, Robert *February* 4, 1685
Germaine, John *March* 25, 1698, ex.
Goodere, Edw. *Dec.* 5, 1707, ex.
Gough, Henry *April* 6, 1728

H.

HOughton, Richard 1611
Hobart, Henry *E. B.*
Harrington, James ex.
Huſſey, Edward ex.
Hales, Edward
Holt, Thomas
Harvey, William, *E. and I. B. May* 31, 1619, ex.
Hicks, William *July* 21
Hartop, Edward *December* 3
Hicks, Baptiſt *E. V. July* 1, 1620
Hanmer, John *July* 8, ex.
Hewet, John *October* 11, 1621
Hide, Nicholas *Nov.* 8, ex.
Hotham, John *January* 4
Haſelrig, Tho. *July* 21, 1622
Herbert, Piercy *E. M. Nov.* 16
Harris, Thomas *Dec.* 22, ex.
Harris, Tho. *Apr.* 12, 1623, ex.
Harpur, Henry *Sept.* 8, 1626

Heale, Thomas *May* 28, 1627, *ex.*
Holland, John *June* 15, 1629, *ex.*
Hatton, Thomas *July* 5, 1641
Hare, Ralph *July* 23.
Heyman, Henry *Auguſt* 12
Holford Richard *December* 15
Hamilton, John *May* 11, 1642, *ex.*
Hampſon, Thomas *June* 3
Hardres, Richard *ibid.*
Hungate, Philip *Aug.* 15
Halton, William *Sept.* 10
Hene, Henry *October* 1, *ex.*
Hunloke, Henry *Feb.* 28
Haggerſton, Thomas *Auguſt* 15, 1643
Hickman, Willoughby, *Nov.* 16
Hawley, Fran. *I. B. March* 14
How, George-Grubham *June* 20, 1660, *ex.*
Humble, William *June* 21, *ex.*
Hildyard, Robert *June* 25
Holles, Francis *E. B.*—27
Henley, Andrew——30, *ex.*
Hudſon, Henry *July* 3, *ex.*
Herbert, Thomas *ibid. ex.*
Hales, Robert ——— 12
Harby, Job———17, *ex.*
Hewet, Thomas *I. V.*—19
Honywood, Edward *ibid.*
Hales, John *Aug.* 28.
How, John *Sept.* 22, *ex.*
Herbert, Matth. *Dec.* 18, *ex.*
Huband, John *Feb.* 2, 1660, *ex.*
Hendley, Walter *Apr.* 8, 1661, *ex.*
Huſſey, Charles *July* 21, *ex.*
Hooke, Thomas *July* 22, 1662. *ex.*
Heron, Cuthbert *November* 30
Holman, John *June* 4, 1663, *ex.*
Hoby, Edw. *July* 12, 1666
Haſtings, Richard *May* 7, 1667, *ex.*
Henham, Will. *May* 20, *ibid.*
Harris, Arthur *Dec.* 1, 1673, *ex.*
Head, Richard *Aug.* 19, 1676
Hoſkins, Bennet *Dec.* 19
Hawkeſworth, Walter *Dec.* 6, 1678, *ex.*
Humble, William *March* 17, 1686, *ex.*
Hodges, William *March* 31, 1697, *ex.*
Halford, William 1706, *ex.*
Humphreys, William *Nov.* 30, 1714, *ex.*
Hill, Rowland *January* 20, $172\frac{6}{7}$
Heathcote, Gilbert *January* 17, 1732
Heathcote, William *Aug.* 16, 1733
Hulſe, Edward *Feb.* 7, $173\frac{8}{9}$

J.

JErnegan, Henry *October* 16, 1621
Iſham, John *May* 30, 1624
Jenoure, Kenelm *July* 30, 1628
Jacques, John *Sept.* 2, *ex.*
Ingleby, Will. *May* 17, 1642
Jones, Henry *July* 15, 1643, *ex.*
Juxon, William *Dec.* 28, *ex.*
Jackſon, John *January* 7, *ex.*
Jenkinſon, Robert *May* 18, 1661
Ingoldſby, Henry *Aug.* 30, *ex.*
Jaſon, Robert *Sept.* 5, *ex.*
Jacob, John *Jan.* 11. 1664
Jocelyn, Robert *June* 8, 1665
Jefferies, George, *E. B. Nov.* 7, 1681, *ex.*
James, Cane *June* 28, 1682, *ex.*
Jenkinſon, Paul *December* 17, 1685, *ex.*
Irby, Edward *April* 13, 1704
Janſſen, *Sir* Theodore *March* 1715

K.

KNevet, Ph. 1611, *ex.*
Kniveton, William, *ex.*
Kemp, Geo. *Feb.* 5, 1626, *ex.*

Kirle,

Kirle, John *May* 17, 1627, *ex.*
Knatchbull, Norton *Auguſt* 4, 1641
Kay, John *Feb.* 4
Kemp, Robert *March* 13
Knolleys, Henry *May* 6, 1642
Kemys, Nicholas *May* 13, *ex.*
Keate, Jonathan *June* 12, 1660
Knightley, John *Aug.* 30, *ex.*
Keyt, John *Dec.* 22
Killegrew, William *ibid. ex.*
Kenrick, William *March* 29, 1679, *ex.*
Kneller, *Sir* Godfrey, *ex.*

L.

LEake, Francis *E. E.* 1611
Leigh, Thomas, *E. B.*
Lee, Henry *E. E.*
Lucy, Richard *March* 11, 1617
Lyttelton, Thomas *July* 15, 1618
Leigh, Francis *E. E. December* 24, *ex.*
Ley, James *E. E. July* 20, 1619, *ex.*
Lee, Humphrey *May* 3, 1620, *ex.*
Leventhorpe, John *May* 30, 1622, *ex.*
Littleton, Edward *June* 21, 1627
Liveſay, Michael *July* 11, *ex.*
Lewes, William *September* 14, 1628
Lawrence, John *Oct.* 9, *ex.*
Luckin, William *March* 2, 1628, *I. V.*
L'Eſtrange, Nicholas *June* 1, 1629
Lumley, Martin *January* 8, 1640
Langley, William *May* 29, 1641
Lawley, Thomas *Aug.* 14.
Lowther, Chriſtopher *June* 11, 1642
Leonard, Stephen *Aug.* 15, *ex.*
Littleton, Adam *Oct.* 14, *ex.*
Liddel, Thomas *Nov.* 2, *E. B.*
Lowday, Richard —— 26, *ex.*
Lucas, Jervaſe *May* 20, 1644, *ex.*
Langham, John *June* 7, 1660
Lear, Peter *July* 2
Leiceſter, Peter *Aug.* 10
Lee, Thomas —— 16, *ex.*
Lewis, John *Oct.* 15, *ex.*
Legard, John *Dec.* 29
Lane, Richard *I. E. Feb.* 9
Long, Walter *March* 26, 1661
Lloyd, Charles *May* 10
Luckin, William *Nov.* 15, *ex.*
Lloyd, John *Feb.* 28, *ex.*
Lort, Roger *July* 15, 1662, *ex.*
Long, Robert *Sept.* 1
Leeke, Francis *December* 15, 1663, *ex.*
Lorrayne, Thomas *Sept.* 27. 1664
Leman, William *March* 3, *ex.*
Lawſon, John *July* 6, 1665
Langhorn, William *Aug.* 28, 1668, *ex.*
Lear, Thomas *Aug.* 2, 1683, *ex.*
Lawſon, Wilfred *March* 31, 1688, *ex.*
Leighton, Edward *March* 2, 1692
Lowther, William *June* 15, 1697
Lloyd, Charles *Apr.* 1, 1699
Lambert, John *Febr.* 16, 1709
Lake, Bibey *Aug.* 17, 1711
Lowther, William *Dec.* 1714
Lade, John *March* 11, 1732
Remainder to John Whithorne Lade.

M.

MOlineux, Richard, *I. V.* 1711
Manſel, Thomas *E. B.*
Muſgrave, Richard
Monſon, Thomas *E. B.*
Molineux, John

Mordaunt, L'Estrange
Morrison, Charles, *ex.*
Monins, William, *ex.*
Mildmay, Thomas, *ex.*
Maynard, William, *E. B.*
Morton, George *March* 1, 1618, *ex.*
Mackworth, Thomas *June* 1619
Mill, John *Dec.* 31, 1619
Masham, William *Decemb.* 20, 1621, *E. B.*
Mansel, Francis *Jan.* 4, *ex.*
Moody, Henry *March* 11, *ex.*
Meredith, William *August* 13, 1622
Middleton, Hugh *October* 1622, *ex.*
Moor, Henry *May* 21, 1627
Maples, Thomas—30, *ex.*
Mannock, Francis *June* 1
Mosely, Edward *July* 20, 1640. *ex.*
Manoy, John *June* 29, 1641, *ex.*
Maulever, Thomas *Aug.* 2, *ex.*
Meux, John *Dec.* 11, *ex.*
Morgan, Ed. *May* 12, 1642, *ex.*
Moor, Poynings—18, *ex.*
Middleton, Geo. *June* 24, *ex.*
Markham, Robert *Aug.* 15
de Merces, Anthony 1660, *ex.*
Middleton, Tho. *July* 4, *ex.*
Morland, Samuel—18, *ex.*
Massingberd, Henry *August* 22, *ex.*
Mottet, Giles *Nov.* 16, *ex.*
Manwaring, Thomas—22
Monoux, Humphrey *Dec.* 4
Marwood, George—31, *ex.*
Morgan, Thomas *Feb.* 7.
Modyford, James —— 18, *ex.*
Morrice, William, *April* 20, 1661
Milbank, Mark *August* 7
Matthews, Philip *June* 15, 1662, *ex.*
Middleton, William *October* 24,
Marsham, John *August* 11, 1667, *ex.*
Muddiford, Thomas *March* 1, *ex.*
Moor, George *July* 26, 1665, *ex.*
Martin, Roger *March* 28, 1667
Moyston, Edw. *April* 28, *ibid.*
Martin, Cornelius *March* 25, 1674, *ex.*
More, Edward *Nov.* 22, 1675
Maddox, Benj. *March* 11, *ex.*
Marrow, Samuel *July* 16, 1679, *ex.*
Middleton, Hugh *December* 6, 1681
Maynard, William *February* 1
Morden, John *September* 20, 1688, *ex.*
Molesworth, Henry *July* 19, 1686, *ex.*
Maunsel, Edward *February* 22, 1696
Moyer, Samuel *March* 25, 1701, *ex.*
Miller, Tho. *Oct.* 29, 1705, *ex.*
Milner, William *Febr.* 1706
Mosely, Oswald 18 *June*, 6 *Georgii*
Mitchell, John *June* 14, 1724

N.

NOel Edward *E. E.* 1611
Napier, *alias* Naper, *alias* Sandy, Robt. *Sept.* 24, *ex.*
Newton, Adam *Apr.* 2, 1620, *ex.*
Norton, Richard *May* 23, 1722, *ex.*
Nightingale, Thomas *Sept.* 1, 1628, *ex.*
Napper, Gerard *June* 15, 1641, *ex.*
Northcote, John *July* 16, *ex.*
Norwich, John —— 24
Nichols, Francis —— 28, *ex.*
North, Henry *June* 14, 1660, *ex.*
Noel, Verney *July* 6, *E. B.*
Newton, John *August* 16, *ex.*

Newton,

Newton, Robert *January* 25, *ex.*
Napier, *alias* Sandy, John *March* 4, *ex.*
Nevil, Thomas *May* 25, 1661, *ex.*
Norton, Thomas *July* 23, *ex.*
Nelthorpe, John *May* 10, 1666
Nevil, Edward *February* 24, 1674, *ex.*
Newdigate, Richard *July* 24, 1677
Napier, Robert *February* 25, 1681
Narborough, John *Nov.* 15, 1688, *ex.*
Norris, William *December* 3, 1698, *ex.*
Newman, Richard *December* 19, 1699, *ex.*
de Neufville, Robert *March* 18, 1709

O.

OSborne, Edward *E. D. July* 12, 1630
Owen, Hugh *Auguſt* 11, 1641
O-Neal, Brian *November* 13, 1643
Orby, Thomas 1658, *ex.*
Oldfield, Anthony *Auguſt* 6, 1660, *ex.*
Oſborn, John *February* 11
Oſbaldeſton, Littleton *July* 25, 1664
Oglander, William *December* 12, 1665
Oxenden Henry *May* 8, 1678
Oughton, Adolphus *Aug.* 27, 1718, *ex.*

P.

PElham, Thomas 1611, *E. D.*
Peyton, John
Pope, William *I. E. ex.*
Peyton, Samuel, *ex.*
Peyniſton, Thomas *ex.*
Portman, John *November* 25, 1612, *ex.*
Puckering, Thomas
Perſhal, John, *ex.*
Philips, Thomas *February* 6, 1619, *ex.*
Packington, John *June* 22, 1620
Palmer, Thomas *June* 20, 1621
Philips, John *November* 9.
Powel, Edward *January* 10, *ex.*
Prideaux, Edmund *July* 17, 1622
Playters, Tho. *Aug.* 13, 1623
Pollard, Lewis *May* 31, 1727, *ex.*
Pennyman, William *May* 6, 1628, *ex.*
Price, John *Auguſt* 15
Pile, Francis *September* 12
Pole, John *ibid.*
Powel, Thomas *January* 31, 1628, *ex.*
Pye, Edm. *Apr.* 27, 1641, *ex.*
Paſton, Will. *E. E. June* 8
Palgrave, John—24, *ex.*
Prat, Henry *July* 28, *ex.*
Price, Richard *Auguſt* 10, *ex.*
Potts, John —— 14, *ex.*
Pettus, Thomas *September* 22.
Playter, Edw. *June* 28, 1942, *ex.*
Pate, John *Oct.* 28, 1643, *ex.*
Preſton, John *April* 1, 1644, *ex.*
Preſtwich, Thomas—25, *ex.*
Palmer, Geof. *June* 7, 1660
Peyton, John *Dec.* 10, *ex.*
Pickering, Henry *Jan.* 2, *ex.*
Plumer, Walter *January* 4, 1660, *ex.*
Powel, William —— 23, *ex.*
Parſons, William *April* 9, 1661
Powel, Nathan *May* 10, *ibid.*
Parker, Philip *July* 16
Proby, Thomas *March* 7, *ex.*
Purefoy, Henry *December* 4, 1662, *ex.*

Pindar,

Pindar, Peter — 22, *ex.*
Pim, Charles *July* 14, 1663, *ex.*
Pennyman, James *Feb.* 22
Pye, John *Jan.* 13, 1664, *ex.*
Put, Tho. *July* 20, 1666, *ex.*
Peyton, Algernoon *March* 21
Parker, Robert *May* 22, 1674
Pennington, William *June* 21, 1676
Poole, James *Nov.* 8, 1677
Parkins, Thomas *May* 16, 1631
Parker, Hugh *July* 1
Pinsent, William *Sept.* 13, 1687
Powel, Thomas *July* 19, 1698, *ex.*
Page, Gregory *Dec.* 1, 1714
Pleydell, Mark-Steuart *June* 15, 1732
Peachy, Henry *Mar.* 21, 173$\frac{6}{7}$
Payne, Charles *Oct.* 31, 1737

R.

Ridgeway, Thomas *I. E.* 1611
Radcliffe, Francis *E. E. Jan.* 31, 1619
Roberts, Tho. *July* 2, 1620, *ex.*
Robarts, Richard *B. E. July* 13, 1621
Rivers, John *July* 19
Russel, Will. *March* 12, 1626
Rud, Rice *Dec.* 8, 1628, *ex.*
Russel, William *Jan.* 19, *ex.*
Rous, Tho. *July* 23, 1641, *ex.*
Rhodes, Francis *August* 14, *ex.*
Raney, John *December* 22, *ex.*
Read, John *March* 16, *ex.*
Rereſby, John *May* 16, 1642
Rudſton, Walter *Aug.* 29, *ex.*
de Read, Gualter *May* 30, *S. N.* 1660, *ex.*
Robinſon, John *June* 22, 1660
Robinſon, Medcalf *July* 30. *ex.*
Rous, John *Auguſt* 17
Ruſſel, William *Nov.* 8, *ex.*
Rokeby, William *Jan.* 29, *ex.*
Read, Compton *March* 4
Richard, Thomas— 20, *ex.*
Ruſhout, James *June* 17, 1661
Ruſhwel, Rich. *Aug.* 12, *ex.*
Roberts, William *Nov.* 8, *ex.*
Reeve, George *January* 22, 1662. *ex.*
Rawden, Geo. *May* 20. 1665
Robertſon, Alexander *Feb.* 22, 1676, *ex.*
Roberts, John *Feb.* 2, 1680, *ex.*
Robinſon, Thomas *January* 26, 1681, *ex.*
Richards, James *Feb.* 22, 1683
Ramſden, John *November* 30, 1689
Robinſon, William *Feb.* 13
Rogers, John *Feb.* 21, 1698
Robinſon, Thomas *March* 10, 173$\frac{0}{1}$

S.

Shirely, Geo. *E. E.* 1611
Stradling John *ex.*
St. John, John *E. V.*
Shelley, John
Savage, John *E. E. June* 29, 1611
Seymour, Edward
Savile, George
Savile, Henry *ex.*
St. Paul, George *ex.*
Spencer, Thomas
Sidley, William *ex.*
Saunderſon, Nicholas *I. V.*
Sandys, Miles *ex.*
Saliſbury, Henry *Novem.* 10, 1622, *ex.*
Scudamore, John *I. V. June* 1, 1620
Sidley, Iſaac *Sept.* 14, 1621
Stepney, John *November* 24
Skipwith, Hen. *Dec.* 20, 1626
Seabright, Edward *Decem.* 20, 1626
Spencer, John *March* 14, 1626, *ex.*
Stile, Thomas *April* 21, 1627
Skeffington, Will. *I. V. May* 8
Stiles, Humphrey —— 20, *ex.*
Stewkley, Hugh *June* 9, *ex.*
Stanley, Edward *E. E.*

Stonehouſe,

Stonehouſe, William *May* 7, 1628
Slingſby, Anthony *Oct.* 23
Stonehouſe, James *June* 11, 1641, *ex.*
Sydenham, John *July* 28, *ex.*
Strickland, William———30
Spring, William *Auguſt* 11
Stanford, Thomas — 12. *ex.*
Springnel, Richard—14, *ex.*
Strut, Denner *March* 5, *ex.*
St. Quintin, William — 8
Spencer, Brocket *September* 26, 1642, *ex.*
Smith, William—27, *ex.*
Scudamore, John *July* 23, 1644, *ex.*
Slingſby, Arthur *October* 9, 1657, *ex.*
Speke, Hugh *June* 12, 1660, *ex.*
Swale, Solomon ——— 21
Stapleton, Henry———22
Stanley, Thomas———25
Shuckburgh, John—26
Steward, Nicholas — 27
Sclater, Thomas *July* 25, *ex.*
Stapely, John———28, *ex.*
Smithſon, Hugh *Auguſt* 2
Smith, Thomas ——— 16
St. George, Oliver *Sept.* 5, *I. V.*
Swinburn, John *September* 27, 1660
Stiddolph, Richard *December* 24, *ex.*
Springer, Herbert *January* 8, *ex.*
Staughton, Nicholas—29, *ex.*
Smith, Edward *February* 28
Slingſby, Robt. *March* 16, *ex.*
Smith, Edward *March* 20
Smith, William *May* 10, 1661, *ex.*
Smith, Hugh———16
Stanley, William *June* 17
Silyard, John——— 18, *ex.*
Smith, Thomas, *Nov.* 28
Sadlier, Edwin *Dec.* 3, *ex.*
Southcote, George *January* 24, *ex.*
Stapleton, Miles *March* 26, *ex.*
Savile, John *July* 24 1666, *ex.*
Slayning, Nicholas *January* 19, *ex.*
St. Barbe, John *December* 30, 1663, *ex.*
Selby, George *March* 3, *ex.*
Smith, Robert *March* 30, 1666, *ex.*
Shaw, John *April* 15
Swan, William *March* 1, *ex.*
Shirley, Anthony — 6, *ex.*
Scroop, Carr *January* 16, 1666, *ex.*
Stonhouſe, George *May* 5, 1670, *With a Clauſe of Precedency from* 1628
Skipwith, Fullwar *Jan.* 25
Sabin, John *March* 22, *ex.*
St. Awbin, John *December* 11, 1671
Sherard, John *May* 25, 1674
Samwell, Thomas *December* 22, 1675
Standiſh, Richard *February* 8, 1676
Simeon, James *October* 18, 1677
Skipwith, Thomas *July* 27, 1678
Snowe, Jeremiah *January* 25, *ex.*
Stapleton, William *December* 20, 1679
Sas Van Boſch, Gellebrand *Oct.* 22, 1680, *ex.*
Seymour, Henry *July* 4, 1681, *ex.*
Sheers, George *October* 16, 1684, *ex.*
Sandys, Richard *Dec.* 15, *ex.*
Soame, William *February* 5, 168$\frac{4}{5}$,
Sudbury, John *June* 25, 1685, *ex.*
Sherburn, Nicholas *February* 4, *ex.*
Speelman, Corn. *September* 9, 1686, *ex.*

Stych,

Stych, William *October* 8, 1687, *ex.*
Smith, John *April* 20, 1694
Stanley, John *April* 18, 1699, *ex.*
Sidney, Charles *July* 10, 1702
Smith, James *December* 1, 1714
St. John, Francis *September* 10, 1715
Sloane, Hans *April* 3, 1716
Saunderson, William *June* 19

T.

TAlmash, Lionel *B. E.* 1611
Tracy, Paul *ex.*
Tresham, Lewis *ex.*
Tirwhit, Philip
Throckmorton, William *ex.*
Tufton, John *E. E.*
Twisden, William
Temple, Thomas *E. V.*
Townshend. Roger *E. V. April* 16, 1617
Tryon, Samuel *March* 28, 1620, *ex.*
Titchbourne, Benjamin *March* 14
Thornhurst, Gifford *November* 12, 1622, *ex.*
Tempest, Nicholas *Dec.* 23, *ex.*
Tirrel, Edward *October* 3, 1627
Trelawny, John *July* 1, 1628
Twesleton, George *April* 2, 1629, *ex.*
Thynne, Henry-Freder. *E. V. July* 15, 1641
Trevor, Tho. *August* 11, *ex.*
Tufton, Humphrey *December* 24, *ex.*
Trollop, Thomas *Febr.*
Thomas, Edw. *March* 3, *ex.*
Thorold, William *August* 25, 1642
Throckmorton, Robert *September* 1
Thorold, Robert *June* 14, 1644, *ex.*
Thomas, William *July* 23, 1660, *ex.*
Trott, John *October* 11, *ex.*
Trevillian, George *January* 24, 1661
Tankard, Thomas *Nov.* 16, 1662
Tuke, Samuel *March* 31, 1664, *ex.*
Tempest, John *May* 25
Tucker, Giles *July* 1, *ex.*
Taylor, Thomas *January* 18, *ex.*
Tyrrell, Philip *July* 20, 1665, *ex.*
Temple, William *Jan.* 31, *ex.*
Twisden, Thomas *June* 13, 1666
Tyrrel, John *October* 22
Top, Francis *July* 25, 1668, *ex.*
Thompson, John *December* 16, 1673, *ex.*
Tynte, Halswell *January* 26
Tulpe, Richard *April* 23, 1675, *ex.*
Thornhill, Timothy *December* 24, 1682, *ex.*
Thomas, John *December* 24, 1694
Tichburne, Henry *July* 12, 1697, *I. V.*
Tipping, Thomas *March* 24, *ex.*
Thornycroft, John *August* 11, 1701, *ex.*
Thorold, Geo. *Sept.* 9, 1709, *ex.*
Tench, Fisher *Aug.* 8, 1715, *ex.*
Turner, Charles *April* 27, 1727
Turner, Edward *August* 24, 1733

V.

VAvasor, Charles 1611, *ex.*
Villars, William *July* 19, 1619, *ex.*
Vincent, Francis *July* 26, 1620

Van

Van Loor, Peter *October* 3, 1628, *ex.*
Vavaſor, Thomas *October* 24, 1628
Vavaſor, Charles *June* 22, 1631, *ex.*
Valkenburg, Matthew *July* 20, 1642, *ex.*
Vavaſor, William *July* 17, 1643, *ex.*
Vivian, Richard *February* 12, 1644
Von-Colſter, Will. — 28, *ex.*
De Vic, Henry *September* 3, 1649, *ex.*
De la Val, Ralph *June* 29, 1660, *ex.*
Vernon, Henry *July* 23, *ex.*
Verney, Ralph *I. V. March* 16,
Viner, Thomas *June* 11, 1666, *ex.*
Viner, Robt. *May* 10, 1666, *ex.*
Vitus, *alias* White, Ignatius *June* 29, 1677, *ex.*
Vandarbrand, Peter *June* 9, 1699, *ex.*
Van Acker, *Nicholas January* 31, 1700, *with Remainder to* Sambroke.
Vandeput, Peter *November* 13, 1723

W.

WEntworth, Will. *E. E.* 1611
Wentworth, John, *ex.*
Wortley. Francis, *ex.*
Woodhouſe, Philip
Willoughby, Henry, *ex.*
Wynne, John, *ex,*
Worſeley, Robert
Wray, William
Wyvil, Marmaduke
Wilbraham, Richard *May* 5, 1621, *ex.*
Watſon, Lewis *E. E. June* 23
Wake, Baldwin *Dec.* 5
Williams, William *June* 15, 1622, *ex.*
Waſtneys, Hardolph *December*, 18, *ex.*
Wingfield, Anthony *May* 27, 1627, *ex.*
Wrey, Will. *June* 30, 1628
Wiſeman, Will. *Aug.* 29, *ex.*
Wolſey, Robert *Nov.* 24
Wiſeman, Richard *December* 18, *ex.*
Whitmore, Thomas *June* 28, 1641, *ex.*
Wolrich, Thomas *Aug.* 2, *ex.*
Windham, Hugh *Aug.* 4, *ex.*
Walter, William——16, *ex.*
Willis, Thomas *December* 15, *ex.*
Williams, Edmund *April* 19, 1642, *ex.*
Williams, John——22, *ex.*
Wimour, George—29, *ex.*
Williams, Trevor *May* 14
Willamſon, Thomas *June* 3
Widrington, William *E. B. July*, 9
Widrington, Edward *Auguſt* 8, *ex.*
Wroteſly, Walter — 30
Waldgrave, Edward *Auguſt* 1, 1643, *E. E. ex.*
Webb, John *April* 2, 1644
Williams, Henry *May* 4, *ex.*
Windibank, Thomas *Novemb.* 25, 1645
Wright, Benjamin *February* 7, *ſuperſeded.*
Willis, Richard *June* 11, 1646, *ex.*
Witchcote, Jeremiah *April* 2, 1660
Winch, Humphrey *June* 9, *ex*
Wright, Henry— 12, *ex.*
Wiſeman, William—15, *ex.*
Wray, William 17, *ex.*
Warburton, George—27
Warner, John *July* 16, *ex.*
Willoughby, William *Auguſt* 4, 1660, *ex.*
Wheeler, William—11
Wild, William *Sept.* 13, *ex.*

Wroth,

Wroth, John *Nov.* 29, *ex.*
Wynne, George, *Dec.* 3
Ward, Edward—19
Wakeman, George *Febr.* 13, —*never sealed.*
Wright, Benjamin—15
Wilson, William *March* 4
Williams, Griffith *June* 16, 1661
Winchcombe, Henry *June* 18, *ex.*
Windham, William *Dec.* 9
Witterong, John *May* 2, 1662
Wandesford, Christopher *I. V. August* 5
Wenman, Francis *November* 29, *I. V.*
Wentworth, Thomas *September* 27, 1664
Wolstenholme, John *Jan.* 10
Worden, John *November* 28, 1672
War, Francis *June* 2, 1673, *ex.*
Windham, Francis *November* 13, *ex.*
Williams, Thomas *November* 3, 1674, *ex.*
Willoughby, Francis *April* 7, 1677, *ex.*
Wharton, George *Dec.* 19, *ex.*
Walker, George *January* 18, 1679, *ex.*
Wytham, John *December* 13, 1683, *ex.*
Williams, Will. *July* 6, 1688
Wentworth, John—28, 1692
Wheate, Thomas *May* 2, 1696
Wescombe, Martin *March* 23, 1699
Winford, Thomas *July* 3, 1702
Webster, Thomas *May* 10, 1703
Williams, Nicholas *July* 29, 1707
Warrender, George *June* 2, 1715
Wyche, Cyril *December* 20, 1729
Wynne, George *Aug.* 9, 1731

Y.

YElverton, William *May* 31, 1620, *ex.*
Young, Richard *March* 20, 1627, *ex.*
Yelverton, Christopher *E. E. June* 30, 1641
Young, John *Sept.* 26, 1664
Yeomans, John *January* 12, 1664.
Yeomans, Robert *December* 31, 1666

NUM-

NUMBER IX.

A SCHEME of the Stalls at Windsor *of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as they now stand.*

Duke of Cumberland.	Sovereign.	*Prince of* Wales.	*Prince of* Orange.
Duke of Somerset.		*Void.*	
Void.		*Void.*	
Duke of Dorset.		*Duke of* Montagu.	
Duke of Newcastle.		*Duke of* Grafton.	
Duke of Bolton.		*Duke of* Rutland.	
Duke of Richmond.		*Void.*	
Earl of Chesterfield.		*Earl of* Burlington.	
Duke of Devonshire.		*Void.*	
Void.		*Void.*	
Duke of St. Albans.		*Duke of* Marlborough.	
Duke of Kingston.		*Duke of* Portland.	

Officers *belonging to the said* Order.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate.
The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor.
The Reverend Dr. *Penistan Booth*, Dean of *Windsor*, Register.
John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.
Hon. *Henry Ballendine*, Esq; Usher of the Black-Rod.
Sir *William Saunderson*, Bart. his Deputy.

NUMBER X.

A LIST of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *as seated in their Stalls, as they now stand.*

On the Right Hand.	*On the Left Hand.*
1 *The* Sovereign.	1 *The Duke.*
Grand Master.	*Earl of* Albemarle.
Earl of Pomfret.	*Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Lord Viscount Glenorchy.	*Lord* Delawar.
Lord Clinton.	*Earl of* Orford.
Sir William Stanhope.	*Sir* Conyers Darcy.
Earl of Scarborough.	*Sir* Paul Methuen.
Void.	*Earl of* Buckinghamshire.
Sir Robert Clifton.	*Sir* William Yonge.
Lord Monson.	*Marquis of* Rockingham.
Earl of Leicester.	*Earl of* Inchequin.
Viscount Tyrconnell.	*Duke of* Chandos.
Void.	*Sir* George Downing.
Sir Thomas Robinson.	*Sir* Philip Honeywood.
Void.	*Sir* John Cope.
Sir John Ligonier.	*Viscount* Fitzwilliams.
Sir Thomas Whitmore.	*Sir* Henry Calthorpe.
Sir William Morden Harbord.	*Sir* Charles-Hanbury Williams.
Void.	*Void.*

Principal

Principal OFFICERS.

Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of this Order.
——— *Woodley*, Eſq; *Bath* King of Arms.
John Anſtis, Eſq; Genealogiſt.
Charles Frewin, Gentleman-Uſher.
——— *Cokaine*, Secretary.
——— *Newton*, Regiſter.
Henry Foulks, Meſſenger.

NUMBER XI.

The Earl-Marſhal *and* Hereditary Earl-Marſhal *of* England, *with the* Deputy-Marſhal *(appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Juriſdiction.*

HIS Grace *Edward* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal and Hereditary Earl-Marſhal of *England*.
The Right Honourable *Thomas*, Earl of *Effingham*, His Deputy.

KINGS of ARMS.

John Anſtis, Eſq; *Garter* Principal King of Arms.
Stephen-Martin Leake, Eſq; *Clarencieux* King of Arms.
John Cheale, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms.

HERALDS.

John Warburton, Eſq; *Somerſet*.
Charles Townley, Eſq; *York*.
Thomas Thornberry, Eſq; *Windſor*.
James Lane, Eſq; *Richmond*.
Francis Huchenſon, Eſq; *Cheſter*.
Thomas Browne, Eſq; *Lancaſter*.

HERALD Extraordinary.

John Dugdale, Eſq; *Mowbray*.

PURSUIVANTS.

Peter Toms, Gent. Portcullis.
Arthur Shepherd, Gent. Rouge-Dragon.
John Pomfret, Gent. Rouge-Croix.
John Pine, Gent. Bluemantle.

NUMBER XII.

A LIST of all the LORDS *and others of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable* Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highneſs *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*.
Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Philip, Lord *Hardwicke* Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.
Matthew, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.
Lionel Cranfield, Duke of *Dorſet*, Lord Preſident.
John Earl *Gower*, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
William, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord-Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
Charles, Duke of *Grafton*, Lord-Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of *Somerſet*.
Charles, Duke of *Richmond*, Maſter of the Horſe.
Charles, Duke of *Bolton*.
John, Duke of *Bedford*, One of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John, Duke of *Rutland*.
Charles, Duke of *Queenſbury* and *Dover*.
Archibald, Duke of *Argyl*.
James, Duke of *Atholl*.
John, Duke of *Montagu*, Maſter-General of the Ordnance.
Peregrine, Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſtevan*, Lord-Great-Chamberlain.
Thomas, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John, Marquis of *Tweeddale*.
Henry, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Groom of the Stole.
Philip, Earl of *Cheſterfield*.
Daniel, Earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*.
Richard, Earl of *Burlington*.
William, Earl of *Coventry*.
Henry, Earl of *Grantham*.
William, Earl of *Jerſey*.
Francis, Earl *Godolphin*.
George, Earl *Cholmondeley*.
John, Earl *Granville*.
Benjamin, Earl *Fitzwalter*, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
William, Earl of *Harrington*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
William, Earl of *Bath*.
John, Earl of *Buckinghamſhire*.
Henry, Viſcount *Lonſdale*.
Richard, Viſcount *Cobham*.
Edmund, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
John, Lord *Delawar*.
Charles, Lord *Cornwallis*, Conſtable of the Tower of *London*.
Allen, Lord *Bathurſt*.
John, Lord *Monſon*.
Richard, Lord *Edgcumbe*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.
Samuel, Lord *Sandys*.
Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Sir *Conyers D'arcy*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
William Finch, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Henr

Henry Pelham, Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
Sir *William Lee*, Knt. Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Court of King's-Bench.
William Forteſcue, Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls.
Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas.
Sir *Paul Methuen*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Horatio Walpole, Eſq;
Stephen Poyntz, Eſq;
Sir *William Yonge*, Bart.
Sir *John Norris*.
George Wade, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.
Sir *John Ruſhout*, Bart.
George Dodington, Eſq;
William Pitt, Eſq; Paymaſter General of the Forces.
Henry Fox, Eſq; Secretary at War.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

James Vernon,
Temple Stanyan,
Walter Cary,
William Sharpe,
} Eſqrs.

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

Gilbert Weſt,
Henry Fane,
William Blair,
Francis Vernon,
Philip Sharpe,
} Eſqrs.

Philip Sharpe, Eſq; Keeper of the Council-Records.

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. *John Spencer*. Mr. *John Scott*.
Charles Dickenſon, Office-keeper.

NUMBER XIII.

Secretaries *of* STATE, *and their Officers.*

THE moſt Noble *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Secretary of State for the *Northern Province*.

Andrew Stone,
Thomas Ramſden,
} Eſqrs. Under-Secretaries.

John Layrent, Esq; First Clerk.
Mr. *Joseph Stepney*,
Mr. *Fran. Howard Hutchenson*,
Mr. *Hugh-Valence Jones*,
Mr. *Michael-Peter Morin*,
Mr. *James Rivers*,
Mr. *Richard Shadwell*,
Mr. *Philip Pulse*,
Mr. *James Wallace*,
} Clerks.
Mr. *Alexander Ward*,
Mr. *Joseph Noble*,
} Chamber-keepers.
Mrs. *Mary Graham*, Office-Cleaner.

The most Noble *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Secretary of State for the *Southern Province*.

William Chetwynd,
John Potter,
} Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.
Joseph Richardson, Esq; First Clerk.
Mr. *James Payzant*,
Mr. *George Brown*,
Mr. *William Harling*,
Mr. *Francis Wace*,
Mr. —— *Henricks*,
Mr. *William Duck*,
} Clerks.
Law-Clerk, *Lovell Stanhope*, Esq;
Mr. *John Somers*,
Mr. *John White*.
} Chamber-keeepers.
Mrs. *Elizabeth Turfery*, Office-Cleaner.

Clerks of the Signet.

Charles Delafaye,
Edward Weston,
} Esqrs.
Joseph Moyle, Esq; *William Blair*, Esq;
Mr. *Hains*,
Mr. *George Brown*,
} Deputies.
Mr. *Thomas Richardson*, Office-Keeper.
Andrew Stone, and *Thomas Ramsden* Esqrs. Keepers of the Papers and Records of State.

Decypherers.

The Reverend Dr. *Edward Willes*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wales*.
Sir *Thomas Brand*, Embellisher.

Writer

Writer of the Gazettee.

Edward Weſton, Eſq; 300*l. per Annum.*
Andrew Stone, Eſq; *Latin* Secretary, 200*l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XIV.

A LIST of the Cuſtodes Rotulorum *in* England *and* Wales.

Bedford,	John, *Duke of* Bedford.
Berks,	Charles, *Duke of* St. Alban's.
Bucks,	Charles, *Duke of* Marlborough.
Cambridge,	Henry, *Earl of* Lincoln.
Cheſter,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Cornwall,	Richard, *Lord* Edgcumbe.
Cumberland,	Henry, *Viſcount* Lonſdale.
Derby,	William, *Duke of* Devonſhire.
Devon,	Robert, *Earl of* Orford.
Dorſet,	Anthony, *Earl of* Shafteſbury.
Durham,	*Biſhop of* Durham.
Eſſex,	Benjamin, *Earl* Fitzwalter.
Glouceſter,	Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkeley.
Hereford,	*Sir* Charles-Hanbury Williams.
Hertford,	William, *Earl* Cowper.
Huntingdon,	Robert, *Duke of* Mancheſter.
Kent,	Lionel Cranfield, *Duke of* Dorſet.
Lancaſter,	
Leiceſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Lincoln,	Peregrine, *Duke of* Ancaſter.
Middleſex,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Monmouth,	Thomas Morgan, *Eſq;*
Norfolk,	John, *Earl of* Buckinghamſh.
Northampton,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Northumberland,	Charles, *Earl of* Tankerville.
Nottingham,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Oxford,	Charles, *Duke of* Marlborough.

Rutland,	
Salop,	Henry-Arthur, *Lord* Herbert.
Somerset,	John, *Earl* Poulet.
Southampton,	Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
Stafford,	John, *Earl* Gower.
Suffolk,	Charles, *Duke of* Grafton.
Surry,	Richard, *Lord* Onslow.
Sussex,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford.
Warwick,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Westmoreland,	Henry, *Viscount* Lonsdale.
Wilts,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford.
Worcestershire,	William, *Earl of* Coventry.
Yorksh. *East-Riding*,	Henry, *Viscount* Irwin.
Yorksh. *West-Riding*,	Tho. *Marquis of* Rockingham.
Yorksh. *North-Riding*,	Ditto.

WALES.

Anglesey,	Owen Meyricke, *Esq*;
Brecon,	Thomas Morgan, *Esq*;
Cardigan,	Thomas Johns, *Esq*;
Caermarthen,	
Caernarvon,	*Sir* William Yonge, *Bart.*
Denbigh,	*Sir* Robert-Salusbury Cotton, *Bart.*
Flint,	
Glamorgau,	Charles *Duke of* Bolton.
Merioneth,	William Vaughan, *of* Corsegedol, *Esq*;
Montgomery,	Henry-Arthur, *Lord* Herbert.
Pembroke,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
Radnor,	William Perry, *Esq*;
Haverford-West,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*

NUMBER XV.

A LIST of the Lieutenants *in* England *and* Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford,	John, *Duke of* Bedford.
Berks,	Charles, *Duke of* St. Albans.
Bucks,	Charles, *Duke of* Marlborough.
Cambridge,	Henry, *Earl of* Lincoln.
Cheſter,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Cornwall,	Richard, *Lord* Edgcumbe.
Cumberland,	Henry, *Viſcount* Lonſdale.
Derby,	William, *Duke of* Devonſhire.
Devon,	Robert, *Earl of* Orford.
Dorſet,	Anthony, *Earl of* Shafteſbury.
Durham,	*Lord Biſhop of* Durham.
Eſſex,	Benjamin, *Earl* Fitzwalter.
Glouceſter,	Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkeley.
Hereford,	*Sir* Charles-Hanbury Williams.
Hertford,	William, *Earl* Cowper.
Huntingdon,	Robert, *Duke of* Manchester.
Kent,	Lionel Cranfield, *D. of* Dorſet.
Lancaſter,	Edward, *Earl of* Derby.
Leiceſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Lincoln,	Peregrine, *Duke of* Ancaſter.
Middleſex,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Monmouth,	Thomas Morgan, *Eſq*;
Norfolk,	John, *Earl of* Buckinghamſhire.
Northampton,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Northumberland,	Charles, *Earl of* Tankerville.
Nottingham,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Oxford,	Charles, *Duke of* Marlborough.
Rutland,	
Salop,	Henry-Arthur, *Lord* Herbert.
Somerſet,	John, *Earl* Poulet.
Southampton,	Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
Stafford,	John, *Earl* Gower.
Suffolk,	Charles, *Duke of* Graſton.
Surry,	Richard, *Lord* Onſlow.
Suſſex,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford.
Warwick,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Weſtmoreland,	Henry, *Viſcount* Lonſdale.

Wilts,	———	Henry, *Earl of* Pembroke.
Worceſter,	———	William, *Earl of* Coventry.
Yorkſh. *East-Riding*,		Henry, *Viſcount* Irwin.
Yorkſh. *West-Riding*,		Thomas, *Earl of* Malton.
Yorkſh. *North-Riding*,		Robert, *Earl of* Holderneſs.

WALES.

Angleſey,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Brecon	Thomas Morgan, *Eſq*;
Cardigan,	Willmot, *Viſcount* Liſburne.
Caermerthen,	
Caernarvon,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Denbigh,	*Sir* Robert-Saluſbury Cotton, *Bart.*
Flint,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Glamorgan,	Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
Merioneth,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Montgomery,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Pembroke,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
Radnor,	William Perry, *Eſq*;
Haverford-Weſt,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*

NUMBER XVI.

His Majeſty's Miniſters in the Southern Provinces.

Liſbon,	*Benjamin Keene*, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary.
Turin,	*Arthur Villettes*, Eſq; Reſident.
Conſtantinople,	*James Porter*, Eſq; Ambaſſador.
Florence,	*Horatio Mann*, Eſq;
Venice,	Sir *James Gray*, Bart. Secretary.

NUM-

NUMBER XVII.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Northern Provinces.

Vienna,	SIR *Thomas Robinson*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Copenhagen,	*Walter Titley*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
Stockholm,	*Melchior-Guy Dickens*, Esq; Minister.
Dresden,	*Thomas Villiers*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hague,	Earl of *Sandwich*, Minister and Plenipotentiary.
	Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; Resident.
Russia,	Earl of *Hyndford*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hamburgh, Bremen, *and* Lubeck,	*James Cope*, Esq; Resident.
Brussels,	*Onslow Burish*, Esq; his Majesty's Secretary.
Elsinore,	*Robert Tighe*, jun. Esq; Consul.

NUMBER XVIII.

Foreign Ministers in the Southern Province.

From Portugal,	SIgnior *Carvalho*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*.
Sardinia,	Chevalier *Osserio*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Naples,	Mr. *Carpentier*, charged with the Affairs.
Modena,	Signior *Grosatesta*, Minister.
Tuscany,	Signior *Pucci*, charged with the Affairs,
Genoa,	Signior *Gastaldi*, Minister.
Venice,	Signior *Capello*, Ambassador.

NUM-

NUMBER XIX.

Foreign Ministers in the Northern Province.

From Vienna,	MR. *De Wasner*, Minister.
Russia,	Prince *Scherbatow*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Holland,	Monsieur *Hop*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Saxe-Gotha,	
Prussia,	
Denmark,	Baron *Solenthall*, Ambassador.
Duke of Mecklenberg,	Mr. *Hoppman*, Resident.
Elector Palatine,	Monsieur *Durand*, Secretary.
Bavaria,	M. *Le Baron de Haslang*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Poland,	Count *Fleming*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Sweden,	Monsieur *de Ringwicht*, Minister.
Hesse-Cassel,	M. *Aelt*, charged with the Affairs.
Prince of d'Armstadt,	M. *Zamboni*, charged with the Affairs.

NUMBER XX.

A LIST of the Consuls *of the* Southern Province.

Portugal,	Lisbon, *Abra. Castres*, Esq;
Italy,	Leghorn, *Burrington Goldsworthy*, Esq;
	Genoa, *John Birtles*, Esq;
	Messina, *William Chamberlain*, Esq;
	Zante, *Samuel Hayward*, Esq;
	Naples, *Edward Allen*, Esq;
Barbary,	Algier, ——— *Stanyford*, Esq;
	Tunis, ——— *Gorden*, Esq;
	Tripoly, —— *White*, Esq;
	Tetuan, *William Latton*, Esq;

NUM-

NUMBER XXI.

AGENTS for the Plantations.

Barbadoes,	MR. *John Sharp.*
Jamaica,	Mr. *John Sharp.*
St. Chriſtopher's,	Mr. *George-James Douglas.*
Montſerat,	Mr. *Martin.*
Bahama's,	
Nova-Scotia,	Mr. *King Gould.*
Maſſachuſet-Bay,	Mr. *Kilby.*
New-Hampſhire,	Mr. *Thomlinſon.*
New-York,	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. *Richard Partridge.*
Virginia,	Mr *Leheup.*
Maryland,	Mr. *John Sharp.*
Penſylvania,	Mr. *Richard Partridge.*
South-Carolina,	Mr. *Fury.*
Antegoa,	Mr. *Martin.*
Nevis,	*Thomas Butler*, Eſq;
Bermuda,	Mr. *Noden.*
North-Carolina,	
Connecticut,	Mr. *Palmer.*
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. *Partridge.*

NUMBER XXII.

Lords Commiſſioners for Trade *and* Plantations.

John, Lord *Monſon*,
Richard Plummer, Eſq;
Robert Herbert, Eſq;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Baptiſt-Leviſon Gower, Eſq;
James Grenville, Eſq;
Viſcount *Dupplin.*
Francis Fane, Eſq;
} each 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Hill, Eſq; Secretary —— 500 *l. per Annum.*
Samuel Gellibrand, Eſq; Deputy-Secretary.
John Pownall, Eſq; Clerk of the Reports.

Mr.

Mr. *Israel Hudson*,
Mr. *Richard Rogers*,
Mr. *William Campion*,
Mr. *Gabriel Mathias*,
Mr. *John Tutté*,
Mr. *Edward Sedgwick*,
Mr. *Silas Bradbury*,
} Clerks.

Mr. *Richard Willis*, Chamber-keeper and Assistant-Messenger.
Mr. *John Wilson*, Messenger and Assistant Chamber-Keeper.
Mr. *Giles Griffin*, Porter.
Mrs. *Bridget Griffin*, Necessary-Woman.

NUMBER XXIII.

Lord Privy-Seal's *Office.*

John, Lord *Gower*, Lord Privy-Seal.

Robert Tothill, Esq;
The Honourable *John Caulfield*, Esq;
Thomas Ratcliff, Esq;
Thomas Wilson, Esq;
} Clerks.

Michael-Peter-Morin,
Samuel Wilson,
} Deputy-Clerks.

Thomas Richardson, Office-keeper.

NUMBER XXIV.

Governors and Officers in the West-Indies.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; Auditor-General of the Plantations.

JAMAICA.

Edward Trelawney, Esq; Governor.
Andrew Stone, Esq; Register.
John-Anthony Balaguier, Esq; Secretary.
Peter Forbes, Esq; Provost-Marshal.
——— Esq; Naval-Officer.
Nathaniel Cooper, the Younger, Esq; Vendue-Master.
Robert Penny, Esq; Attorney-General.

——Clerk

——— { Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Murray Crimble, Receiver of all Duties and Impoſitions, &c.
Anthony Wheelock, Eſq; Clerk of the Markets.

BARBADOES.

Henry Grenville, Eſq; Governor.
Anthony Cracherode, Eſq; Regiſter.
Andrew Stone, Eſq; Secretary.
Alexander Burnet, Eſq; Clerk of the Markets.
Jonathan Blenman, Eſq; Attorney-General.
George Paxton, Eſq; Treaſurer.
John Cornelius, Eſq; Naval Officer.
Thomas and *Francis Reynolds*, Provoſt-Marſhal.
Charles Huggins, Clerk and Remembrancer.
William Rawlins, Regiſter of the Admiralty.

LEEWARD-ISLANDS.

Colonel *William Matthew*, Governor.
Gilbert Fleming, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of the ſaid Iſlands. Lieutenant-Governor of *St. Chriſtopher's*
Lord *Hawley*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Antegoa*. Lieutenant-Governor of *Nevis*.
Lieut. Col. *Robert Carpenter*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Montſerrat*.
Wavel Smith, and *Savile Cuſt*, Eſqrs. Secretary and Clerk of the Crown.
William Floyer, Eſq; Clerk of the Naval Office in the *Leeward-Iſlands*.
William Janſſen, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhal of the *Leewards-Iſlands*.

BAHAMA-ISLANDS.

John Tinker, Eſq; Governor.
Thomas Granger, Eſq; Chief Juſtice.

BERMUDA.

William Popple, Eſq; Governor.
George Tucker, Eſq; Secretary and Provoſt-Marſhal.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

James Oglethorp, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces there and in *Georgia*.
James Glen, Eſq; Governor.
Colonel *Bull*, Lieutenant-Governor.
——— *Abercromby*, Eſq; Attorney-General.
John Hamerton, Eſq; Secretary and Treaſurer.
George Morley, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhal.

Maurice

Maurice Lewis, Esq; Master in Chancery.
William Mackay, Clerk of the Markets at *Charles-Town*.
Benjamin Whitacre, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Apsley Brett, Esq; Naval Officer.
Childermer Croft, Clerk of the Assembly.
Nathaniel Crottendon, Vendue-Master.
James Wright, Remembrancer, Clerk of the Pleas and Estreats of the Court of Exchequer.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Gabriel Johnson, Esq; Governor.
Enoch Hall, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Nathaniel Rice. Esq; Secretary.
Johe Montgomery, Esq; Attorney-General.

VIRGINIA.

Earl of *Albermarle*, Governor.
Sir *William Gooch*, Lieutenant-Governor.

William Adair, Esq; Secretary.
Peyton Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General.
Edward Trederuf, Esq; Naval-Officer of *James* River.
John Couraud, Esq; Naval-Officer of *York* River.

PENSYLVANIA.

A Proprietary Government.

MARYLAND.

Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor and Governor.
Samuel Ogle, Esq; Deputy Governor.

NEW-YORK.

George Clinton, Esq; Governor.
George Clark, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.
George Clark, Esq; Secretary.
James Delaney, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General.
Philip Livingston, Esq; Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Common-Pleas, in the County and City of *Albany*, and Secretary to the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor.
Hon. *John Hamilton*, Esq; President.
Robert Lettice, Esq; Governor.
Christopher Coates, Gent. Secretary.
Joseph Warrel, Esq; Attorney-General.

RHODE-

RHODE-ISLAND and *PROVIDENCE-PLANTATION.*

Governor and Company of the Iſland, and of *Providence.*
The Governor is choſen annually by the People.
Leonard Lockman, Eſq; Naval-Officer.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor and Company, Ditto.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

William Shirley, Eſq; Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Joſiah Willard, Eſq; Secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Benning Wentworth, Eſq; Governor.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Richard Philips, Eſq; Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Preſent Governor and Commander in Chief.
The Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships of War for the Time being, which go annually to protect the Fiſhery, and hath a Commiſſion to be Governor during his Stay.
Otho Hamilton, Eſq, Lieutenant Governor of *Placentia.*
Ditto, Fort Major.

NUMBER XXV.

A LIST of the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of the Exchequer, *and other Offices.*

Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treaſurer.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham,* Eſq;
The Honourable *George Lyttleton,* Eſq;
The Honourable *Henry Legge,* Eſq;
The Honourable *John Campbell,* Eſq;
The Honourable *George Grenville,* Eſq;

Chancellor

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq;
His Secretary as Chancellor, *James West*, Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

John Scrope, Esq; *James West*, Esq;

Chief-Clerks.

Henry Kelsall, Esq; *Thomas Bowen*, Esq;
William Lowndes, Esq; *Henry Fane*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Edward Webster,
Peter Leheup,
Christopher Lowe,
Charles Lowndes,
John Beresford,
Edward Burnaby,
Thomas Pratt,
William Davis,
Thomas De Grey,
Thomas Tomkins,
Milward Rowe,
John Mills.

Keeper of the Treasury-Books and Papers.

Henry Fane, Esq;

Clerks who make up Accounts of the Publick Revenue for Parliament.

John Beresford, Esq; First Clerk.
Thomas Wilkin, Gent. Second Clerk.
John Hughes, } Assistants.
William Spier, }
Thomas Mann, Office-keeper.

Solicitor.

John Sharp, Esq;

Assistant Sollicitor.

Thomas Wright.

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of Exchequer.

John Jones, *John Oldnall*,
John Sheene, ——— *Dubourg*.

Messenger between the Exchequer and Custom-House.

Edward Bryant.

Assistant to Office-Keepers, and Messengers.

Samuel Barnsley.

Bag-bearer to Mr. *Scroope*.

Edward Shaw.

Deputy

Deputy to Mr. *John Jones*, Meſſenger,
John Watkins.

Under Door-keeper, and Deputy Office-keeper,
Joſeph Kitchen.

Stoker and Ranger of the Books,
Edward Gardener.

Neceſſary Woman.
Mary Shephard.

A LIST of the Officers of his Majeſty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, The Right Honourable, Earl of *Orford.*
Chief Clerk, *Nathaniel Cowdry*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Debentures, *John Dawſon*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Regiſters, *Edward Wilford*, Eſq;
Aſſiſtant to the Firſt Clerk, *Robert Jennings.*
Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Debentures, *William Driver.*

For making out Exchequer-Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Willington Clark*, Eſq;
Other Clerks, *Abraham Ackworth*, *William Moone.*

In the Annuity Offices.

John Dive, Eſq; *Thomas Clift*, Eſq; } Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.	Other Clerks.
William Wright.	*John Hays.*
Richmond Thornycroft.	*Bartholomew Lucas.*
George Wyatt.	*Clerk Wincheſter.*
Thomas Ripley,	*Nicholas Paxton.*
Henry Bernier.	
Meſſenger, *William Betts.*	Meſſenger, *Thomas Jones.*

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Cremer, Eſq; *Jonathan Warner*, Eſq; Clerks, *John Hays.* *George-Elvert Couſſmaker.*
Porter at the Gate, *Charles Betteridge.*

Clerk of the *Pells*, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Eſq;

His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler*, Esq;
First Clerk, *Richard Hammond*, Esq;
Clerk of the *Exitus*, *Edward Sleech*.
Clerk of the Declarations, *John Fotherby*.
Clerk of the Patents, *&c. Joseph Willis*.
Engrossing Clerk, *Jonathan Smith*.

In the *Annuity Pell-Office*.

Daniel Sadler, Esq;
Zach. Chambers, Esq; } Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.

William Blake.
Thomas Woodcock.
James Oram.
James Wright.

Other Clerks.

Richard Bardou.
Lewis Theobald.
William Morrison.
Thomas South.

Four Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable *George*, Earl of *Macclesfeld*.
His Deputy and First Clerk, *John Parker*, Esq;
Second Clerk, *William Jones*, Esq;

Second Teller.

The Honourable *Thomas Townshend*, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk, *John Dive*, Esq;
Second Clerk, *John Stockwell*.

Other Clerks.

Robert Hindley.
Frederick-Atherton Hindley.
Cary Creed.

Thomas Jones.
Thomas Penning.

Third Teller.

Philip York, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk, *Daniel Wray*, Esq;

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk, *Barwell Smith*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Thomas Smith, Esq;
John Spicer.
William Price.

Other Clerks.

William Wright.
James Stonehouse.
Thomas Harris.

Money-Porters, { *Thomas Sculthorp*. *Thomas Harvey*. *Giles Robinson*.

The

The Chamberlains and Officers of the *Tally-Court*.

Sir *Simeon Stewart*, Bart. — Sir *William Ashburnham*.
His Deputy, *Henry Ballowe*, Esq; — His Deputy, *Abraham Farley*, Esq;
Tally-Writer, *Hopton Haynes*, Esq; for the Auditor.
Assistant-Clerk, *Robert Manning*, Esq; for the Clerk of the Pells.
Clerk of the *Introitus*, *John Aubrey*, Esq;
Tally-Cutter, *William Beare*, Esq;
Usher of the Exchequer, Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;
His Deputy, *William Swinburn*, Esq;
Clerk, *William Hopkins*.
Yeoman Usher, and Deputy Tally-Cutter, } Mr. *John Wilkinson*.

Paymasters of the Exchequer-Bills.

Edmund Britiffe,
Richard Cookesey,
Edmund Anguish, } Esquires.
William Aislabie, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
James Thomas, Esq; his Deputy.
William Benson, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
Edward Bangham, Esq; his Deputy.

The Tax-Office in the *Exchequer*.

COMMISSIONERS.

	Salary *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Younge, *John Bromfield*, *Henry Kelsall*, *Joseph Richardson*, *Roger Talbot*, *Christopher Rigby*, }	Esqrs each	500	0	0
Secretary, *George Payne*, Esq;		90	0	0
Solicitor to the Office, Mr. *George Wilson*,		100	0	0
Assistant-Secretary, Mr. *Hammersley*,		60	0	0
Clerk, *Henry Entwisle*,		60	0	0
Messenger, *Nath. Napier*,		40	0	0
Necessary Woman, *Anne Blanckley*,		20	0	0

Officers in the Country, under the Direction of the Commissioners.

Four General Surveyors.

Thomas Sanderson, *James Underwood*, *John Stanforth*, *Thomas Lloyd*, }	each	100	0	0

And about Ninety Surveyors in the several Counties.

LAND-TAX, *since the Revolution.*

Years.	*Tax per Pound.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Years.*	*Tax per Pound.*	*s.*	*d.*
1688,		1	0	1716,		4	0
1689,		2	0	1717 to 21,		3	0
1690 to 92,		3	0	1722 to 26,		2	0
1693 to 97,		4	0	1727,		4	0
1698,		3	0	1728 and 29,		3	0
1699,		3	0	1730 and 31,		2	0
1700,		2	0	1732 and 33,		1	0
Ditto additional Duty,		0	6	1734 to 39,		2	0
1701 to 1712,		4	0	1740 to 49		4	0
1713 to 15,		2	0				

NUMBER XXVI.

A LIST of the Officers belonging to his Majesty's General Post-Office in Lombard-street.

	Sal. *per Ann.* *l.*
THE Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Leicester*, and the Honourable Sir *Everard Fawkener*, Knt.	Post-Master General. 2000
Sir *Francis Charlton*, Bart. Receiver-General,	300
John Jesse, Esq, Accomptant-General,	300
George Shelvocke, Esq; Secretary,	200
Henry Potts, Esq; Comptroller of the Inland-Post,	200
William Hall, Esq; Sollicitor to the Post-Office,	200
John Lumley, Esq; Resident Surveyor,	300
Mr. *Thomas Pitches*, Deputy-Accomptant,	90
Mr. *John Barber*, Deputy-Comptroller,	100
Mr. *Benjamin Da Costa*, Receiver-General's Clerk,	50
Mr. *John Spicer*, Accomptant-General's Clerk,	50
Mr. *Thomas Strickland*,	60
Mr. *Anthony Todd*, Clerks to the Secretary,	50
Mr. *Richard Robinson*,	30
Mr. *John Ismay*, a Supernumerary, at 3 *s. per Diem.*	

Clerks of the Roads, *&c.*

Chester Road,	Mr. *John Jackson*,	100
	Mr. *Thomas Smith*, his Assistant,	60
West Road,	Mr. *Richard Dickerson*,	60
	Mr. *Joshua Baker*, his Assistant,	60
North Road,	Mr. *Christopher Harris*,	60
	Mr. *Thomas Ravenhill*, his Assistant,	60

Bristol

		l.
Briſtol Road,	Mr. *John Sawtell*,	60
	Mr. *William Boulton*, his Aſſiſtant, —	60
Yarmouth Road,	Mr. *John Stubbs*,	60
	Mr. *William Cotsford*, his Aſſiſtant, —	50
Kent Road,	Mr. *Samuel Potts*,	60
	Mr. *David Brown*, his Aſſiſtant,	50
Clerk of the By-Nights, Mr. *Robert Saxby*,		60
Window-Man, Mr. *John Green*,		60
To overlook the Franks and miſ-ſent Letters,	Mr. *Robert Parſons*, Mr. *John Barber*, each,	100
Window-Man for the By-Days, Mr. *Savil Leigh*,		50
Chamber-keeper to the Poſt-Maſter General, Mr. *Bartholomew Francis*,		26
Court-Poſt, *Henry Penton*, Eſq; at *per Diem*,		2
Houſe-keeper, Mrs. *Mary Braund*,		40
Mail-makers,	Mr. *John Wakeling*, Mr. *Matthew Brittingham*.	150

SORTERS.

	per Ann. l.		*per Ann. l.*
Mr. *James-Samuel Redmayne*	50	Mr. *John Silveſter* —	50
Mr. *Jacob Jackſon* —	50	Mr. *John Maſkall* —	50
Mr. *James Pack* —	50	Mr. *John Flower* —	50
Mr. *Charles Creſwell*, —	50	Mr. *John Gibſon* —	50
Mr. *Robert Bigg* —	40	Mr. *Jacob Shann* —	40

Six Supernumerary Sorters, 3 at 30, 3 at 25, each.

One Facer of Letters, at 25 *l. per Annum.*

Sixty-ſeven Inland Letter-Carriers, to diſtribute the Letters, at 11 *s. per* Week; one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters.

Eight Foreign Letter-Carriers, one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Inſpector of the Letter-Carriers, Mr. *Joſiah Mitchell* — 60

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, *John Daye*, Eſq;	150
Alphabet-keeper, Mr. *Joſ. Bell*, jun.	100
Secretary, *John le Febure*, Eſq;	50

CLERKS.

Mr. *John Calcott* —	50	Mr. *Anthony Todd* —	50
Mr. *Charles Lee* —	50	Mr. *James Holcombe* —	50
Mr. *George Kelſall* —	50	Mr. *Thomas Jackſon* —	40

Manager of the Packet-Boats at the *Brill*, Mr. *William Van Almonde* — 120

Four Porters, at 12 *s.* *per* Week.

John Wright, *Henry Brown*,
Abraham Dangreé, *John Collinridge*.

l.

Watchman, *William Eccutt*, —— — 20

Two Supernumerary Porters at 12 *s.* *per* Week.

NUMBER XXVII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

per Ann. *l.*

Richard Frankland, Esq; Comptroller, —— — 200
Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector, — — 70
Robert Cruttendon, Esq; Accomptant, —— 70
Andrew Scott, Comptroller's Clerk, —— — 30

The Chief Office in *St. Christopher's Alley*.

per Week, *s.*

Mr. *Joshua Baker*, Head-Sorter, —— —— 15
Mr. *John Scrogham*, } Sub-Sorters —— 10
Mr. *James Chandler*, } —— 10

The Office at *St. Paul's*.

Mr. *Charles Holland*, Head-Sorter, —— 15
Mr. *William Lane*, Sub-Sorter, —— 10

The *Temple* Office.

Mr. *John Noel*, Sorter, —— — 15
Mr. *Thomas Randoll*, Sub-Sorter, —— 10

The *Westminster* Office.

Mr. *Nathaniel Sacheverel*, Sorter, —— — 15
Mr. *William Cunde*, } Sub-Sorters, —— 10
Mr. *John Exon*, } —— 10

The Office in *Southwark*.

Mr. *Michael Wilde*, Head-Sorter, —— — 15
Mr. *William Jones*, Sub-Sorter, —— 10

The Office at the *Hermitage*.

Mr. *Ebenezer Sacheverel*, Sorter, —— — 15
Mr. *Peter Barling*, Sub-Sorter, —— — 10

Messengers or Runners, 54.

An

An Advertiſement from the General PENNY-POST-OFFICE, *ſhewing the Names and Places of the Six Offices, whence Country Letters and Parcels are daily convey'd.*

General Penny-Poſt-Office *is kept in* St. Chriſtopher's *Church-Yard in* Threadneedle-ſtreet, *near* Stocks-Market; *which collects, delivers, and conveys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

N°	
1	Alderſbrook
1	Averyhatch
1	Barking
1	Bee-hive
2	Bethnell-Green
2	Biſhops-Hall
3	Bow
3	Bromley *in* Middleſex
1	Buſh-Hill
2	Cambridge-Heath
1	Chigwell *and* Row
1	Chingford
1	Cranbrook
2	Dalſton
1	Edmonton
1	Green-man
1	Green-ſtreet
2	Hackney
3	Hagerſton
1	Ham Eaſt
3	Hoxton
1	Jenkins
1	Illford
2	Kingſland
1	Laytonſtone
1	Loughton-Hall
1	Low-Layton
1	Loxford
2	Mile-End *and* Green
2	Newington Stoke *and* Green
3	Oldford
1	Palmers-Green
2	Plaiſtow *in* Eſſex

N°	
1	Riple-Side
1	Ruckolds
1	Southgate
1	Stanford-Hill
2	Stepney
1	Snareſbreak
3	Stratford
1	Tottenham
1	Tottenham-High-Croſs
1	Valentines
1	Upton
1	Walthamſtow
1	Wanſted
1	Winchmore-Hill
1	Woodford
1	Woodford-Row *and* Bridge.

St. PAUL'S OFFICE *is kept in* Queen's-Head-Alley, *in* Pater-noſter-Row; *which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

3	Black-Mary's Hole
3	Boarded-River
3	Canbury-Houſe
3	Cold-Bath
3	Copenhagen
3	Frog-lane
3	Holloway Upper *and* Lower
3	Iſlington
3	Mount-Mill

N°	
3	Sir John Oldcaſtle's
3	Torrington-lane
3	Wood's-Cloſe

Temple Office *is kept in* Chicheſter-Rents, *in* Chancery-Lane; *which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

2	Battle-Bridge
1	Bone-Gate
2	Brill
1	Coleharbour
1	Coney-hatch
1	Eaſt-Barnet
1	Finchley
1	Frog-lane
2	Hampſtead
2	Highgate
1	Hornſey
2	Kentiſh-Town
1	Muſſel-Hill
2	Pancraſs
2	Pindar of Wakefield
1	South-Green
1	Totteridge
1	Whetſtone
1	Wood-green

Weſtminſter Office *is kept in* Little Suffolk-Street, *near* Charing-Croſs; *which collects, delivers, and convoys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

3	Abery Farm
1	Acton Eaſt *and* Weſt
1	Acton-Wells
2	Barry's Walk
1	Baſe-watering
2	Black-lands
2	Bloody-Bridge
2	Bluncot-lane
2	Bollow-lane
2	Boſton-Houſe
2	Brentford Old *and* New
2	Brentford-End
1	Brent's Cow-houſe
2	Brook Green
2	Broom-Houſes
2	Brompton-Park
2	Blind-lane Houſe
1	Burrows
1	Caſtlebear
1	Child's Hill
2	Corney-Houſe
1	Cow-houſe Farm
2	Chelſea Great *and* Little
2	Chelſea College *and* Com. *and* Fields
2	Chiſwick
2	Counters-Bridge
2	Crab-tree Houſe
1	Dowel-ſtreet
2	Daw's-lane
1	Dollars Hill
1	Ealing Great *and* Little
1	Ealing-lane
2	Earl's-Court
1	Ford-hook
2	Frog-lane
1	Fryers Place
2	Fulham
2	Fulham-Fields
2	Gagglegooſe-Green
2	Great *and* Little Holland-Houſe
2	Gibb's-Green
2	Grove-Houſe
1	*The* Green Man, Uxbridge Road
1	Gunnerſberry
1	Gutters-Hedge
2	Hammerſmith
1	Hanger-Lane *and* Hill
1	*The* Haven,
1	Hendon
1	*The* Hide
2	Hog-lane
1	Holſdon-Green

1 Hey-

N°
1 Heywood-Hill
2 Hurlicon-Fields
1 Kilborn
2 Kenſington, *and*
1 Kenſington-Gore
1 Kenſington Gravel-Pits
2 Knightſbridge
1 Laurence-ſtreet
1 Leaſing Green
2 Lime-Kilns
2 London-ſtile
1 Lord-Mayor's Banquetting-Houſe
1 Maddox-lane
1 Marybone *and* Park
1 Maſha-Mapes *and* Maſha-Brands
1 Mill-Hill
1 Neeſdon
3 Neat-houſes
2 Norman's Lands
2 North-end
1 North-highway
1 Notting-hills
1 Oxgate
1 Paddington *and* Green
2 Paddingwick-Green
3 Pimlico
2 Purſer's-Croſs
1 Page's-ſtreet
2 Parſon's-Green
2 Sandy-end
1 Shephard's-buſh
1 Shercick-green
1 Shoot-up-hill
2 Sion-hill
2 Sion-houſe
2 Sion-lane
1 St. John's Wood
2 Stamford-brook
2 Starch-green
2 Strand on the Green
2 Sutton-Court *and* Little-Sutton
1 Tatnam-Court
2 Turnham-Green
1 Tyburn Road *and* Houſe
2 Walham-green

N°
1 Wemley *and* Green
1 Weſtburn-green
1 Weſtfield
1 Weſt-end
1 Wilſdon-green
1 Wind-mill-lane.

Southwark OFFICE *is kept in* Green-Dragon-Court, *near* St. Mary Overy's *Church; which collects, delivers, and conveys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

1 Balam
2 Barn-Elms
2 Barns Town
2 Batterſea, *and*
2 Batterſea-Ryes
2 Black-heath
2 Briſtow-Cauſeway
1 Brockley Upper *and* Lower
1 Burnt-aſh
2 Camberwell
1 Charlton
2 Clapham *and* Common
3 Cole-Harbour
2 Deptford Upper *and* Lower
1 Dulwich *and* Common
1 Eltham
1 Gammon-Mill
2 Garret's-green
2 Greenwich
3 Grange
2 Grove-ſtreet
1 Ireland-green
2 Kennington
2 Kew *and* Green
1 Knight's-Hill
3 Lambeth
3 Lambeth-Marſh
1 Lee
1 Lewiſham
2 Lime-Kilns
2 Long-barn
2 Long-hedge
2 Loughberry-Houſe

1 Mar-

N°	
1	Martin-Abby *and* Mill
2	Marsh-Gate
2	Mitcham
2	Mortlack
2	Morden
1	Motingham
2	Newington-Butts
2	New-Cross
2	Nine-Elms
1	Norwood
2	Peckham Town *and* Rye
2	Pigg's Marsh
1	Plumstead
2	Putney-Heath *and* Green
2	Red-House
1	Ricklemarsh
2	Roehampton
3	Rotherhith
1	Rousa-Green
2	Sheen East
1	Sidnam
2	South-Lambeth
2	Stangate
2	Stockwell
2	Stretham
1	Tooting Upper *and* Lower
3	Vauxhall
2	Wallworth
2	Wandsworth *and* Common
1	Wimbleton
1	Woolwich

Hermitage OFFICE *is kept in* Queen's-street, *on* Little-Tower-Hill, *which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.*

3	Blackwall
3	Isle of Dogs
3	King David's Fort
3	Lime-house *and* Hole
3	Poplar
3	Radcliff
3	Stepney *and* Causeway.

N. B. Whereas this Office hath suffered many Impositions and Abuses by Money said to be sent by this Conveyance: In order to prevent which, NOTICE is given in this Advertisement, That unless any Parcel or Parcels of Money be brought to one of the Six Offices above-mentioned, and there seen and entered by a proper Officer, the Office will in no wise make good any such Parcel of Money, if it should happen to miscarry by any Accident whatsoever.

As to other Parcels, It is desired that the real Value may be mentioned at the Bottom of the Direction.

Note, To the Places mark'd N° 1, Letters and Parcels are convey'd once a Day; N° 2, twice a Day; N° 3, three times a Day.

And considering several of these Places are remote, it is desir'd, That you put in your Letters and Parcels before Six of the Clock over Night, at the Receiving-Houses, from whence they will be collected and brought into the proper Offices; otherwise divers of the Country-Messengers going on their Walks by Six of the Clock next Morning, they may lose a Day's Time in the Delivery: But for those Places that are nearer, Letters are collected and delivered two or three times a Day, as above specified.

All General Post-Letters, both Foreign and Domestick, directed to the Places above-mentioned, not being Post-Towns, are convey'd from the aforesaid Offices every Day at Twelve of the Clock;

Clock; and Anſwers being put into the Receiving-Houſes in the Country Towns, will next Night be ſafely convey'd to the General Poſt-Office, an Officer being appointed for that Purpoſe.

NUMBER XXVIII.

A LIST of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue of EXCISE, &c. *and other Officers employ'd in the ſaid Revenues, with their reſpective Salaries.*

Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Charles Polhill, Eſq;
John Fowle, Eſq;
James Vernon, Eſq;
Robert Eyre, Eſq;
Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq;
William Burton, Eſq;
John Orlebar, Eſq;
Auguſtine Earle, Eſq;
David Papillon, Eſq;
} each 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Commiſſioners of Appeals.

Humphrey Fowle, Eſq;
Sir *Moore Molyneux*, Knt.
John Paul Yvounett, Eſq;
Edwyn Coney, Eſq;
Edward Montagu, Eſq;
} each 200 *l. per Annum.*

Bendal Martyn, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 540 *l. per Annum.*

Arthur Sheppard, Eſq; 100 *l.*
Richard Littleboy, 50 *l. per Ann.*
} Clerks to ditto.

William Selwin, Eſq; Sollicitor, for himſelf and Clerk, 610 *l. per Annum.*

Hutton Perkins, Eſq; Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 350 *l. per Annum.*

Robert Prichard, Clerk to ditto, 80 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Hawes, Eſq; Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Appeals, 100 *l. per Annum.*

Joſeph Wincles,
John Adderley,
} Meſſenger, and Door-keeper, each 40 *l. per Annum.*

William Pinney, Eſq; Correſpondent to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 220 *l. per Annum.*

John Bracken, 70 *l. per Ann.*
Joſeph Andrews, 55 *l. per Ann.*
} Clerks to ditto.

John Wardour, Eſq; Clerk to the Securities, 200 *l. per Annum.*

John

John Macky, 70 *l. per Ann.*
William Dobson, 50 *l. per Ann.* } Assistants to ditto.

Henry Masterman, Clerk of the Diaries, 80 *l. per Annum.*

Louis Railane, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Grosvenor Bedford, Store-keeper, 120 *l. per Annum.*

Samuel Russel, 70 *l. per Ann.*
Henry Joynes, 40 *l. per Ann.* } Clerks to ditto.

, Packer in the Store-keeper's Office, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Henry Needler, General Accomptant of Excise, 260 *l. per Ann.*

George Williams, Clerk for entering the Bills of Exchange, 100 *l. per Annum.*

Edward Tiler, Accomptant for the *London* Distillery, 150 *l. per An.*

Herbert Reader, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Francis Flight, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Henry Forrester, 120 *l. per Ann.*
Francis Marshall, 80 *l. per Ann.* } Accomptants for the *London* Brewery.

John Johnson, 80 *l. per Ann.*
, 30 *l. per Ann.* } As Excise Accomptant, and for the Weekly Distribution.

Mungo Haldane,
Thomas Young,
Thomas Stephenson,
Robert Simon,
Thomas Rumsey, } Accomptants for Excise, each 80 *l. per Annum*, and *Mungo Haldane*, 20 *l. per Ann.* for Civil-List Tax on Salaries, at 6 *d. per* Pound.

Malt *and* Hops.

Thomas Smith, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 250 *l. per Annum.*

Stillingfleet Durnford, Accomptant for Malt, 80 *l. per Annum.*

Robert Bonell,
John Whaley,
Josiah Shaw,
Charles Miller, } Assistant Accomptants for Malt, each 70 *l. per Annum.*

Nath. Simon, Accomptant for Hops and Coaches, 90 *l. per Ann.*

Edward Sandby, Assistant to the Excise and Malt General Accomptant, 50 *l. per Annum.*

New Duties.

Daniel Shepley, General-Accomptant for the Duties on Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, and Starch, 200 *l. per Annum.*

Tho. Radcliffe, 90 *l. per Ann.*
, 20 *l. per Ann.* } Accomptants for Candles in Town and Country, and for the Bank of Charity.

Henry Robinson, Assistant-Accomptant for Candles in Town, 70 *l. per Annum.*

William

William Williams, ditto, for Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch in Town, 70 *l. per Annum.*

Gulſtone Bruere, ditto, for Country Callicoes, Wire and Starch, 70 *l. per Annum.*

Jonathan Green, ditto, for Country Soap, 70 *l. per Annum.*

Samuel Marriot, ditto, for Country Paper, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Edward Read, Clerk of the Entries for the ſaid Duties, and for Silver-Plate wrought, 65 *l. per Ann.*

Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, *and* Chocolate.

Robert Matthews, General-Accomptant for the ſaid Duties, 200*l. per Ann.*

Perrot Williams, 80 *l. per Ann.*
William Colcock, 70 *l.*
Richard Paton, 50 *l.*
Robert Rayment, 50 *l.*
John Morris, 50 *l.*
Chriſtopher Baldwin, 50 *l.*
} Aſſiſtant-Accomptants for Duty on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver-Plate wrought in Town, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Town and Country.

George Speke, Eſq; Comptroller of Exciſe, *&c.* for himſelf, excluſive of his Clerks, 775 *l. per Ann.*

John Windham, Eſq; his Deputy, 400 *l. per Ann.*

George Bruere, for entering the Bills of Exchange, *&c.* 120 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Cooper, 120 *l. per Ann.*
Gilbert Ford, 40 *l.*
Edward Parſons, 60 *l.*
Richard Parſons, 80 *l.*
Forreſter Ford, 60 *l.*
} On Exciſe.

John Raymond, 40 *l.* on Malt.

Thomas Turner, on Candles and Victuallers in Town, 65 *l. per Ann.*

John Sydenham, on Hops and Candles in the Country, 60 *l. per Ann.*

Samuel Grandfield,
George How,
John Bruere,
} For Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch, Town and Country, each 60 *l. per Ann.*

Nicholas Penfound,
Giles Keith,
} For Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, in Town and Country, each 60 *l. per Ann.*

Robert Ford, for Coffee and Tea, 50 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Conway, for Silver Plate wrought, 30 *l. per Ann.*

William Poyntz, Eſq; Caſhier, or Receiver-General of Exciſe, *&c.* for himſelf and Clerks, 1980 *l. per Ann.*

Edward Spear, 100 *l. per Ann.*
Thomas Brereton, 80 *l.*
Stephen Montage, 80 *l.*
Daniel Cotterell, 80 *l.*
} Tellers, or Deputy-Receivers.

Richard

Richard Wotton, per Ann. 100 *l.*
Edward Nickſon, 60 *l.*
Thomas Butler, 40 *l.*
Benjamin Stow, 40 *l.*
} Aſſiſtant and Notary-Publick Clerks.

Edward Fearnley,
Roger Church,
Michael Ardouin,
} Bill-men, each 40 *l. per Ann.*

Chriſtopher Wyvil, Eſq; Comptroller of the Caſh, for himſelf and Clerks, 600 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Wallis, and
John Bidgood,
} His Clerks.

Sir *Baſil Dixwell,* Bart. Auditor of Exciſe, *&c.* for himſelf and Clerks, 1030 *l. per Ann.*

Robert Thompſon, Eſq; Auditor of Hides, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, for himſelf and Deputy, 300 *l. per Ann.*

William Webb,
Richard Noble,
} General Examiners of the Exciſe and Malt-Officers Country Books, each 100 *l. per Ann.*

Fourteen Aſſiſtants for examining the ſaid Books, each 60 *l. per Annum.*

Robert Thomlinſon, Aſſiſtant to the General Examiners for ſorting the Books, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Richard Pike, Chief Examiner of Town-Officers Books for *London* Brewery, 80 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Henſtridge,
Thomas Finlow,
} Aſſiſtant-Examiners of the ſaid Books, each 60 *l. per Ann.*

Gen. Surveyors of

John Draper, 190 *l. per Ann.* — Exciſe, Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea and Victuallers.
Benjamin Hutchins, 145 *l.* — Candles, Coffee, *&c.*
William Colebrook, 145 *l.* — Exciſe, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*
William Bell, 145 *l.* — Soap only.
Thomas Arnold, 125 *l.* — Coffee, Tea, *&c.*

John Oxnard,
Benjamin Marks,
James Lampriere,
Hugh Noden,
William Barker,
George Knight,
Thomas Applebury,
Daniel Neale,
Henry Hartwell,
John Scholey,
William Jobſon,
Nathaniel Clark,
} Twelve Surveyors in the *London* Brewery, each 80 *l. per Ann.*

Twenty-

Twenty-six principal Officers, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Forty-nine Officers, each 52 *l. per Ann.*
Fifty Assistants, each at 40 *l. per Ann.*
} In the *London* Brewery.

Distillery.

Thomas Evans,
Joshua Bewley,
George Powell,
} General-Surveyors of the Distillery, each 80 *l. per Ann.*

Six Surveyors in the *London* Distillery, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Forty-six Officers in ditto, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
Twelve Assistants in ditto, each 40 *l per Ann.*
Four Surveyors in the Brandy, each 60 *l. per Ann.*

In Brandy, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*
- Forty Officers, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
- Nine Assistants. each 40 *l. per Ann.*
- Twelve Watermen, each 30 *l. per Ann.*
- Thirty-six Tidesmen, at 3*s. per Diem* when on Duty.

George Pratt, Collector of the Duties on imported Exciseable Liquors at the Port of *London,* 120*l. per Ann.*
Francis Palmer, Port-Surveyor for the Distillery, Malt, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, 90*l. per Ann.*
Daniel Clark, Land-Surveyor of imported Liquors, 80*l. per Ann.*
William Cundell,
William Roberts,
} Port-Gaugers, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Thomas Marshall,
Thomas Fea,
} Land-Waiters, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
John Parry,
John Parson,
James Trender,
William Scott,
} Tide-Surveyors, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Robert Mott, Warehouse,keeper, at 60 *l. per Ann.*
John Keith, Examiner of the *London* Distillery Officers Books, 80 *l. per Ann.*
Eighteen Permit-Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, *&c.* each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Thomas Gurney, Chief Examiner of the Permits, 80 *l per Ann.*
Five Assistants to ditto, at 60 *l. per Ann.*
Eight Surveyors in the Soap, Candles and Plate, each at 70*l. per Annum.*
Fifty-one Officers in Candles and Soap, at 50 *l. per Ann.* each.
Thirty-four Assistants in Candles and Soap, at 40 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *George Roberts,* Chief Ezaminer in the said Duties, 80*l. per Annum.*

Three

Three Assistants to ditto, each 55*l. per Ann.*
Two Callicoe Surveyors, each 60*l. per Ann.*
Three Officers in the said Duties, each 50*l. per Ann.*
One Officer in Paper, 50*l. per Ann.*
Two Officers in Wire, each 50*l. per Ann.*
One Assistant in ditto, at 40*l. per Ann.*
Four Officers in Starch, each 52*l. per Ann.*
Six Officers in Hides, each 50*l. per Ann.*
One Assistant in ditto, at 40*l. per Ann.*
John Gale, Surveyor for Gold and Silver Wire, and Wrought-Plate, 70*l. per Ann.*
Stephen Howard, Surveyor of Hides, 80*l. per Ann.*
John Marriott, Examiner of Town-Officers Books for Hides, at 65*l. per Ann.*

Coffee, Tea, *and* Chocolate.

John Gough, Esq; Inspector-General of the said Duties, 500*l. per Ann.*
John Brakenbury, Register of the Chocolate Stamps, 80*l. per Ann.*
John Dale, Stamper of Labels for the Chocolate, 50*l. per Ann.*
Three Paisters for fixing on the said Labels, each 50*l. per Ann.*
Edward Hall, *Samuel Gibson*, } Surveyors of the Coffee Roasting-houses, each 80*l. per Ann.*
Six Clerks of the Roasting-houses, each 60*l. per Ann.*
John Smith, *William Creswell*, } Surveyors of the Warehouses for Coffee and Tea, each 80*l. per Ann.*
Six Warehouse-keepers, each 60*l. per Ann.*
John Coleman, Warehouse-keeper of Condemned Goods at the Excise-Office, 40*l. per Ann.*
Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30*l. per Ann.*
Peter Whitlock, *Thomas Sabin*, } Surveyors of the great Dealers in Coffee, Tea, *&c.* each 70*l. per Ann.*
Twenty-one Officers, each 50*l. per Ann.*
Six Permit Writers, each 60*l. per Ann.*
One ditto, at 50*l. per Ann.*
Three House-keepers at the Roasting-houses, each 35*l. per Ann.*
Eleven Coffee-Roasters, each 40*l. per Ann.*
John Hone, Accomptant for Impress-Money for paying of Incidents, at 70*l. per Ann.*
Six Messengers, each 50*l. per Ann.*
Mrs. *Anne Cavendish*, House-keeper of the Excise-Office, 200*l. per Ann.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Lucas*, Deputy House-keeper, 120*l. per Ann.*
Mitch. Newman, 80*l. per Ann.* *Ric. Hollingsworth* 60*l. per Ann.* } Door-kepers to the Commissioners of Excise.

Samuel

Samuel Rolls, Porter at the Exciſe-Office, at 40*l. per Ann.*
Five Watchmen at the Exciſe-Office, each 40*l. per Ann.*
William Hall, Yard-keeper and Fire-maker, 40*l. per Ann.*
Elizabeth Goodchild, Stable-keeper, 50*l. per Ann.*
William Poyntz, Eſq; 400*l.* annual Rent paid to him for the Exciſe-Office.

There are 49 Collectors in the ſeveral Counties in *England* at a Salary of 120*l. per Ann.* each, and one a Supernumerary, at 80 *l. per Ann.* beſides an Allowance for Riding-Charges; and 190 Surviſors, who are ſet over, and do inſpect the ſeveral Officers in the County, at a Salary of 90*l. per Ann.* beſides an Allowance of Riding-Charges.

Moſt Collectors have a Clerk and Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the ſeveral Parts of *England*, about 2300.

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Exciſe, Clerks, *&c.* which are put into their Places by the Commiſſioners; by which Means 14 or 1500*l.* are raiſed every Year, which Money is applied for the Support of old decay'd or diſabled Officers of Exciſe who have ſerved upwards of ſeven Years; and they are allowed *per Ann. viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
An Accomptant-General,	50	0	0
A Collector,	25	0	0
A Clerk,	20	0	0
A Surviſor,	20	0	0
A Gauger,	10	0	0

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis*, wherever they are; and they are paid half-yearly.

NUMBER XXIX.

A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

General-Officers.

Commissioners for the Management of the Customs in England, *to reside in* London.

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. *Bryan Fairfax*, Esq; Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. *Richard Chandler*, Esq; *Wardell-George Westby*, Esq; *Beaumont Hotham*, Esq; *Samuel Mead*, Esq; *Gwynn Vaughan*, Esq; each *per Ann.* *William Levinz*, Esq;		1000	0	0
P. Secretary, *William Wood*, Esq; for himself and Clerks, —— ——		860	0	0
Clerk for the Western Ports and Plantations, *John Fremantle*, Esq; —— ——		150	0	0
For the Northern Ports, *Henry Harnage*, Esq; ——		80	0	0
P. Sollicitor for *London* and the Western Ports, *George Medcalf*, Esq; ——		300	0	0
P. Sollicitor for the Northern Ports, *Edward Wyatt*, Esq; ——		250	0	0
Sollicitor for Bonds and Criminal Prosecutions, *Henry Symon*, Esq; ——		250	0	0
P. Receiver-General, *Roger Townshend*, Esq;		1000	0	0
His Assistant, —— ——		100	0	0
A Chief Teller, —— ——		50	0	0
Another Teller, —— ——		40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted, —		100	0	0
Another Clerk, —— ——		40	0	0
Paymaster of the Incidents, *William Leach*, ——		40	0	0
A Messenger, —— ——		26	0	0

P. Comp-

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
P. Comptroller upon the Iſſues and Payments of the Receiver-General, *Auguſtus Schutz*, Eſq;		400	0	0
Three Clerks,		180	0	0
P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Cuſtoms, *Robert Parſons*, Eſq;		1000	0	0
Mr. *William Parſons*, and Mr. *William Brown*, joint Aſſiſtants,		150	0	0
Four Clerks,		200	0	0
P. Inſpector of the Out-Port Collectors Accompts, *John Roberts*, Eſq;		400	0	0
Four Clerks,		200	0	0
P. Inſpector-General of the Exports and Imports *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks,		780	0	0
His Aſſiſtant, *John Oxenford*,		120	0	0
P. Regiſter-General of all Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*, *John Eckerſall*, Eſq;		500	0	0
Five Clerks,		190	0	0
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, *Rich. Moreton*, Eſq;		366	16	8
P. Inſpector of Proſecutions, *Stephen Poyntz*, Eſq; He has 1*s. per* Pound of what is paid into the *Exchequer*.				
Examiner of the Out-Port Books, *John Creſwicke*, Eſq; *Edward Williams*, *Benjamin Martin*, *Henry Saxby*,		100*l.* each.		
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, and to ſollicite the Payment of Debts ſtanding out in the Plantation Receipt, Mr. *Owen M. Swiny*.		100	0	0
Surveyor-General of the Riding-Officers, appointed for the Guard of *Kent*, *John Collier*, Eſq;		250	0	0
Ditto for *Suſſex*, *William Battine*, Eſq;		250	0	0
For a Clerk,		40	0	3
To *William Battine*, Eſq; an Addition for extraordinary Services, in inſpecting the Sloops, &c.		100	0	0
For a Clerk,		30	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Surveyor-General of *Hants* and *Dorset*, *Pusey Brooke*, Esq;		100	0	0
For a Clerk,		30	0	0
Surveyor-General of the Supervisors and Riding-Officers in the Counties of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, *John Cornelius*, Esq;		250	0	0

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving in both the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroller, Lord *St. John*, besides Fees,	255	0	0
Four Deputies	40	0	0
P. Surveyor-General *George Lewis Coke*, Esq; and *John Fanshaw*, Esq;	500	0	0
A Deputy			
P. Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs, both Inward and Outward, *Joseph Maddy* and *Ralph Thorogood*, Esqrs. besides Fees	200	0	0
A Deputy			
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inward and Outward, *Edw. Mann*,	200	0	0
Land-Carriage Surveyor, *Caleb Horner*,	60	0	0
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men, each	35	0	0
Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, *Brown Berney*,	60	0	0
Eighteen Coast-Waiters, each	40	0	0
Sollicitor of the Coast-Bonds, *Hugh Tomlins*, Esq;	50	0	0
Clerk of Coast-Business, and to make out Bills of Store, *John Player*,	50	0	0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each	60	0	0

Out-Warehouses.

For East India *Goods prohibited to be worn here.*

Two Warehouse-keepers, each	100	0	0
Two Comptrollers, each	50	0	0

For

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For Pepper.				
A Warehouſe-keeper, *Robert Anderſon* ——		100	0	0
A Comptroller, *Richard Oſwald*, ——		50	0	0
For Coffee, Tea, *and* Cocoa-Nuts.				
Six Warehouſe-keepers, each ——		60	0	0
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each, ——		35	0	0
Inſpector of the Delivery of Unrated *Eaſt-India* Goods, *Chriſtopher Clayton*, ——		120	0	0

INWARDS.

P. Collector, *Robert Mann*, Eſq;— ——		466	13	4
More, —— ——		200	0	0
Seven Deputies, and ſeven Clerks under them,—		400	0	0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, *William Adams*,		40	0	0
Examinor of the Duties on other Goods, *Hugh Grainger*, —— ——		60	0	0
Copying-Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, *Iſaac Sampſon*,		40	0	0
Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, *Michael Honnor*, —— ——		60	0	0
P. Regiſter of the Warrants has 2*d. per* Warrant Fee, *Samuel Long*, Eſq; ——				
P. Cuſtomer of Petty Cuſtoms Inward, *Stephen Weſton*, Eſq; —— ——		62	6	8
Four Jerquers, each, —— ——		100	0	0
Clerks, —— —— —— ——		110	0	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, each,—— ——		200	0	0
Aſſiſtant Surveyor of Paper, *Thomas Jekyll*, ——		100	0	0
Aſſiſtant-Surveyor of Baggage, *John Shortis*, —		150	0	0
Surveyor of the Keys, *F. Ford.* ——		100	0	0
P. Nineteen King's Waiters, each (beſides Fees)		52	0	0
Thirty-One Land-Waiters, each, ——		80	0	0
Six additional Land-Waiters, each, ——		60	0	0
Eight Tide-Surveyors, each, —— —		60	0	0
Eighty Tideſmen, each, —— —		40	0	0
One Hundred and twenty Tideſmen, each,		35	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, each, ——		60	0	0
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to ſet the Weighing Porters to Work, *William Gould.* —— —		50	0	0
Regiſter of Ships in this Office, *John Woolley*—		50	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Two Watermen to attend such Land-Waiters as are appointed for the Delivery of Timber-Ships, each,		30	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and a half *per Cent. William Cressewell*, Esq;		100	0	0
Comptroller on the Husband, *John Redman*,		40	0	0
Examiner of their Accompts, *Henry Harnage*,		40	0	0
Three Gaugers, each,		60	0	0
Collector of the Duty on Coals, (dead)		320	0	0
Comptroller of the said Duty, *Robert Simpson*,		100	0	0

OUTWARDS.

P. Collector, *Thomas Day*, Esq; besides Fees,		276	13	4
Three Deputies,				
Five Clerks,				
Copying Clerk Outward, *William Briggs*,		30	0	0
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, *Henry Lewis*, Esq; besides Fees,		50	0	0
P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, *Francis Guybon*, besides Fees,		50	0	0
P. Customer of the Cloth, and Petty Customs Outwards, *Henry Waterland*, besides Fees,		50	0	0
P. Chief Searchers, *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, and *John Sesse*, Gent. besides Fees,		120	0	0
Five Under Searchers, besides Fees, each,		12	0	0
Five more Searchers, each,		60	0	0
Two Watermen attending them, each,		30	0	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, *Robert Forster*,		150	0	0
Two Watermen attending him, each,		60	0	0
Register of the Certificate Coquets, *John Oxenford*, Esq;		60	0	0

Other

Other neceſſary Officers in this PORT.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Warehouſe Surveyor, *Joſ. Mackham*, Eſq;		200	0	0
His Aſſiſtant, *John Emmerſon*,		80	0	0
Additional Aſſiſtant, *John King*		50	0	0
Warehouſe-keeper for the Commiſſioners, *John Redman*		60	0	0
Warehouſe-keeper for the Collector, *Richard Needham*				
Surveyor of the *Eaſt-India* Warehouſes, *Francis Jackſon*, Eſq;		130	0	0
His Aſſiſtant, *John Bainbrigg*		70	0	0
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, *Stephen Scott*		100	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him, each,		30	0	0
Inſpectors of the River, four, each,		80	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, each,		60	0	0
P. Uſher of the Cuſtom-houſe, *John Norris*, Eſq;		6	0	0
Elizabeth Pigot, Houſe-keeper,		100	0	0
For two Door-keepers and Meſſengers		66	0	0
For 6 Under Meſſengers at 31 *l. per Ann.*				
Two Appraiſers, Mr. *John Benſon*, and *Francis Jackſon*, each		30	0	0
Cooper *l. per* Week				
Forty-two Watchmen, each beſides Night-Pay		6	0	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each,		16	0	0

Other Preventive Officers in the River.

At Deptford.

Richard Spinks,	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, *John Butts*,	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,	30	0	0

At Greenwich.

Surveyor, *Robert Gates*	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars	60	0	0

At Barkin.

Surveyor, *Henry Hopkins*,	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,	30	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
In the Pool.				
William Taylor and *Thomas Parsons*, each,		40	0	0
Four Watermen, each		30	0	0
At Purfleet.				
George Walker,		40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,		30	0	0
At Erith.				
Surveyor, *Bartholomew Haddock*		40	0	0
Two Watermen, each,		30	0	0
At Gravesend.				
P. Two Searchers (besides Fees) each,		12	0	0
Another Searcher		40	0	0
Four Watermen, each,		30	0	0
A Smack, Commander *Charles Brady*		50	0	0
For Mariners and Victualling		280	0	0
At Leigh.				
Surveyor, *Isaac Pryer*		40	0	0
Four Watermen, each,		30	0	0
At Shobury.				
Waiter and Searcher, *Arden Sulley*		40	0	0

N. B. There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above-mentioned establish'd Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, *The Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mentioned, but officiate by Deputies.*

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sandwich.				
James Crop, Gent. Customer		72	0	8
Peter Gilbert, Comptroller		15	6	8
, and *Henry Harris*, Searchers		10	0	0
Chichester.				
Peter Buck, Customer		61	0	0
John Sanden, Comptroller		13	0	10
Daniel Stow, jun. Searcher		10	0	0

South-

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Southampton.				
Charles Whitmore, Cuſtomer Inwards and Outwards		125	6	8
Edward and *William Jaſper*, Comptrollers, each		45	0	0
Charles Clutterbuck, Searcher		10	0	0
Pool.				
Nathaniel Bond, Eſq; Coſtomer		48	0	0
William Smith, Comptroller		10	0	0
Warren Liſle, Searcher		10	0	0
Plymouth.				
John Cooke, Cuſtomer		38	13	4
George Marſhall, Comptroller		10	0	0
George Powlett, Eſq; Searcher		30	0	0
Exon.				
Gwin Davies, Eſq; Cuſtomer		83	6	8
Henry Pennyman, Comptroller		10	0	0
John Clark, Searcher		20	0	0
Glouceſter.				
William Bell, jun. Cuſtomer		6	13	4
John Blackwell, Comptroller				
Gabriel Harris, jun. Searcher		8	13	4
Briſtol.				
Richard Hammond, Cuſtomer Outwards		57	0	0
Thomas Fane, Eſq. Cuſtomer Inwards		57	0	0
Walter Bowman, Comptroller		31	13	4
Richard Clutterbuck, Searcher		34	0	0
Four King's Waiters, each		15	0	0
Bridgwater.				
Anthony Taylor, Cuſtomer		28	0	0
John Sealy, jun. Comptroller		5	6	8
Thomas Baker, Searcher				
Cardiff and **Swanſey.**				
William and *Richard Gwyn*, Cuſtomers		16	6	8
Thomas Bryan, Comptroller		10	0	0
William Preſgrove, Searcher		10	0	0
Milford and Members.				
Arthur Price, Cuſtomer		15	5	0
Eraſmus Owen, Eſq; Comptroller		10	0	0
John Wright, Searcher		10	0	0
Ipſwich.				
John Cornelius, Cuſtomer		55	6	8
John Margerum, Comptroller		10	0	0
John Sparrow, Eſq; Searcher		8	0	0
Yarmouth.				
Thomas Norgate, Cuſtomer		38	0	0
Walter Saltonſtall, Comptroller		10	0	0
John Simmonds, Searcher		8	0	0

Lynn.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lynn.				
Charles Turner, Eſq. Cuſtomer		62	7	4
William Bowyer, Comptroller		15	4	4
Julius Cæſar, Eſq; Searcher		12	0	0
Boſton.				
Triſtram Twell, Cuſtomer		31	16	8
Edward Goſtwyck, Comptroller		12	9	2
Samuel Coddington, Searcher		2	0	0
Hull.				
Richard Conſet, alias *Bell*, and *Francis Beſt*, Cuſtomers, each		39	0	0
Duncan Campbell, Comptroller		16	13	4
William Draper, Searcher		12	0	0
Newcaſtle.				
Horatio Townſhend, Eſq; Cuſtomer Inwards		27	0	0
Sir *William Williamſon*, and *Thomas Stowe*, Cuſtomers Outwards, each		27	0	0
William Sharpe, Eſq; Comptroller		20	0	0
Metcalf Graham, Eſq; Searcher				
Berwick.				
Luke Nealſon, Cuſtomer		24	0	0
Major Prat, Comptroller		5	0	0
John Spedding, Searcher				
Carliſle.				
Edward Hutchinſon, Cuſtomer		32	0	0
Daniel Draper, Comptroller		10	0	0
William Tate, Searcher		12	0	0
Cheſter.				
John Pelham, Eſq; Cuſtomer		78	6	8
William Gill, and *Francis Herbert*, Comptrollers		20	0	0
Sir *Hugh Briggs*, Searcher		3	6	8

Other Officers of the Cuſtoms for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of Warrants from the Treaſury.

Rocheſter.				
Thomas Olive, Collector		50	0	0
Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers, one with another		137	0	0
Feverſham.				
Edward Beckwith, Collector		60	0	0
With other Officers, their Salary, one with another, amounts to		457	4	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sandwich.				
William-Henry Solly, Collector		70	0	0
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers		610	0	0
Deal.				
James Carr, Collector, for himself and Clerks		100	0	0
Thomas Slayton, Tide-Surveyor		50	0	0
Riding-Officers, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their Salaries amount to		485	0	0
Dover.				
Christopher Gunman, Collector		140	0	0
Surveyor, Land-waiter, Riding-Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen, their Salaries are		1455	9	0
Rye.				
Edwin Wardroper, Collector		60	0	0
The Salaries of the Deputy-Comptroller, and Twenty other Officers, come to		2040	0	0
Shoreham.				
John Pelham, Collector, 45 *l. per Ann.* and three other Officers, amount to		240	0	0
Arundel.				
Allen Groome, Collector, 40 *l. per Ann.* and two other Officers, amount to		210	0	0
Newhaven.				
James Hurdis, Collector		60	0	0
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boatmen, and four Riding-Officers, comes to		576	14	0
Chichester.				
John Till, Collector		60	0	0
Twenty subordinate Officers		1272	0	0
Portsmouth.				
William Cooley, Collector and Customer, who has for himself and Clerks		60	0	0
Surveyor, Landwaiters, and other Officers, their Salaries come to *per Ann.*		598	0	0
Southampton.				
Thomas Sherer, Collector		140	0	0
Twelve other Officers, with fifteen more belonging to the *Calshot* Sloop		880	0	0
Poole.				
William Milner, Collector, for himself and Clerk		70	0	0
Seventeen other Officers		605	0	0
Cowes.				
John Read, Collector		130	0	0
Fifteen other Officers, with eleven Men belonging to the *Greenhill* Yatch		750	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Weymouth.				
Richard Jordan, Collector, for himself and Clerk		80	0	0
Fourteen other Officers		455	0	0
Lyme.				
John Newell, Collector, for himself and Clerk		70	0	0
Fifteen other Officers		415	0	0
Exeter.				
Joseph Crew, Collector, for himself		90	0	0
For a Clerk		20	0	0
Forty-eight other Officers		160	0	0
Dartmouth.				
William Cowell, Collector, for himself and Clerks		80	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers		755	0	0
Plymouth.				
Greenhill Darracott, Collector, for himself and Clerk		120	0	0
Fifty-four other Officers		1715	0	0
Looe.				
Nicholas Dyer, Collector		60	0	0
Five other Officers		185	0	0
Fowey.				
Charles Lamb, Collector		60	0	0
Twelve other Officers		160	0	0
Falmouth.				
William Pye, Collector, for himself and Clerk		70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers				
Penryn.				
Ambrose Thompson, Collector		40	0	0
Six inferior Officers		150	0	0
Truroe.				
Thomas Quarme, Collector		40	0	0
Two Tidesmen and a Waiter		80	0	0
Eweek.				
Henry Tremenheere, Collector, for himself and Clerk		60	0	0
Two other Officers		50	0	0
Penzance.				
Charles Vyvyan, Collector		60	0	0
Twenty other Officers		500	0	0
St. Ives.				
Richard Harry, Collector		30	0	0
Six other Officers		124	0	0
Padstow.				
William Phillips, Collector		40	0	0
Nine other Officers		78	0	0
Biddeford.				
Richard Parminter, Collector, for himself and Clerk		100	0	0
Twenty-five other Officers		580	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Barnſtaple.				
Stuckley Bayntun, Collector, for himſelf and Clerk		60	0	0
Four other Officers		150	0	0
Ilfracomb.				
John Foſſe, ſen. Collector		40	0	0
Four other Officers, and a Smack		487	13	9
Minehead.				
Thomas Blake, Cuſtomer, for himſelf and two Clerks		30	0	0
Nine other Officers		215	0	0
Bridgewater.				
John Harvey, Collector, for himſelf and Clerk		70	0	0
Briſtol.				
Jeremiah Burroughs, Eſq; Collector, for himſelf and Clerks		630	0	0
One hundred and five other Officers and a Smack		2757	11	0
Glouceſter.				
William Bell, jun. Collector				
Beſides the Patent-Officers, who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees				
Five other Officers		180	0	0
Chepſtow.				
Francis Davis, Collector		30	0	0
Three Officers		75	0	0
Cardiffe.				
Lewellin Trahern, Collector		30	0	0
Seven Officers		112	0	0
Swanſey.				
William Shewen, jun. Collector, for himſelf and Clerk		70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers		479	0	0
Milford.				
Matthew Lord, Collector		100	0	0
Thirty-three other Officers		721	0	0
Lanelly.				
Edward Dalton, Collector		25	0	0
Three Officers		75	0	0
Cardigan.				
John Vaughan, Collector		25	0	0
Two Officers		40	0	0
Aberdovoy.				
Thomas Baughs, Collector		44	0	0
Five Officers		70	0	0
Maldon.				
Charles Malden, Collector		50	0	0
Eight Officers		250	0	0
Colcheſter.				
John Kirby, Collector		80	0	0
Thirteen other Officers		270	0	0
Harwich.				

	Sal. *per Ann.*	l.	s.	d.
Harwich.				
Griffith Davies, Collector		80	0	0
Ten Officers		430	0	0
Woodbridge.				
Charles Rissowe, Collector		25	0	0
Two Riding Officers		80	0	0
Aldbro.				
Thomas Wall, Collector		40	0	0
Two Officers		70	0	0
Southwold.				
Samuel Nunn, Collector		40	0	0
Two Riding Officers		80	0	0
Ipswich.				
Henry Skinner, Collector, besides Fees from the Customer		30	0	0
Six Officers		172	10	0
Yarmouth.				
James Ward, Collector, for himself and Clerk		120	0	0
Forty-three other Officers		1375	0	0
Blackney and Cley.				
Patrick Eson, Collector		40	0	0
Three Officers		95	0	0
Wells.				
Charles Boyles, Collector		40	0	0
Twelve Officers		330	0	0
Lynn.				
Charles Turner, Collector, and his Clerk		20	0	0
Fourteen Officers and a Smack		581	8	10
Wisbich.				
Edmund Cobb, Collector		40	0	0
Eight Officers		220	0	0
Boston.				
Francis Thirkill, Collector, for himself and Clerk		30	0	0
Twelve Officers		390	0	0
Hull.				
Walter Kettleby, Collector, for himself and Clerk		140	0	0
Fifty-six other Officers		1657	0	0
Bridlington.				
George Bowes, Collector		10	0	0
Seven Officers		190	0	0
Scarborough.				
Timothy Othie, Collector		10	0	0
Eight Officers		250	0	0
Whitby.				
John Burgh, Collector		50	0	0
Ten Officers		290	0	0

Stockton.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Stockton.				
Joſiah Corthine, Collector for himſelf and Clerk	—	60	0	0
Nine Officers	— —	240	0	0
Sunderland.				
Ralph Lambton, Collector	— — —	60	0	0
Fourteen Officers	— —	350	0	0
Newcaſtle.				
Alfrid Lawſon, Collector, for himſelf and Clerk		160	0	0
Fifty-five other Officers	— — —	1160	0	0
Berwick.				
William Temple, Collector, for himſelf and Clerk		80	0	0
Seventeen other Officers	— —	462	10	0
Carliſle.				
Seven Officers, whereof *Joſeph Deane* is Collector, beſides the Patent Officers and Deputies together	— —	275	0	0
Whitehaven.				
Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, *Charles Shan*				
Joſeph Burrow, Collector, for himſelf and Clerks		90	0	0
Thirty-one other Officers	— — —	965	0	0
Lancaſter.				
Edward Hornby, Collector	— — —	60	0	0
Thirteen other Officers	— — —	283	0	0
Preſton and Poulton.				
William Whiteſide. Collector	— —	30	0	0
Five other Officers	— — —	75	0	0
Liverpool.				
John Colquitt, Collector, for himſelf and Clerks		270	0	0
Fifty-four ſubordinate Officers	—	1995	0	0
Cheſter.				
William Farrell, Collector	— —	80	0	0
Twenty-one ſubordinate Officers	—	540	0	0
Beaumaris.				
James Briſcoe, Collector	— — —	40	0	0
Seven ſubordinate Officers	— —	170	0	0

N. B. There are, in moſt of the conſiderable Ports, *Extraordinary Men*, paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of *London*.

Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Plantations.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d*
Carolina, and the Bahama-Iſlands.				
John Cleland, Surveyor, or Comptroller,	— —	150	0	0
South Carolina.				
Charles-Town, *Hector Berenger de Beaufin*, Collector		60	0	0

North

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
North Carolina.				
Beaufort *and* Currituck, *Thomas Lovick*, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man		40	0	0
Roanoake.				
John Hall, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man		40	0	0
Bath-Town, *George Gould*, Collector		40	0	0
Brunswick.				
John Jeane, Collector		60	0	0
Virginia.				
Upper Part of *James River*, *John Baniſter*, Collector, to keep a Boat		40	0	0
Lower Part, *Thomas Mitchell*, Collector to keep a Boat and two Men		100	0	0
Elizabeth River, , Surveyor		45	0	0
York River, *Rich Ambler*, Collector, to keep a Boat		40	0	0
Rapphannock River, *James Reid*, Collector, to keep a Boat		80	0	0
South Potomock, *William Fairfax*, Collector, to keep a Boat		80	0	0
Cape Charles, *James Mitchell*, Surveyor, to ſurvey all the Eaſtern Shores of *Virginia* and *Maryland* to the *Seaboard*		50	0	0
Accomack and *Northampton* Counties, *George Fairfax* Collector, to keep a Boat		40	0	0
Maryland.				
North Potomock, *William Deacon*, Collector to keep a Boat		60	0	0
Patuxent, *Benedict Calvert*, Collector, to keep a Boat		80	0	0
Annapolis, *Benjamin Taſker*, Surveyor		60	0	0
Pocomock, *Edw. Chambers*, Collector, to keep a Boat		60	0	0
Edmond Hough, Riding Surveyor, to do Duty on both Sides the River		60	0	0
Williamſtead, Perſon ſerving Surveyor		35	0	0
Bahama and *Saſſafras*, *Benjamin Taſker*, jun. Riding Surveyor		50	0	0
Wiccomoco and *Munin*, *Michael Macnamara*, Surveyor		40	0	0
Delawar Bay, Perſon ſerving Surveyor		50	0	0
Penſilvania.				
Philadelphia, *Groſvenor Bedford*, Eſq; Collector, *per* Patent		160	0	0
And to keep a Boat		80	0	0
Newcaſtle, *William Till*, Collector, to keep a Boat		90	0	0
Lewis —*Richard Metcalfe*, Collector to keep a Boat		90	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
William Bully, Comptroller, to reſide at *Philadelphia*, keep a Journal with, and aſſiſt the Collector, ſign Accompts and Diſpatches with him, and to go quarterly to *Newcaſtle* and *Lewis* to examine and ſign thoſe Collectors Accompts.		80	0	0
East-Jerſey.				
Perth-Amboy, *John Barberic*, Collector		40	0	0
Bridlington (to reſide at *Cohenſey*) *W. Fraſer*, Collector		40	0	0
And to reſide at *Bridlington*, *Charles Read*, Collector		30	0	0
New York.				
Archibald Lennedy, Collector		55	0	0
Robert Elliſton, Comptroller		55	0	0
Connecticut.				
New London, *Joſeph Hull*, Collector		80	0	0
New-England.				
Boſton, Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bart. Collector		100	0	0
William Lambart, Comptroller		70	0	0
Jonathan Pue, Surveyor		100	0	0
Piſcataway, *Samuel Jolly*, Collector and Surveyor		100	0	0
Salem and *Marblehead*, *William Bolland*, Collector and Surveyor		40	0	0
Rhode-Iſland, *Thomas Clift*, Collector and Surveyor		100	0	0
Bahama-Iſlands.				
Vacant ——, Collector		70	0	0
Bermuda, *John Pigot*, Collector		30	0	0
Jamaica, *Hubert Taſſell*, Collector, is allowed one Third of what he collects, inſtead of a Salary				
Robert Dinwiddie, Eſq; Surveyor General of the *Southern* Part of the Continent of *America viz. South* and *North Carolina*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſilvania*, *Bahama-Iſlands* and *Jamaica*,		495	0	0
At 20 *s. per Diem*, for himſelf — 365 *l.*				
For a Clerk — 50 *l.*				
For a Boat and four Boatmen — 80 *l.*				
Thomas Lechmere, Eſq; Surveyor General of the *Northern* Part of the Continent of *America*, *viz. Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*, *New-York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, *New-England*, *New-Hampſhire* and *Newfoundland*; the Allowances the ſame as Mr. *Dinwiddie*'s.				

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbadoes *and the* Leeward Islands, *for the* 4 ½ per Cent.

N. B. *The Officers in the* Leeward Islands *are paid there out of the* 4 ½ per Cent.

	Salary *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Barbadoes.				
Bridge-Town, William Paterson, Esq; Surveyor-General, for himself		400	0	0
For a Clerk,		50	0	0
Vacant, Receiver and Collector,		250	0	0
Arthur Upton, Comptroller,		120	0	0
William Rawlins and *Geo. Maxwell*, Searchers, each,		75	0	0
Four Waiters,		200	0	0
Four Watermen,		105	0	0
St. Ostin's, Thomas Fenwick, Collector and Searcher,		62	10	0
Hole, Anthony La Rogue, Coll. Waiter and Searcher,		87	10	0
Spights, and Bays adjacent, *Christopher Craven*, Coll.		53	2	6
Richard Nicholson. Waiter and Searcher,		53	2	6
Two Watermen,		43	15	0
Nevis.				
James Brebner, Collector,		150	0	0
Somers Payne, Comptroller,		50	0	0
Vacant, Searcher,		37	10	0
Four Waiters,		100	0	0
Two Negroes to attend the Scale,		16	17	5
Five Waiters,		93	15	0
Antigua.				
John Banister, Collector,		60	0	0
Samuel Grunhill, Comptroller,		50	0	0
James Scott, Searcher,				
Nine Waiters, each		40	7	6
Mountserrat.				
Henry Cleland, Collector,		60	0	0
Vacant, Searcher,		35	0	0
Three Waiters,		49	10	0
St. Christopher's.				
Old Road, Vacant, Collector,		150	0	0
Drewry Ottley, Comptroller,		50	0	0
Basseterre, Henry Brouncker, Collector,		80	0	0
Craister Greathead, Comptroller,		50	0	0
Sandy Point, Stephen Payne, Collector,		80	0	0
Edward Hebblethwaite, Comptroller,		50	0	0

NUMBER XXX.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers for the Duties on SALT.

The Eſtabliſhment in LONDON.

	Salaries *per Annum.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Commiſſioners, *Edward Aſtley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton, John Vere, Joſhua Churchill,*	Eſqrs. each	500	0	0
Edward Weſton, Eſq; Comptroller, for himſelf and Clerks — —		350	0	0
George Brown, Deputy — —				
Matt. Grylls, *Michael Honor*	Clerks.			
Roger Mainwaring, Eſq; Caſhire, for himſelf and Clerks — —		430	0	0
Peter White, *Alexander Rennald*,	Clerks.			
James Campbell, Billman — —				
Philip-Elias Peltier, Eſq; Secretary —		200	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Aſſiſtant Secretary —		60	0	0
James Creſſet, Eſq; Accomptant-General —		200	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Clerk to the Accomptant-General		40	0	0
William Dent, Sollicitor — —		100	0	0
Ditto, for, and in reſpect of the Charge he is at in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk		50	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Correſpondent and Examiner of the Delivery and Score Books		100	0	0
Francis Toplady, Clerk of the Securities —		50	0	0
Ditto, Chief Accomptant — —		100	0	0
Ditto, for his Service in examining and making up the Accounts of the Fiſhery		30	0	0
Thomas Hugbon, Accomptant —		70	0	0
Ditto, for his Service in preparing and ſtating the Accompts of the Fiſhery —		20	0	0
Henry Folkes, Accomptant —		70	0	0
Thomas Mathews, Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Accomptants		60	0	0
Thomas Fitz Gerald, Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Accomptants — —		40	0	0

Salaries *per Annum.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Catherine Lloyd, Houſekeeper, for herſelf and Servants	100	0	0
James Robertſon, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Diaries	60	0	0
John Elliot, Clerk to the Correſpondent	60	0	0
John Johnſon, Clerk to the Aſſiſtant Secretary	50	0	0
John Miller, Door-keeper	40	0	0
John Bamfield, Meſſenger	40	0	0
Thomas Ivic, Porter	30	0	0
John Stalker, Watchman	20	0	0
James Stalker, Watchman	20	0	0
Benjamin Davis, Collector at the Port of *London*	60	0	0
Richard Toller, Aſſiſtant Searcher at the Port of *London*	60	0	0
Edward Watſon, *Richard Beauchamp*, Surveyors at the Port of *London*, each	50	0	0
John Randall, *William Maſon*, Boatmen at the Port of *London*, each	30	0	0
Henry Prince, Clerk for the Salt Duties at *Dublin*, for tranſcribing the Accounts of *Engliſh* Salt imported into, and exported from *Ireland*, which are tranſmitted to this Office, and Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coaſt of *Wales*	30	0	0

The Eſtabliſhment in the Country.

Collectors, *viz.*

Two at 120 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 100 *l. per Annum*, and an Allowance of 41 *l.* 3 *s.* for riding Charges for himſelf and Clerk.
Two at 100 *l. per Annum*, and 30 *l.* for Man and Horſe, each.
Five at 100 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 80 *l. per Annum*, and allowed as Riding Officer, 30 *l.*
One at 70 *l. per Annum*, and allowed for a Clerk, for an Office, and for Horſe-hire, 22 *l.*
One at 70 *l. per Annum*, and for riding Charges, 20 *l.*
Two at 70 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 64 *l. per Annum*, and allowed for a Clerk 20 *l.*
One at 60 *l. per Annum*, and 30 *l.* for Rent and riding Charges, and 15 *l.* for ſurveying the bordering Officers.
One at 40 *l. per Annum.*
One at 4 *l. per Annum.*
One Sub-Collector at 60 *l. per Annum*, and 10 *l.* for a Horſe.

Clerks to the Collectors, *viz.*

One at 50 *l. per Annum.*
Three at 40 *l. per Annum* each.
Five at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

One

Surveyors, *viz.*

One at 100 *l. per Annum.*
Two at 80 *l. per Annum*, and 10 *l.* for a Horſe, each.
Five at 80 *l. per Annum* each.

Officers, *viz.*

Three at 50 *l. per Annum* each.
One hundred and thirteen at 40 *l. per Annum* each.
Five at 31 *l. per Annum* each.
Fourteen at 30 *l. per Annum* each.
Eight at 25 *l. per Annum* each.
Seven at 20 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 15 *l. per Annum.*
Eighteen at 10 *l. per Annum* each.
Four at 5 *l. per Annum* each.
Nine at 2 *l. per Annum* each.

Supernumerary Officers, *viz.*

Seven at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Watchmen, *viz.*

One hundred and ſeventeen at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Weighers, *viz.*

Three at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Riding Officers, *viz.*

One at 70 *l. per Annum*, as a General Surveyor.
One at 50 *l. per Annum*, and 20 *l. per Annum* in Incidents.
Seven at 50 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 30 *l. per Annum.*
Eight at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Aſſiſtant Searchers, *viz.*

Two at 60 *l. per Annum* each.
Twelve at 50 *l. per Annum* each.
Five at 40 *l. per Annum* each.
Two at 30 *l. per Annum* each.
One at 25 *l. per Annum.*
One at 15 *l. per Annum.*
Five at 10 *l. per Annum* each.

Boatmen, *viz.*

Eight at 30 *l. per Annum* each.
Six at 25 *l. per Annum* each.
Sixteen at 20 *l. per Annum* each.
Four at 10 *l. per Annum* each.
Eight at 7 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum* each.
Two at 5 *l. per Annum* each.

Tideſmen, *viz.*

Six at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Several of the Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and they are allowed ſmall Salaries on this Eſtabliſhment, to engage them to ſerve this Revenue, in the Ports and Stations where the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in several Ports are allow'd Poundage for what the Duty amounts to of Foreign Salt imported in their respective Ports; *viz.* Six-pence *per* Pound to each, for what Duty is paid in ready Money, and Three-pence *per* Pound to each, for what is bonded or enter'd for the Fishery: The Three-pence *per* Pound not to exceed 20 *l. per Ann.* and both together not to exceed 40 *l. per Ann.* to each Person.

NUMBER XXXI.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the STAMP-DUTIES.

		Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Commissioners,	*Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Plumptre, John Barnard,*	Esqrs. each	400	0	0
Secretary,	*Wadham Wyndham,* Esq;		300	0	0
Receiver,	*William Poole,* Esq;		500	0	0
Comptroller,	*Morgan Vane,* Esq;		400	0	0
Secret. 1st Clerk,	*Thomas Porter,*		130	0	0
2d Clerk,	*Robert Dyer,*		70	0	0
3d Clerk,	*John Brettell,*	each,	60	0	0
4th Clerk,	*Samuel Jesse,*				
5th Clerk,	*William Thisleton,*		50	0	0
Receiv. 1st Clerk,	*John Carr.*		100	0	0
2d Clerk,	*Justinian Hill,*	each,	60	0	0
3d Clerk,	*George Coltman,*				
4th Clerk,	*Francis Fludyer,*		50	0	0
Compt. 1st Clerk,	*William Comyns,*		100	0	0
2d Clerk,	*William-James Puller,*	each,	60	0	0
3d Clerk,	*Charles Barwell,*				
4th Clerk,	*Philip Rasleigh,*				
Examiner and Accomptant-Clerk,	*Samuel Scott,*		100	0	0
Assistant Clerk to the same,	*William Kirk,*		50	0	0
Sollicitor,	*Henry Cruwys,* Esq;		100	0	0
Clerk of the Securities,	*Philip Pinckney,*		70	0	0

Register

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l*	*s.*	*d.*
Regiſter of Warrants for Stamping	*William Lambton,*	———	140	0	0
Aſſiſtant to ditto,	*John Hudſon,*	———	10	0	0
Teller of Stamps,	*William Wright,*	———	100	0	0
Aſſiſtant to ditto,	*James Hamilton,*	—	50	0	0
Warehouſe-keeper of Unſtt. Parchment and Paper,	*Charles Marſhall,*	—	70	0	0
Aſſiſtant to ditto,	*Robert Craig,*	———	50	0	0
Warehouſe-keeper of StamptParchment and Paper,	*John Twells,*	——	160	0	0
Aſſiſtant to ditto,	*John Cook,*	— —	80	0	0
Packer,	*Repps Porland,*	— —	50	0	0
Inſpectrs of Courts and Corporations, and Riding Surveyors,	*Thomas Steel,* *John Becke,* *Benj. Bromhead,*	each —	100	0	0
Inſpector and Surveyor of Courts and Corporations within the Bills of Mortal.	*William Hopkins*				
Aſſiſtant to ditto,	*John Stapleton,*	—	50	0	0
Houſe-keeper,	*John Carr,*	— —	70	0	0
Diſtributor for *London,*	*John Hudſon,*	— —	50	0	0
Superviſor of the Stampers,	*John Sutherland,*	———	100	0	0
Deputy Superviſor of ditto, 10 / And as Stamper, 50	*Thomas Egerton,*	———	60	0	0

Thirty-nine Stampers, each 50l. per Annum.

Lewis Nicholls,
Peter Berrey,
John Hudſon,
James Atwood,
John Warren.
William Harris,
George Morris,
John Boyden,
John Howard,
John Tooley,
William Palmer,
Edward Starling,
Jonathan Selby,
John Hillyard,
Henry Catten,
John Wadd,
John Kingſton,
Francis Moore,
Matthew Watſon,
John Everett,
FerdinandoBarber
Will. Richardſon,
George Harris,
Thomas Fyfield,

William Willatt,
Robert Robinson,
Ethel. Whitsmash,
William Ayre,
Val. Knight.
Will. Rimmer,
James Bourne,
John Harris,
Willliam Shaw,
Daniel Thomson,
Thomas Cuff,
Vincent Litchfield,
William Dudfield,
William Saunders,
John Hicks.

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rolling-Press Printers, (3)	*John Denton*, *John Shelvocke*, *George Robson*,	each —	55	0	0
Layers and Takers of Paper off, on, and from the Rolling-Presses, (7)	*Thomas Dolley*, *Edw. Burroughs*, *Thomas Howard*, *James Sherriff*, *John Thompson*, *Thomas Game*, *James Fell*,	each —			
Wetters of Paper for the Rolling-Presses (2)	*William Davies*, *George Wilson*,	each —	50	0	9
Billman,	*Thomas Cowper*,	—	40	0	0
Chamber-keeper,	*Luke Allen*,	—	40	0	0
Messenger,	*George Reynaldson*,	—	30	0	0
Porter,	*Francis Mollison*,	—	40	0	0
Watchmen, (2)	*Gab. Alders*, *Richard Frost*,	each —	30	0	0
Entring-Clerk of Cards and Dice,	*John George*,	—	50	0	0
Searchers and Surveyors of Cards and Dice, (8)	*Thomas Williams*, *Edward Evans*, *Thomas Higginson*, *Abraham Walton*, *John Arnold*, *John Crowder*, *Hugh Phillips*, *Alexander Brodie*,	each —	45	0	0
Marker of Dice,	*John Pine*,	—	50	0	0
Register of Pamphlets	*Robert Harris*,	—	80	0	0
Assistant to ditto,	*John Walker*,	—	20	0	0
Inspectors of Gaming-Houses, and of Venders of Cards, Dice, and Pamphlets, (3)	*Richard Dovey*, *Gaston Martineau*, *Robert Craig*,	each —	20	0	0

NUM-

NUMBER XXXII.

The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain.

THE moſt Noble *Charles Fitz-Roy*, D. of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain.
The Hon. *William Finch*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain.
The Hon. Col. *James Pelham*, Secretary.
Charles Maddockes, Eſq; Deputy-Secretary.
Mr. *Robert Griffin*, Firſt Clerk.
Mr. *Charles Suft*, Second Clerk.
William Burgeſs, Office-keeper.

Lords of His Majeſty's *Bed-Chamber.*

Earl of Pembroke, *Groom of the Stole.*
Earl of Dunmore.
Earl of Lincoln.
Earl of Albemarle.
Earl Cowper.
Lord Paulet.
Lord Viſcount Harcourt.
Duke of Mancheſter.
Earl Waldegrave.
Duke of St. Albans.
Earl of Rochford.
Lord Viſcount Falconberg.
Earl of Holderneſs.

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Sir Robert Rich, *Bart.*
Hon. John Campbell.
Hon. Col. Waldegrave.
Hon. Col. Cornwallis.
Col. Moſtyn.
The Hon. Edward Finch.
John Clavering, Eſq;
Hon. Colonel William Herbert,
500 *l. per Ann.* each.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir William Dudley, *Bart.*
Thomas Brocas, Eſq;
Benjamin Moyer, Eſq;
Henry Streatfield, Eſq;
Joſeph Windham, Eſq;
Robert Hales, Eſq;
Gideon Harvey, Eſq;
William Foreſter, Eſq;
Sir John Werden, Bart.
John Matthews, Eſq;
Sir George-Bridg. Skipwith, Bart.
Henry Greaſwould, Eſq;
Jeremy Sambroke, Eſq;
John Crew, Eſq;
Charles Hayes, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Read, Bart.
Thomas Uvedale, Eſq;
Moſes Raper, Eſq;
Nathaniel Hickman, Eſq;
John Tryon, Eſq;
Humphry Brent, Eſq;
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;
Hitch Young, Eſq;
Sir John Smith, Bart.
Robert Boſvile, Eſq;
Thomas Clark, Eſq,
John Coke, Eſq;
Littleton-Pointz Meynell, Eſq;
Bartholomew Clarke, Eſq;
Edward Conyers, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.
Sir John Frederick, Bart.
William Sheppard, Eſq;
Sir Moulton Lamberd, Knt.
Daniel Houghton, Eſq;
Charles Lockier, Eſq;
Henry Meriton, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Jeaffreſon, Eſq:

Humphry

Humphry Sturt, Esq;
Sir Arthur Haslerigg, Bart.
Robert Apreece, Esq;
Thomas Worsley, Esq;
Leonard Thompson, Esq;
Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart.
Henry Gough, Esq;
Peter Cartwright, Esq;
Carew-Harvey Mildmay, Esq;
Samuel Clerk, Esq;
Thomas Shallcross, Esq;
William Stanley, Esq;
Richard Dalton, Esq;
John Stones, Esq;
Thomas-Orby Hunter, Esq;
Charles Sheffield, Esq;
Pierce Starkie, Esq;
Thomas Morris, Esq;
Sir Edward Pickering.
Mark Batt, Esq;
Solomon Dayrolle, Esq;
William Thompson, Esq;
John Burnaby, Esq;
Sir Henry Harper, Bart.
Thomas Noel, Esq;
Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
Samuel Strode, Esq;
Timothy Earl, Esq;
Ambrose Rhodes, Esq;

Cup-Bearers.

George Hetling, Esq;
Gould Clarges, Esq;
Amand Duperron, Esq;
Charles Collins, Esq;
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* each.

Carvers.

Thomas Brereton, Esq;
John Tilburgh, Esq;
Robert Tripp, Esq;
John Carthew, Esq;
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* each.

Gentlemen-Sewers.

John Hodges, Esq;
Stephen Mounier, Esq;
Francis Wace, Esq;
Edward Whitehouse, Esq;
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d, per Ann.* each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Richard Whitworth, Esq;
Robert Hemington, Esq;
John Cope, Esq;
Sir Francis Clerke.
200 *l, per Ann.* each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Hon. Henry Bellanden, *Esq; Black-Rod,*
Henry de Sauniers,
Sir Edmund Bacon, *Bart.*
150 *l. per Ann. each.*
Sir Thomas Brand, *Knt. and Embellisher of Letters to the Eastern Princes,* 60 *l. per Ann.*

Assistant-Gentleman-Usher.

Everard Buckworth, Esq;
66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Wentworth Odiarne, Esq;
Charles Collins, Esq;
James Trymer, Esq;
Edward Capel, Esq;
73 *l. per Ann.* each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary.

Francis Boggest, Esq;
Lawrence Wright, Esq;

Robert

Robert Tripp, Eſq;
George Bodens, Eſq;
James Eckerſale, Eſq;
Charles Maddockes, Eſq;
G. A. Cook, Eſq;
Joſeph Hudſon, Eſq;
50 *l. per Ann.* each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Hugh Henry.
Mr. Simonity Vincent.
Mr. Charles Cromp.
Mr. Michael Nevill.
Mr. John Humphries.
Mr. John Dolliagnon.
Mr. Benjamin Phillips.
Mr. Thomas Matthews.
38 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.* each.

Pages of the Preſence-Chamber.

Mr. John Collyer.
Mr. Francis Shaw.
Mr. William Moſely.
Mr. Samuel Hurſt.
25 *l. per Ann.* each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. Peter Jenkinſon.
Mr. John Dupuis.
Mr. Charles Harriſon.
Mr. Thomas Symons.
Mr. William Chambers.
Mr. John Monk.
Mr. Hugh Steel.
Mr. John Baker.
Mr. Edward More.
Mr. Samuel Blackwell.
40 *l. per Ann.* each.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. John Geree.
Mr. Francis Toplady.
27 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.* each.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber.

Mr. Abſalom Evans.
Mr. Hen. Mich. Evans.
Mr. Robert Matthiſon.
Mr. William-Ann De Grave.
Mr. John Little.
Mr. Thomas Place.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

James Calthorpe, Eſq;
230 *l. per Ann.*
Paul Whichot, Eſq;
Edw. Williams, Eſq; } *Grooms.*
130 *l. per Ann.* each.
Thomas Fiſher, Eſq;
Geo. Brictzeck, Eſq; } *Pages.*
Robert Griffin, Eſq;
100 *l. per Ann.* each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

At St. James's, Thomas Saunders, Eſq; 110 *l. per Ann.*
At Windſor-Caſtle, *Mr.* Nicholas Mann, 160 *l. per Ann.*
At Hampton-Court, *and Keeper of the private Lodgings, Mr.* John Turner, 200 *l. per Ann.*
At Kenſington, *Mrs.* Jane Keen, 100 *l. per Ann.*
At Whitehall, *and Clerk of the Removing-Wardrobe,* Marſhall Ryder, Eſq; 160 *l. per Ann.*
Wardrobe-keeper, and Keeper of the Royal Apartment at Somerſet-Houſe, *Mrs.* Anne Groſvenor, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Robes.

Auguſtus Schutz, Eſq;
James Madan, Eſq; *Yeoman.*
Mr. Daniel Tyrell, *Page.*

Mr.

Mr. Francis Jones,
Mr. Daniel Macrett,
Mr. Ant. Ryley, } *Grooms.*
Mr. John Malliet, *Bruſher.*
Henry Tyſon, *Meſſenger.*

Waiters of the Robes.

William Smelt.
Richard Willoughby.
John Malliet, *Clerk.*

Laundreſs of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel.
Sempſtreſs, ditto, *in lieu of all Bills,* 400 *l. per Ann.*
Starcher, ditto.
Neceſſary Woman, Mrs. White.
Ditto at Kenſington, Sarah Pritchard.

Treaſurer of the Chamber.

Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq; 469 *l.* 9 *s. per Ann.*
Deputy, Mr. Ant. Pollett, *jun.*

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Thomas Jones, Eſq; 150 *l. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Jewel-Office.

Vacant. 450 *l. per Ann.*
Thomas Dineley, Eſq; *Yeoman,* 106 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.*
2d Yeoman, Mr. Robert Mathew.
Mr. Edward Yardley, *Groom,* 105 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*
Mr. Robert Mathew, *Clerk,* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cotterel, *Knt.*
Charles Cotterel, Eſq; *Aſſiſtant.*
Charles Cotterel, Eſq; *Marſhal of the Ceremonies.*

Serjeant at Arms at Court.

Sebaſtian Turſt, Eſq;
William Sherd, Eſq;
Edward Horner, Eſq;
Thomas Coke, Eſq;
James Hugonin, Eſq;
Henry Adam. Eſq;
Joſ. Smith, Eſq;
John Maſon, Eſq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord-Chancellor, Francis Jephſon, Eſq;
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord-Treaſurer, Sir Thomas Allen, Bart.
Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe of Commons, Wentworth Odiarn, Eſq;

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London.

Peter Perry, Eſq;

Groom-Porter, Charles-Fitz-Roy Eſq; 550 *l. per Ann.*
Maſter of the Revels, Solomon Dayrolle, Eſq;
Thomas Ball, *Yeoman,* 46 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann.*
Colley Cibber, Eſq; *Poet-Laureat,* 100 *l. per Ann.*
Hiſtoriographer in Ordinary, Jenkin-Thomas Phillips, Eſq; 200 *l. per Ann.*
William Cowper, Eſq; *Knight-Harbinger.*

Meſſengers of the Great-Chamber in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

George Cowell.
John Bowie.

Elias

Elias Chalke
John Money.
Chriſtian Kuoni.
John Bill.
Janus Brettall.
Nath. Carrington.
John Parry.
Robert Marter.
Jude Storer.
John Over.
James Webſter.
Richard Prichard.
Joſeph Walton.
John Driver.
William Ward.
William Brown.
Thomas Over.
Andrew Hollwall.
John Robſon.
William Rogers.
James Moſs.
John Hartley.
Lewis Diſeran.
Shadrick Vincent.
William Haite.
John Parker.
William Hamlin.
John Thompſon.
Rutt de Witt.
Samuel Cox.
William Dick.
Thomas Sharpe.
Francis Howe.
George Collins.
Richard Lucas.
David Price.
James Watſon.
Henry Lamb.
Joſeph Butſon.

at 45 *l. per Ann.* each.

Meſſengers in Extraordinary.

Thomas Chandler.
James Cleverley.
Robert Jackſon.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Meſſengers in Ordinary.

Philip Sharpe, Eſq;
Henry Cockſedge, Eſq;

99 *l.* 15*s. per Ann.* each.

Meſſengers attending the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Peter Hill.
Thomas Learmeth.

Meſſenger of the Great Wardrobe, Mr. Richard Port.

Meſſenger to attend the Lord-Chancellor, Mr. John Crawford.

Meſſenger of the Preſs, Mr. Samuel Grey.

MUSICIANS.

Maſter of the Muſick, Dr. Maurice Green, 200 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. James Nicholſon.
Mr. John Barnard.
Mr. John Shore.
Mr. James La Serre.
Mr. William Corbet.
Mr. John Jones.
Mr. Thomas Rawlins.
Mr. Henry Burgeſs.
Mr. Michael Feſting.
Mr. Ferdinando Norton.
Mr. Thomas Jackſon.
Mr. Thomas Vincent.
Mr. Arthur Bradley.
Mr. James Williams.
Mr. Talbot Young.
Mr. George Paitt.
Mr. Joſeph Abington, *ſen.*
Mr. John Lyne.
Mr. John Gregory.
Mr. Thomas Jones.
Mr. Valentine Snow.
Mr. Joſhua Thompſon.
Mr. George Morgan.
Mr. Edward Gibbs.

40 *l. per Ann.* each.

Inſtrument-Keeper, Mr. William Norton, 40 *l. per Ann.*
Inſtrument-Maker, Mr. John Walſh.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Chriſtopher Shrider, *jun.*

Composer of the Musick for the Chapel-Royal, *Dr.* Green.

Tuner of the Organs, *Mr.* Barnard Gates.

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart.*
Dr. Richard Mead.
Sir Edward Hulse, *Bart.*
Dr. Wilmot.
300 *l. per Ann.* each.

Anatomist, *Mr.* St. André.

Oculist to his Majesty, Dr. Taylor.

Physician to the Houshold.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, 200 *l. per Ann.*

Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, 160 *l.*
Mr. Michael Crane, 320 *l.* 5 *s.*

Apothecaries to the Houshold.

Mr. John Allen,
Mr. Benjamin Charlewood,
160 *l. per Ann.* each.

SURGEONS.

John Ranby, Esq; *Serjeant*, 396 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*
Second Serjeant Surgeon, Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; 396 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Surgeon to the Houshold, John Andrews, Esq; 280 *l.*

House-Keepers.

At Newmarket, Samuel Long, Esq;
At Whitehall,
Esq; 650 *l. per Ann.*
At Windsor-Castle, *Mrs.* Anne Marriot, 320 *l. per Ann.*
At Kensington, *Mrs.* Jane Keen.
At Westminster-Palace, *Mrs.* Anne Blackerby.
Under House-Keeper at St. James's, *Mrs.* Denise Blondeau, 100 *l. per Ann.*
At Hampton-Court, *Mrs.* Mary-Mag. Taylor, 300 *l. per Ann.*
Under House-Keeper of Somerset-House, *Mrs.* Anne Grosvenor.
Serjeant Trumpeter, John Shore, Esq; 100 *l. per Ann.*
Court-Drummer, John Clothier, 24 *l. per Ann.*
Master of the Tennis-Court, Charles Fitz-Roy, Esq;
Locksmith, *Mr.*. Francis Bedwell, 18 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann.*
Card-Maker, *Mr.* Christopher Blanchard.
Embroiderer, *Mr.* Francis Greene.
Cabiuet-Maker, *Mr.* Benjamin Goodison.
Operator for the Teeth, *Mr.* Peter Hemmet.
Coffer-Maker, Edward Smith.
Glover, *Mr.* Rieder.
Cutler, *Mr.* Jones.
Drugster, *Mrs.* Eliz. Miles.
Gun-smith, James Wilmore.
Printers, Thomas *and* Robert Basket.
Harpsichord-Maker, *Mr.* Joseph Mahoon.
Chocolate-Maker, *Mr.*
Linnen-Draper, *Mr.*
Shipwright and Barge-builder, *Mr*, Thomas Searle.
Oar-Maker, *Mr.* James Smallbridge.
Mathematical Instrument-Maker, *Mr.*
Furrier, *Mr.* John Gettings.
Leather-gilder, *Mr.* John Conway.

Mole-

Mole-taker, Mr. Richard Turner, 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*
Turner, Mr. Ayliffe.
Chemiſt, Mr. Thomas Townſend, 100 *l. per Ann.*
Joyner of the Wardrobe, Mr. Henry Williams.
Joiner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. Gerrard Howard, 19 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*
Serjeant-Skinner.
Painter in Enamel, Mr. Andreas Henry Groth.
Hatter, Mr. Melchior Wagner.
Perfumers, Mr. Will. Wintle, *and* Mr. Henry Coulthurſt.
Watch-maker, Mr. Benjamin Gray, 150 *l. per Ann.*
Clock-maker, Mr. Francis Robinſon.
Surveyor of the Pictures, Vacant. 200 *l. per Ann.*
Principal Painter, William Kent, Eſq; 200 *l. per Ann.*
Goldſmith, Mr. Tho. Minors.
Jeweller, Mr.
Bookſeller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Mr. Edward Caſtle, *and* Mr. William Churchill.
John Thornhill, Eſq; *Serjeant Painter of all his Majeſty's Works*, &c.
John Pine, Gent. *Chief Engraver of Seals, Stamps*, &c.
Maſter-Bricklayer of all his Majeſty's Buildings, Mr. Flitcroft.
Keeper of his Majeſty's Library, Vacant.
Hydrographer, Edward Halley, Eſq;
Gardener of Somerſet-Houſe, John Tucker, 50 *l. per Ann.*
Rat-Killer, John Gower, 48 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*
Strewer of the Herbs, Mrs. Alice Bill, 24 *l. per Ann.*
Yeoman Arras-Worker, Mr. John Ellis.
Portitor and Taylor to the Great Wardrobe, Mr. —— Hayes.
Taylor of the Robes, George Reſtell.
Keeper of the Orchard-Gate in Channel-Row, Mrs. Dunch.
Maſter of the Mechanicks, John Smith, Eſq;
Diſtiller, Mr. Charles Collins.
Pin-maker, Iſaac Peach.
Charles *Lord* Cornwallis, *Warden, Chief-Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaſes, Parks, and Warrens on the South Side of* Trent.
Eſq; *Steward of all the Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Manor of* Windſor, *and Caſtle of* Windſor *belonging, and of all the Courts of Records in the ſame, and Clerk to the Conſtable of the ſaid Caſtle, and Keeper of the Seal of the ſaid Courts.*
Earl of Orford, *Maſter of the Harriers and Fox-Hounds*, 2000 *l. per Ann.*
Duke of St. Alban's, *Governor of* Windſor-Caſtle, *Conſtable and Keeper of the Park, Foreſts and Warrens there, and Lieutenant of the ſaid Caſtle and Foreſts.*
George Berkely, Eſq; *Maſter, Keeper and Governor of* St. Catherine's, *near the* Tower.
William Kingſcot, Eſq; *Maſter or Governor of the Hoſpital of* St. Lawrence *in the Town of* Cirenceſter, *alias* Ciceſter, *in the County of* Glouceſter.
Charles *Duke of* Bolton, *Bailiff of* Burley, *in* New-Foreſt, *in the County of* Southampton, *and Warden and Keeper of* New-Foreſt.

John *Lord* Delawar, *Master-Forester of the Bailiwick of* Frishow *in* New-Forest, *in the County of* Southampton.

Francis Burton, Esq; *Receiver-General of all Monies which are, or shall be deducted upon the* 6 *d. in the Pound Tax.*

Tho. Robe *and* Charles Petres, Esqrs. *Clerks of the Houshold, as well within Liberties as without.*

John King, Esq; *Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of* Windsor, 600 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. Robert Nun, *Porter of the Outward Port of his Majesty's Castle of* Windsor, *in the County of* Berks, 25 *l. per Ann.*

Charles, *Duke of* Grafton, *his Majesty's Game-Keeper at* Newmarket, *and Ranger of* Whittlewood-Forest, *in the County of* Northampton.

Benjamin Hyett, Esq; *Constable and Keeper of the Castle of* Glouceſter.

John Staniforth, Esq; *Receiver-General of the Land-Revenues, and other the Rents and Revenues of the Crown within the Counties of* York, Durham, *and* Northumberland, *and Archdeaconry of* Richmond, *and of* Lancaster, Westmoreland, *and* Cumberland, 180 *l. per Ann.*

Earl of Cardigan, *Warden and Chief-Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens North of* Trent.

John Milles, Esq; *Receiver-General of the Crown within the Counties of* Essex, Hertford, *and* Middlesex, *and City of* London, *as also within the Counties of* Norfolk *and* Huntingdon, *and every or any of them.*

Mr. John Warner, *General Woodward, or Woodward of his Majesty's Woods in the Counties of* Northampton *and* Rutland.

Walter Warburton, Gent. *Constable of his Majesty's Castle of* Chester.

Earl of Holderness, *Bailiff of the Franchise and Liberty of* Richmond *in the County of* York, *and Steward of the said Liberty, and Steward of the Forest of* Richmond, *and Master-Keeper, or Chief Keeper of the said Forest of* Richmond, *as also Constable or Keeper of* Middleham-Castle *in the said County of* York.

Mr. John Ellis, *Keeper of the Lions, Lionesses, and Leopards in the* Tower.

Tho. Warburton, Esq; *Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Counties of* Anglesea, Carnarvon, *and* Merioneth, *in* North-Wales.

Mr. William Jelf, *Keeper of the* Gawle, *call'd the* Gawle above the Wood, *within the Forest of* Dean, *in the County of* Glouceſter, *and one of the Riding-Foresters, and Aleconner in the said Forest, and Keeper of the* Gawle under the Wood, *within the said Forest.*

Thomas *Viscount* Weymouth, *Keeper of his Majesty's Park, call'd* Hyde-Park.

Tho. Meredith, Esq; *Keeper of the Original Seal for the Counties of* Denbigh *and* Montgomery *in the Principality of* Wales, *commonly called* Chamberlain, *or* Curſitor.

John

John Williams, Esq; *Attorney-General of* Denbigh *and* Montgomery.

E. of Granville, *Bailiff, of* Jersey.

Monsr. de Saumerez, *Bailiff of* Guernsey.

Thomas Rous, Esq; *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the Counties of* Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, *and Town of* Haverford-West, *and Borough of* Caermarthen.

Henry Penton, Esq; *Carrier of all his Majesty's Letters and Dispatches between his Court, or Palace of Residence, and the first Postage, or Post-Office,* 600 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas *Viscount* Weymouth, *Chief Ranger and Keeper of St.* Jame's Park.

Henry Finch, Esq; *Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.*

Thomas Walker, Esq; *Surveyor General of his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods,* &c. *in* England *and* Wales.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; *Comptroller of his Majesty's Works.*

Duke of Newcastle, *Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forest of* Sherwood, *and the Park of* Folewood, *in the County of* Nottingham.

Rt. Hon. Lady Cath. Pelham, *House-keeper of* Greenwich-*Palace, and Keeper of the Park there.*

The Hon. John Spencer, Esq; *Keeper of* Windsor *Great and Little Park.*

Duke of Ancaster, *Keeper of* Waltham *Forest.*

John Turner *and* Mrs. Mary Taylor, *Keepers of* Hampton-Court.

Col. Schutz, *Warden of the* Stanneries.

Richard Arundel, Esq; *Surveyor of the Gardens and Water-Works.*

John, *Duke of* Montagu, *Master of* Geddington *Chace, and Warden of the West Bailywick in the Forest of* Rockingham, *in the County of* Northampton.

John, *Earl of* Westmoreland, *Warden of the East Bailywick in the Forest of* Rockingham, *in the County of* Northampton; *and he, and* Brownlow, *Earl of* Exeter, *Chief Rangers of the said East Bailywick; and Lord Viscount* Hatton, *and Lady* Goring, *Chief Rangers of the West Bailywick in the said Forest.*

Duke of Grafton, *Warden and Chief Ranger of* Whittlewood *Forest in* Northamptonshire.

George, *Earl of* Hallifax, *Warden and Chief Ranger of* Salcey *Forest, in the Counties of* Northampton *and* Bucks; *and Chief Ranger of* Bushy *Park, in the County of* Middlesex.

Earl of Gainsborough, *Warden and Chief Ranger of Forest in the County of* Rutland.

Ralph Jennison, Esq; *Master of the Buck-hounds,* 2341 *l. per Ann.*

An Allowance of 20 *l. per Ann. to the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel, in lieu of* 3 *Deer.*

An Allowance of 41 *l. per Ann. in lieu of the like Allowance formerly made upon great Festivals to his Majesty's Servants, the Kings at Arms, Heralds, Pursuivants,* &c.

To the Dean of the Chapel for 24 *Preachers at* Whitehall,

who are to be Fellows of the two Univerſities, 12 out of each, at 30 l. per Ann. each.

To his Grace the Duke of Grafton, 60*l. per Ann. for the Pay of three Game-Keepers.*

John Ranby, Eſq; *Barber to his Majeſty, 170 l. per Ann.*

To his Majeſty's four Game-keepers at Richmond *Park, and 10 Miles about 30 l. per Ann. each, and 10 l. for a Livery.*

Auguſtus Schutz, Eſq; *Keeper of the Privy-Purſe in Ordinary.*

Sir Nicholas Williams, *Bart. Chamberlain of the Town and Borough of* Brecon, *and the Counties of* Brecon, Radnor, *and* Glamorgan; *and alſo Steward and Keeper of the Courts-Leet, View of Frank-Pledge, and other Courts whatſoever of the Lordſhip of* Nallain, Caio, Mabelview, Mabedrud, Manordiloe, Kethinock, *and of the Foreſts of* Glincothy *and* Pennant *in the County of* Caermarthen; *and of Steward and Bailiff of the Manors, Lands, Granges and Poſſeſſions of the late diſſolved Monaſtery of* Talley, *in the ſaid County of* Caermarthen; *and of Steward and Keeper of the Courts-Leet, and View of Frank-Pledge of the Manors, Lands, Granges, and Poſſeſſions of* Mevon, *otherwiſe* Mavonian, Gwinioneth, Uchardin, *otherwiſe* Guinioneth, Youchardin, Iſcoyd, Iſkerwyn, Gleneglin, Blain, Arian, Silian, *and* Tallylarne-Green *in the County of* Cardigan; *and of Steward of the Lordſhip and Manor of* Brecon, *in the County of* Brecon.

Robert, *Earl of* Orford, *Ranger and Keeper of* New-Park *near* Richmond, *alias* Richmond-Park, *in the County of* Surry.

Nathaniel Booth, Eſq; *Surveyor of his Majeſty's Revenues ariſing by Fines, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money call'd* Green-wax-Money.

Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkeley, *Conſtable of the Caſtle of* St. Brienel's *in the Foreſt of* Dean *in the County of* Glouceſter, *and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the ſaid Foreſt.*

Keeper of the Private Armory at Weſtminſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Spence.

John Wynne, Eſq; *Conſtable or Keeper of his Majeſty's Caſtle of* Carnarvon.

Sir Roger Moſtyn, *Bart. Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Flint.

John Maſon, *Maſter of the Barges, 100 l. per Ann.*

NUM-

NUMBER XXXIII.

An Account of his Majeſty's Chapels-Royal, their Eſtabliſhments and Salaries.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Right Reverend Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, as Dean of the ſaid Chapels-Royal,		200	0	0
The Rev. Mr. *Edward Pordage*, M. A. as Sub-Dean,		91	5	0
The Rev. Mr. *Higget*, M. A. as Confeſſor, or Houſhold Chaplain,		36	10	0

The Prieſts and Gentlemen in Ordinary, with their reſpective Months of Waiting, for which they have each of them a Salary of 73 *l. per Ann. viz.*

Prieſts in Ordinary.

The Reverend *Samuel Chittle*, M. A.
The Rev. Mr. *Edward Lloyd*,
The Reverend *Thomas Baker*, M. A.
The Reverend Mr. *Evans*.
The Rev. *Ed. Pordage*, M. A.
The Rev. Mr. *Baily*,
The Rev. *John Smith*,
The Rev. *John Higgett*,
The Rev. *William Pinckney*,
The Rev. Mr. *Fitzherbert*.

Maurice Green, Doctor of Muſick, Organiſt and Compoſer.
Mr. *Boyce*, Compoſer.
Mr. *Trevor*, Organiſt.

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

Mr. *Bernard Gates*.
Mr. *George Laye*.
Mr *William Perry*.
Mr. *John Maſon*.
Mr. *David Cheriton*.
Mr. *Prince Gregory*.
Mr. *Talbot Younge*.
Mr. *Francis Rowe*.
Mr. *Mints*.
Mr. *Waſs*.
Mr. *Ladd*.
Mr. *Vandernan*.
Mr. *Denham*.
Mr. *Savage*.
Mr. *Barrow*.

Officers of the Veſtry in Daily Waiting throughout the Year.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jonathan Smith, Eſq; Serjeant		73	0	0
Jonathan Smith, Eſq; Clerk of the Cheque				
Mr. *Thomas Langhorne*, Yeoman		54	15	0
Mr. *Richard Norton*, Groom		51	12	6
William Bailey, Deputy Groom				
To the Serjeant of the Veſtry, for waſhing Surplices, *&c.*		60	0	0
To Ditto, for *Whitehall*		49	2	0

Eſtabliſhment for the Children of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal.

	Sal. *per Aun.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Bernard Gates*, Maſter, to board, *&c.*		240	0	0
Item, Mr. *Bernard Gates*. to teach, *&c.*		20	0	0

Childrens Names.

Hugh Cox,	*Samuel Champnes*,
John Buſwell,	*William Monk*,
William Shaller,	*Richard Randall*,
Thomas Dupuis,	*Thomas Houghton*,
James Abington,	*Joſeph Walker*.

Luteniſt to attend on *Sundays*, and at all other Times when any of the Royal Family are preſent, Serjeant *Shore*	41	10	0
Violiſt, to attend in the ſame manner, Mr. *Jellerd*	40	0	0
Bell-ringer, to attend daily, Mr. *John Herring*	15	4	2
Organ-blower, ditto, Mr. *John Ray*	20	0	0
Preacher appointed by the Dean to preach at *St. James*'s Chapel during the Abſence of the Court, at one Guinea *per* Sermon, the Reverend *Edward Pordage*, M. A.			
Reader appointed for the ſaid Time, the Reverend Mr. *Higget*, a fix'd Salary	15	0	0

Clerk of the Royal Cloſet.

The Right Reverend Dr. *Joſeph Butler*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
His Deputy in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, Mr. ———

In *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*, the Honourable Mr. *Townſhend*.
In *January*, *February*, *March*, and *April*, Mr. *Head*.

Chaplains

Chaplains in Ordinary to his MAJESTY, 1747.

January.
Dr. *Hayter*,
Dr. *Stebbing*,
Dr. *Galley*,
Mr. *Terrick*.

February.
Mr. *Williams*,
Dr. *Chamberlayne*,
Mr. *Biſcow*,
Mr. *Friend*.

March.
Dr. *Barton*,
Dr. *Maurice*,
Mr. *Tottie*,
Mr. *Cornwallis*.

April.
Dr. *Shuckford*,
Dr. *Bullock*,
Dr. *Pyle*,
Dr. *Whaley*.

May.
Dr. *Croxall*,
Dr. *Drummond*,
Mr. *Calthrope*,
Dr. *Hume*.

June.
Dr. *Young*,
Dr. *Bearcroft*,
Mr. *Sleech*.

July.
Dr. *Blomer*,
Dr. *Gearge*,
Dr. *Berney*,
Dr. *Parne*.

Auguſt.
Mr. *Kilner*,
Dr. *Steadman*.

September.
Dr. *Cowper*,
Dr. *Buckly*,
Dr. *Johnſon*,
Mr. *Bradſhaigh*.

October.
Dr. *Regis*,
Dr. *Holmes*,
Dr. *Briggs*,
Mr. *Medlicott*.

November.
Dr. *Wilſon*,
Dr. *Nicolls*,
Mr. *Marriott*,
Dr. *Potter*.

December.
Dr. *Cobden*,
Dr. *Richardſon*,
Dr. *Heylin*,
Dr. *Lyttleton*.

Mr. *Hart*, Cloſet-Keeper ——	41	10	0
To him for waſhing the Chaplains Surplices, and other Neceſſaries for the Cloſet ——	50	0	0
Table Coverer to the Chaplains, Mr. *Nathaniel Grove*, at 1*s. per Diem* ——	18	5	0

Lord Almoner to his MAJESTY.

The moſt Reverend Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*.
The Reverend Dr. *Thomas Wilſon*, Sub-Almoner.

WHITEHALL-CHAPEL.

		Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Thomas Caſe*, Mr. *James Richardſon*,	Reading-Chaplains, each		80	0	0
Mr. *Martin*, Chapel-Keeper,	——		50	0	0
Mr. *Philip Bennet*, Cloſet-Keeper,	——		50	0	0

N. B. The Chaplains at *Whitehall* are twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Univerſities, and are allowed 30 *l. per Annum* each, for preaching one Month in the Year.

FRENCH-CHAPEL.

Anthony Aufere, D. D. Mr. *John Menard*, Mr. *Peter Rochblave*,	Chaplain-Preachers, each	160	0	0
Mr. *Peter Declares*, Reader,	——	100	0	0

DUTCH-CHAPEL.

Mr. *Sebaſtian Vander Eyken*, Mr. *Phineas-Philibert Pielat*,	Preachers, each —	100	0	0
Mr. *Sebaſtian Vander Eyken*, Reader,	——	30	0	0
Gabriel Verdier, Sexton and Porter,	——	15	0	0

LUTHERAN-CHAPEL.

Mr. *Frederick-Michael Zeigenhagen*, Mr. *Henry Alard Butjeater*,	Preachers, each	200	0	0
Mr. *John-Chriſtian Jacobi*, Chapel-Keeper.		60	0	0
Mrs. *Stydel*, for cleaning the Chapel,	——	16	0	0

NUMBER XXXIV.

His Majeſty's Houſhold Officers and Servants attending in the ſeveral Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace William Cavendiſh, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord-Steward; with their reſpective* Salaries *and* Board-Wages.

Board of GREEN-CLOTH.

	Sal. *per Anu.* Wages.			Board-Wages.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
William, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord-Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold,*	100	0	0	1360	0	0
Benjamin, *Earl* Fitzwalter, *Treaſurer,*	123	14	8	1076	5	4
Sir Conyers D'arcy, *Comptroller,*	107	17	6	1092	2	6
Henry Earl of *Lincoln, Cofferer,*	100	0	0	400	0	0
John Harris, *Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold,*	66	13	5	433	6	0
Sir Tho. Read, *Bart.* *Sir* T. Wynne, *Bart.* — *Clerks of the Green Cloth,*	44	6	8	455	13	4
Sir Tho. Hales, *Bart.* *Rt. Hon.* Walter Cary, *Eſq;* — *Clerks Comptrollers.*	44	6	8	455	13	4

Accompting-Houſe.

Sackville Bale, Arch. Campbell,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	73	0	0
John Staples, Samuel Shaw,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	54	15	0
Edmund Stone,	*Meſſenger,*	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Wynn, Edw. Billinghurſt,	*Chamber-Keepers,*				20	0	0
Eliz. Fox,	*Neceſſary-Woman,*				20	0	0

Bake-House.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*Wages.* l.	s.	d.	*Board-Wages.* l.	s.	d.
Thomas Holland, *Esq*; *Clerk*,		6	13	4	73	6	8
Robert Streatfield, *Yeoman*,		5	0	0	45	0	0
William Collins, Anthony Buckner, Robert Brooks,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Pantry.

Paul Lingen, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Humston, *Yeoman of the Mouth to the Queen* ——		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Mich. Heathcote, Stephen Reynolds,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Buttery.

Peter Campbell, *Gent.* —		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Turner, *Yeoman.* —		5	0	0	45	0	0
Charles Hayes, Thomas Lowe, George Paschall, *Youngest Groom*,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Cellar.

Samuel Towers, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Strong, John Scheene,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Smith, David Munroe, Samuel Clark, *Youngest Groom*,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8
James Cockburne, *Keeper of the Store-Cellar*, ——		100	0	0			

Spicery.

William Bagshaw, *Esq*; *Clerk*,		16	0	0	84	0	0

Confectionary.

John Fragneau, Andrew Ferre,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
Richard Robinson, *Groom*, —		2	13	4	37	6	8

Cwry.

William Beger, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Towers, *Yeoman*, ——		5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith, Jonathan Rayner,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	0	37	6	8

Laundress.

Laundreſs.

	Sal. *per Annum.*	*Wages.* l.	s.	d.	*Board-Wages.* l.	s.	d.
Dorothy Philips, *Laundreſs of the Table and Houſhold Linnen.*		20	0	0	100	0	0

King's Privy-Kitchen.

James Eckerſall, *Eſq*; *Chief Clerk,*		44	6	8	205	13	4
Edward Arnold, *Eſq*; *ſecond Clerk,*		11	18	1½	138	11	10½
Charles Brexton, *Eſq*; *firſt Maſter-Cook,*	——	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
Henry Lyon, *Eſq*; *ſecond Maſter-Cook,*	——	11	8	1½	100	11	10½
Claude Arnaud, *Eſq*; *Maſter-Cook.*							
Joſeph Lemarry, *Yeoman of the Mouth,*	——	5	0	0	55	0	0
John Ayres, Henry Evans, Daniel Durant, Anthony Frolling,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	55	0	0
Edward Richardſon, Hubert-William Chambers, Thomas Griffith, Joſeph Godding, Charles Weſton, Charles Jordan,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	47	6	6½
William Waller, *Youngeſt,* Charles Peddy, David Ried, William Withers, James Barbu, Lewis Catour,	*Children, each*	2	0	0	38	0	0
John Hobbs, Nicholas Crouch,	*Seourers, each*	2	0	0	38	0	0
Samuel Edmonds, Joſeph Eatwell, Edward Green, Griffith Garnon,	*Turnbroaches, each*	——			30	0	0
Edward Pullen, *Door-Keeper,*		——			30	0	0
Vincent Bene, *Soil-Carrier,*		——			20	0	0

Queen's Privy-Kitchen.

William Calhourne, *ſen. Yeoman of the Mouth,* ——		5	0	0	55	0	0
Emanuel Hicks, *Yeoman,* ——		5	0	0	55	0	0

Alexan-

	Sal. per Ann.	Wages. pl.	s.	d.	Board-Wages. l.	s.	d.
Alexander Labelle, *Groom*,	———	2	13	4	47	6	8
James Goodwin, John Reeves,	*Children, each*	2	0	0	38	0	0
Deighton Carter, Samuel Collins,	*Scourers, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0
John Wheeler, Isaac Norton, Charles Weston, Robert Crayford,	*Turnbroaches, each*				30	0	0
William Thomas, *Door-keeper*,	———				30	0	0
Randolph Maulkin, *Soil-carrier*,	———				20	0	0

Houshold-Kitchen.

William Ward, *Esq*; *Master-Cook*,		11	8	1½	108	11	10½
Mark Verdier, Leopold Bunt, Thomas Bolton, Nicholas Webster,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	55	0	0
John Bayles, Richard Davis, Edward Moon,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	47	6	8
George Francis, Benjamin Brown, Thomas Barret, Maurice Roberts,	*Children, each*	2	0	0	38	0	0
Forrester Ford, Thomas Stoke,	*Scourers, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0
William Monk, Daniel Hellaker, Cliff Page, John Rose,	*Turnbroaches, each*	———			30	0	0
Thomas Norman, *Door-keeper*,	———				3	0	0
William Thomas, *Soil-carrier*,	———				22	0	0

Larder.

John Whildon, John Everit,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Jones, John White, John Bott,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Acatery.

Robert Wilmot, *Esq*; *Serjeant*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Henry Powell, *Esq*; *sole Clerk*,		6	13	4	113	6	8

Joseph

		Sal. per Ann.	Wages. l.	s.	d.	Board-Wages. l.	s.	d.
Joſeph Lycett,	Yeoman of the Salt-Stores,		5	0	0	10	0	0

Poultery.

John Skinner, *Eſq; Clerk*,		—	6	13	4	73	6	8
George Ackers, *Yeoman*,		—	6	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Webſter, Lewis-Auguſtus Blondeau,	*Grooms, each*		2	13	4	37	6	8

Scalding-Houſe.

Hugh Parry, *Yeoman*,		—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith, Daniel Newman,	*Grooms, each*		2	13	4	37	6	8

Paſtry.

John Smith, *Yeoman*,		—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Galloway, William Waller,	*Grooms, each*		2	13	4	37	6	8
William Roberts, *Child*,		—	2	0	0	33	0	0
Edward Hodſall, *Salſary-Man*,		—				38	0	0
Joſ. Hill, *Furner*,		— —		—		30	0	0

Scullery.

William Poppleton, Thomas Blackman,	*Yeomen, each*		5	0	0	45	0	0
James Cockburne, William Waters,	*Grooms, each*		2	13	4	37	6	8
Robert Chambers, Thomas Winwood,	*Pages, each*		2	0	0	33	0	0
William Humphreys, William Taylor, William Rice,	*Children, each*		2	0	0	33	0	0
Robert Emms, John Wynn, Benjamin Bucknall, Iſaac Tunks,	*Pan-keepers, each*			—		30	0	0
William Thomas, *Pewter-Scourer*,		—				40	0	0
Sarah Allen, *Servant*,		—		—		31	17	6

Wood-Yard.

Edward Parſons, *Eſq; Clerk*,		—	6	13	4	73	0	0
Sackville Bale, *Yeoman*,		—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Hewett, John Thompſon,	*Grooms, each*		2	13	4	37	6	8

Harbingers.

Harbingers.

		Wages,			Board-Wages.		
	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Gibbon, *Gent. Herbinger,*		11	8	1½	0	0	0
Robert Parsons, Thomas Stones, John Tyler, Henry Bright, Lewis-Augustus Blondeau,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0

Almoner.

John Eddows, *Yeoman,*	———	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Turner, *Groom,*	———	2	13	4	37	6	8

Porters at the Gate.

Walter Harris, *Serjeant,*	———						
Joseph Armitage, Mat. Strickland, Thomas Johnson,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Cotton, William Apsley, Benjamin Granger, William Gardiner,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

For a Servant each, 10 *l. per Ann.*

At Somerset-House.

Hugh Mason,	———	—			40	0	0
Francis Matthews,	———	—			30	0	0
Robert Tournay,	———	——			20	0	0

Tartakers.

Israel May, Jonathan Hanbury	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
Nich. Meebourn, Newland Martin, John Holbech,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Tail-Tartakers.

Francis Green, Peter Metcalf, Simon Boswell, John Martin,	*each* —	2	13	4	0	0	0

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul, John Philipps,	*Daily Waiters, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0

Marshalsea.

Marſhalſea.

	Sal. *per Annum*	*Wages.* l.	s.	d.	*Board Wages.* l.	s.	d.
Sir Philip Meadows, *Knight-Marſhal*,	——				26	0	0
John North, Thomas Cartwright, Edward Huddle, James Calfe, Edward Lynn, Peter Gwynn,	*Marſhal's Men, each* ——				20	0	0

Merge.

Robert White, *Coroner*,	—	6	13	4	23	6	1
Jegon Wellard, *Clerk*,	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
James Sayer, *Cock and Crier*,	—		——		20	0	0

Bread-bearer.

Chriſtopher Pferinger	——	4	0	0	26	0	0

Mine-Porters.

John Ampſon, Edward Reckets,	*each* ——	4	0	0	0	0	0
Moſely Bennet, *Keeper of the Park-Gate at* Kenſington,	——				27	0	0
Henry Godd, *for keeping Fire Buckets in Repair*,	—				30	0	0
Clift Page, *Turncock at* Kenſington,	——				25	0	0
Thomas Rickſon, *Bell-ringer at* Kenſington,	—				25	0	0
Charles Parratt, *Watchman at* St. James's,	—				27	7	6
, *Cleaner of the Seſs-Pools*,	——				10	0	0
Clark Wincheſter, *for feeding and breeding Pheaſants at* Hampton-Court,					200	0	0
Robert Packer, *Ciſtern-Cleaner*,	——				55	10	6

Table Deckers.

Claude Schultz, *to the Lords of the Bed-Chamber*,	—				20	0	0
George Turner, *to the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber*,					20	0	0
Jonathan Rayner, *to the King's Gentlrmen-Waiters*,					18	5	0
James Butcher, *to the Officers of the Guard*,	—				18	5	0
Nathaniel Grove, *to the Chaplains*,	——				18	5	0

Clerks

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. John Skinner, Mr. Philip Parsons,
Mr. Thomas Salter, Mr. James Delaune.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, James Davison.
To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Charles Cary.
To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Mary Broughton, Jesse Turner *and* William Arnold.
Poulterers, Anthony Wibird, Charles Nicols.
Linnen-Draper, John Day.
Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, John Fletcher.
Oilman, Edward Lyde, Elizabeth Miles.
Brewer, Mrs. Sarah Hucks.
Butchers, James Ravener, John Wall.
Purveyors of the Bacon, William Wayte, John Snowden *and* Samuel Bowling.
Brasier, Ironmonger, } Robert Sparkes.
Pewterer, Mrs. Nicholson.
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, *and* Thomas Cuthbert.
Wax-Chandler, Peter Brushell.

NUMBER XXXV.

His MAJESTY's *Honourable Band of* Gentlemen-Pensioners.

But the original Institution, Nature, Design, and Quality, of this Honourable Band, cannot be more justly represented, than in the following Letter from Lord *George Hunsden,* to King *James,* before he came into *England,* upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth.*

Most Mighty and most Gracious Liege and Sovereign,

" AMong many other Honours and Duties which I do owe
" unto the Memory of my late deceased Sovereign,
" this is not the least; that it pleased Her Majesty, upon the
" Decease of my Lord and Father, and who also enjoyed the

" ſame honourable Office, to grace me with the Captainſhip of
" her Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners; which Place and Dignity
" I have, to this preſent, enjoy'd: For the further Continuance
" whereof, I humbly deſire to underſtand your Majeſty's Direc-
" tion, and withal do think it a Matter agreeable to my Duty and
" Allegiance, plainly and truly to inform your Majeſty of the In-
" ſtitution, Nature, Quality, and Service of this honourable Band.
" They are, in all, fifty Gentlemen, beſides myſelf, Lieutenant,
" Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Checque, and Gentleman Har-
" binger, choſen out of the beſt and ancienteſt Families of *Eng-*
" *land*, and ſome of them Sons to Earls, Barons, Knights, and
" Eſquires, Men thereunto eſpecially recommended for their Wor-
" thineſs and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Diſho-
" nour, or Diſparagement in Blood. Her Majeſty, and other
" Princes, her Predeceſſors, have found great Uſe of their Ser-
" vice, as well in the Guard and Defence of their Royal Perſons,
" as alſo in ſundry other important Employments, as well Civil
" as Military, at Home and Abroad; inſomuch as it hath ſerved
" them always as a Nurſery, to breed up Deputies of *Ireland*,
" Ambaſſadors into foreign Parts, Counſellors of State, Captains
" of the Guard, Governors of Places, and Commanders in the
" Wars, both by Land and Sea: Withal, I cannot omit to ſig-
" nify to your Majeſty their Alacrity and Affection wherewith,
" upon the Deceaſe of her Highneſs, they did embrace your
" Majeſty's Title and Cauſe; inſomuch, that upon my Motion,
" they did moſt willingly offer themſelves to a ſtrong and ſettled
" Combination, by ſolemn Oath and Vow, to defend and proſe-
" cute your Majeſty's lawful Right and Title by themſelves, their
" Friends, Allies, and Followers (being no contemptible Portion
" of this Kingdom) to the laſt Drop of their Blood, and againſt
" all Impugners whatſoever: With which humble and dutiful
" Deſires of theirs to ſerve your Majeſty, I thought it my Part
" and Duty to acquaint you, and withal humbly deſire to know
" your Majeſty's Pleaſure and Reſolution as concerning them. I
" have cauſed them to remain all about the Court, with their
" Horſes, Armour, and Men, to attend the Body of our late
" Royal Miſtreſs; and being generally all deſirous to wait upon
" your Majeſty at your Entry into this Kingdom, as thoſe that
" would be loth to be ſecond to any in all obſequious and ſer-
" viceable Duties to your Majeſty, wherein I humbly deſire your
" Majeſty's further Direction.

And even deſire Almighty God, &c.

The

The Rules and Orders made by ſeveral Kings of England, *in relation to the Duties and Government of the Band of* Gentlemen-Penſioners, *containing in Subſtance, that,*

THE Band of Penſioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner, to be his neareſt Guard and principal Military Care of his Houſhold, and is to conſiſt of the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, choſen out of the beſt and ancienteſt Families of the Realm, Men thereunto eſpecially recommended for their Worthineſs and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Diſhonour or Diſparagement in Blood, and it has ſerved as a Nurſery, in which has been bred up Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambaſſadors into Foreign Parts, Counſellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and particularly Commanders in the Wars.

Every Gentleman-Penſioner, at his Admiſſion into the Band, takes an Oath, by which he binds himſelf,

1. To be a true and faithful Subject and Servant to the King.

2. Truly and diligently to give his Attendance in the Quality of one of his Majeſty's Gentlemen-Penſioners.

3. Not to be retained to any Perſon whatſoever, by Livery, Badge, Promiſe, or otherwiſe, but to the King only.

4. To diſcloſe Treaſon, or any other thing that he ſhall know of, that may be hurtful to the King.

5. Whenever requir'd, to be provided with three double Horſes, and Harneſs for himſelf and Servants, to ſerve the King in Time of Need, or otherwiſe, at the King's Pleaſure, at the Commandment of the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer of the Band.

6. Truly and diligently to keep all and every ſuch Artic'es, Rules and Ordinances, that are or ſhall be ſet forth by the King, for the Government of the Band.

7. To be obedient to the Captain and other Officers of the Band, and at all Times to obſerve and keep their Commandments in whatever concerns the King's Service.

8. Not to diſcloſe any Secret they ſhall be intruſted with by the King, their Captain, or other Officers.

9. Diligently to give their Attendance upon the King in ſuch wiſe as they ſhall be commanded by their Captain or other Officers.

10. Not to depart from Court, without Leave.

11. To

11. To make their Muſter in ſuch Harneſs, and other Habiliments of War, and upon ſuch Horſes, as ſhall be their own proper Goods.

12. Not to muſter with any other Man's Servants in lieu of his own, but with ſuch only as ſhall be retained with himſelf to ſerve the King.

The Articles, Rules, and Ordinances, made by King Henry VIII. *King* Charles I. *King* Charles II. *and King* James II. *contain,*

I. That the Band of Penſioners are the King's neareſt Guard, and are to have daily Acceſs into his Preſence-Chamber.

II. That none be admitted into the Band but the Sons of Noblemen, Gentlemen of Blood, and of the beſt Families of the Kingdom; or Perſons, who by their Valour and good Conduct in the Wars, have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves as Commiſſion-Officers in the Army, and who ſhall, for the Term of ſix Months at leaſt, have ſerved at their own proper Coſts, as Gentlemen at Arms, or Penſioners Extraordinary in the Band.

III. That none that is or ſhall be a Servant, or retained to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, by Oath, Badge, Promiſe, or otherwiſe, but to the King, ſhall be of the Band.

IV. That the Gentlemen-Penſioners in Ordinary, and the Gentlemen at Arms, or Penſioners Extraordinary of the Band, ſhall be advanc'd to be Commiſſion-Officers in the Army, preferably to all other Perſons whatſoever.

V. That ſuch of the Gentlemen as ſhall not be diſpenſed with, ſhall be in the King's Preſence-Chamber every Holiday, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and every other Day by Ten o'Clock, with their Axes ready, to know what ſhall be commanded them.

VI. In the King's Progreſs, or other Remove, or when he rides, the Gentlemen ſhall keep ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed for them.

VII. They ſhall at all Times be obedient to their Officers, and ſhall perform all ſuch Services, as well in the King's Chamber, as in all other Places where it ſhall be the King's Pleaſure to be ſerved by them.

VIII. If any Gentleman-Penſioner in Ordinary fail in his Attendance, he ſhall be checqued for the firſt Default, with the Loſs of three Days Wages; for the ſecond Default with the Loſs of ſix Days Wages; and for the third Default, with the Loſs of fifteen Days Wages.

IX. Every Gentleman-Penſioner in Ordinary ſhall have his Axe borne after him, by a ſufficient Man, to the Place where he ought of Duty to bear it himſelf, under the King's Diſpleaſure, and Penalty of the Checque.

X. Every Gentleman-Penſioner in Ordinary ſhall, whenever he is requir'd, upon fourteen Days Notice to be given him by the Captain, or other commanding Officer of the Band, ſufficiently furniſh and provide himſelf with three great Horſes, proper Arms and Furniture for himſelf and two Servants; and every Gentleman at Arms, or Penſioner Extraordinary, ſhall furniſh and provide himſelf with one great Horſe, with proper Arms and Furniture, to ſerve the King wherever he ſhall be commanded, under the Penalty of forfeiting ten Days Wages for the firſt Default, a Month's Wages for the ſecond Default; and for the third Default, to be clearly expulſed and put out of the Place of a Gentleman-Penſioner.

XI. The Captain and other Officers of the Band are always to foreſee, that there ſhall not be abſent. at any one Time above half the Band, and that the other half be, at all Times, in ſuch Readineſs, that when Warning ſhall be given them by their Officers, they do repair to the Court, and give ſuch Attendance as ſhall be required of them.

XII. The whole Band are to attend at the four principal Feaſts of the Year, viz. *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, and *All-Hallows*, *St. George's* Feaſt, and the Anniverſary of the King's Coronation, under Penalty of the Checque.

XIII. The accuſtom'd Oath is to be taken by every Gentleman-Penſioner at his Admiſſion into the Band.

XIV. The Habits and Arms of the Gentlemen ſhall be ſuch as the King or the Captain ſhall appoint.

XV. The Band is to be Muſter'd, Trained and Exerciſed in Military Diſcipline, every Quarter, or Monthly, or as often as the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer ſhall think it neceſſary.

Originally the Gentlemen-Penſioners had but 50 *l.* a Year Salary, and a Table was allowed them at Court; but in the Time of King *James*, their Table was taken away, and in lieu thereof they had daily Board-Wages allowed them, amounting to 50 *l.* a Year, which made their Salaries 100 *l.* a Year, as at preſent.

A LIST of the Officers and Band *of* Gentlemen-Penſioners.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Buckingham*, Captain.
Sir *William Wynne*, Knt. Lieutenant.
The Honourable *Harbottle Grimſton*, Eſq; Standard-Bearer.
George Turner, Eſq; Clerk of the Checque.

Sir *Andrew Chadwicke*, Knt.

George Maddiſon,	Eſqrs.	*Henry Longland*,	Eſqrs.
Henry Allen,		*Thomas Langley*,	
William Houghton,		*John Miſt*,	
Ralph Thorowgood,		*Mark Charouneau*,	
Owen Jones,		*William Tooke*,	
Arthur Aſgill,		*Joſeph Wiſe*,	
William Hoſkins,		*Philip Legge*,	
Michael Garnault,		*Richard Wool*,	
John Blagney,		*Jonathan George*,	
John Emmerſon,		*Joſeph Keeling*,	
Joſeph Smith,		*David Reid*,	
Thomas Pennyng,		*Edward Combes*,	
William Tatam,		*Peter Parquot*,	
John Ferrett,		*John Feaſt*,	
William Baker,		*Robert England*,	
Littlegroom Nicholas,		*William Deacle*,	
Gerrard Hatley,		*Richard Brown*,	
Francis Paddey,		*Francis Deze*,	
John Thompſon,		*Henry Bingley*,	
Samuel Aveline,			

Saluſbury Cade, Eſq; Pay-Maſter.
Mr. *John Bap*, Gentleman-Harbinger.
Mr. *Thomas Duncomb*, Ax-Keeper and Meſſenger.

NUMBER XXXVI.

The Officers of His Majesty's Mint.

SIR *Andrew Fountaine*, Knt. Warden.
William Chetwynd, Esq; Master and Worker.
The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Aylmer*, Comptroller.
Hopton Haynes, Esq; His Majesty's Assay-Master.
John Phillips, Esq; Weigher and Teller.
George Selwyn, Esq; Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.
Thomas Hill, Esq; King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.
Mr. *Richard Morgan*, Gent. Deputy-Warden.
Henry Vander Esch, Esq; Deputy-Master and Worker, and Purveyor.
Mr. *Antonie Pollet*, Deputy-Comptroller.
Joseph Ashton, Esq; Deputy to the Warden for prosecuting Clippers and Coiners.
Mr. *Joseph Haywood*, Master-Melter.
Mr. *Joseph Harris*, the Master's Assay-Master.
Mr. *John Tanner*, 1st
Mr. *John-Ralph Ocks*, 2d } Engravers.
Mr. *James-Anthony Dassier*, 3d
Mr. ——— *Sandell*, Deputy to the Weigher and Teller.
Mr. ——— *Basset*, Deputy to the Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.
Mr. —— *Porter*, Deputy to the King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.
Mr. *John Beresford*, Clerk to the Warden.
Mr. —— *Needham*, } Clerks to the Master.
Mr. —— *Lucis*, }
Mr. *John Sandall*, Porter.
Mr. *Ruben Fletcher*, Dye-Forger.
Mr. *William Vaughan*, Surveyor of the Press.

Keeper of the Records *in the* Tower.

David Polhill, Esq;
George Holmes, Esq; Chief Clerk.

NUMBER XXXVII.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, and his Officers.

JOHN Duke of *Montague*, Maſter, 2000 *l. per Ann.*
Thomas Dummer, Eſq; Deputy.
John Halls, Eſq; Comptroller.
Thomas-Lee Dummer, Eſq; Clerk of the Wardrobe.
Marſhall Ryder, Eſq; Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.
Mr. *Thomas Dummer*, jun. and *James Chamberlayne*, Clerks in the Wardrobe.
William Reaſon, Upholſterer.
Thomas Burfoot, Packer.
Robert Car, and *Thomas Bell*, Mercers.
Francis Green, Embroiderer.
Emanuel Haye, Taylor.
David Forfar, Hatter.
Henry Williams, Joiner and Chair-maker.
John Mallory, Gold-Laceman.
Tempeſt Hey, Silk-Laceman.
Edward Smith, Coffer maker.
Benjamin Goodiſon, Cabinet-maker.
Peter Barbar, Stationer.
Richard Cooke, Linnen-draper.
Hannah Dodſon, Glover.
John Ellys, Yeoman Arras-worker.
John Grant, Herald-Painter.
Mary Hawkins, Pike-maker.
Hellen Child, Belt-maker.
Frances and *Mary Williams*, Feather-dreſſers.
William Portal, Store-keeper.
James Batſon, Serjeant-Skinner.
Richard Port, Meſſenger.
Lætitia Garlick, Sempſtreſs and Houſe maid.
Brian Philipſon, Porter.
Henry Gallaway, Running-Porter.
Thomas Paris, Hoſier.
Suſannah Pearce, Cap and Bonnet-maker.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

A LIST of the several Officers, and one Hundred Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's *Body.*

	Salaries *per Annum.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE *Right Honourable* Hugh *Lord Viscount* Falmouth, *Captain* ———	}	1000	0	0
Edward Legrand, Esq; ——— *Lieutenant,*		500	0	0
Savile Cockayne, *Cust.* Esq; ——— *Ensign*		300	0	0
Ditto ——— *Clerk of the Cheque.*		150	0	0
Peter Fenoulhet, Esq; Ralph Congreve, Esq; Samuel Horsey, Esq; George Nelthorpe, Esq;	} *Corporals,* each	150	0	0
Richard Hussey, Esq; *of the Temple, Secretary*				

1.

Robert Janaway, *Usher,*
Thomas Syms,
Richard Walker,
William Johnson,
John Body,
James Arrow,
David Nell,
Thomas Finch,
John Broughton,
Joseph Coggin,
Andrew Eales,
Richard Vaughan.

2.

Samuel Spencer, *Usher,*
Edward King,
Jacob Coles,
John Kenedy,
John Fitzwalter,
John Clarke,
John Burchall,
John Flower,
Henry Petkin,
William Perkins,
Edward Parance,
John Lloyd.

3.

James Coppin, *Usher,*
John Wilkinson,
Peter Lawrence,
Thomas Wale,
William Cooke,
Thomas Hoare,
John Bateman,
Anthony Hayes,
David Richards,
John Addison,
William Smart,
William Kite.

4.

Nicholas Gurr, *Usher,*
John Ireland,
William Moodie,
Thomas Lowe,
Henry Street,
Robert Blakely,
Peter Campbell,
Charles Speed,
William Bartee,

John

John Butt,
William Fryer,
William Todkill,

5.

Thomas Sparrow, *Uſher*,
Hugh Marſhall,
Richard Marſh,
Samuel Hurſt,
Peter Johnſon,
William Laberan,
Thomas Tweedy,
John Tupman,
William Baker,
John Hooker,
Thomas Shipway,
Francis Jackſon,

6.

William Coats, *Uſher*.
John Faulkner,
John Cookſon,
Richard Miles,
Samuel Hutchins,
George Bambrough,
John Haynes,
Walter Carter,
Samuel Clarke,
James Bourne,
Joſeph Walton,
William Jones.

7.

George Dearden, *Uſher*,
Charles Headen,
Richard Webb,
Edward Talbot,
Thomas Cooke,
Joſeph Blackman,
Richard Morris,
William Higgs,
Thomas Reeſe,
Alexander Sunderland,
Anthony Buſdieck,
Joſeph Kendrick.

8.

James Goodfriend, *Uſher*,
Joſeph Shephard,
John Smith,
Charles Manche,
John Scott,
Richard Stephens,
Francis Stockton,
John Mitchell,
Thomas Aylwin,
John Clary,
Robert Whitehead,
Robert Harris.

To each of theſe Yeomen, 39*l.* 11*s.* 3*d. per Annum.*
To each of the Uſhers, 10*l.* 0 0, *per Annum* more.

Thomas Sparrow,
William Coats,
Nicholas Gurr,
Thomas Cooke,
John Broughton,
Alexander Sunderland,
} Yeoman Hangers, *at* 10*l. per Annum each.*

James Coppin,
William Cooke,
} Yeomen Bedgoers, at 10*l. per Annum each.*

Theſe four ſuperanuated Men have 25*l. per Annum* each. inſtead of Clothes.

George Walker,
John Flower,
Francis Dawes,
Daniel Teeſs.

Chamber-Keepers, Firemakers, and *Meſſengers.*

Sarah Goddin,
James Whitehead.

NUMBER XXXIX.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables, viz.

MASTER of the HORSE,

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
CHARLES Duke of *Richmond, Lenox*, and *Aubigny*, ——— ——		1266	13	4

Gentleman of the Horse,

Honourable *William Keppell*, Esq; ———		256	0	0
Avenar *and* Clerk-Marshal, *Edm. Char. Blomberg*, Esq;		260	0	0
Equerries,	*Edm. Charles Blomberg*, Esq; *Colthrop Clayton*, Esq; *William Elliot*, Esq; *John Mordaunt*, Esq; *Thomas Worsley*, Esq; *George Bridges Brudenell*, Esq; — each	300	0	0
Pages of Honour,	*William Tryon*, Esq; *Charles Knollis*, Esq; Hon. *George West*, Esq; *Thomas Brudenell*, Esq; — each	260	0	0
Equeries of the Crown Stable,	*Solomon Durell*, Esq; *Wm. Frederick St Paul*, Esq; — each	256	0	0
Serjeant of the Carriages, *Henry Foster* ———		86	0	0
Yeoman of the Carriages, *Baptist May*, ———		36	0	0
Supervisor of the Highways, *Edward Cole*, Esq; —		82	0	0
Riding Surveyor, *Thomas Bowen*, Esq; ——		30	0	0
YeomenRiders,	*Michael Burton*, *Francis Sandos*, — each	130	0	0
Clerk of the Avery, *Solomon Stevenson*, Esq; ———		125	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, *James Adams*, Gent. ——		224	0	0
Store-Keeper, *Owen Mac Swiny*, Esq; —		93	0	0
Esquire Sadler, *Henry Godde*, ——— ———		58	0	0
Yeoman Sadler, *Edward Trenwith* ———		36	0	0
Serjeant Farrier, *William Merrick*, ———		98	0	0
Marshal Farrier, *Ditto*, ———		50	0	0
Yeoman Farrier, *Joseph Clerkson* ———		36	10	0
Coach-Maker, *Richard Budworth*, ———		36	0	0
Purveyors, and Granitors.	*Richard Buckner*, *William Clayton*, — each	188	0	0
Riding Purveyor, *Edward Sedgwick*, Esq; ——		200	0	0

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mews-keeper,	*John Stechman*,		36	0	0
Stable-keepers,	*Thomas Bowen*, Esq; at *Somerset-House*, *Samuel Thornley*, at *St. James's*, *John Hobbs*, at *Kensington*, *Henry Chelton*, at *Hampton-Court*, *John Turner*, at *Newmarket*.	each	36	0	0
Twelve Footmen.	*Alexander Ross*, *Stephen Crow*, *William Cole*, *William Darlington*, *David Cocks*, *George Fothergill*, *Henry Forbes*, *Anthony Midhurst*, *John Cliff*, *George Payne*, *Francis Marsh*, *Peter Marshall*,	each	53	0	0
Four Coachmen,	*Bernard Mowinckle*, Body-Coachman, *Thomas Oake*, *Edward Holloway*, *John Sandufon*.	each	65	0	0
Four Postilions,	*George Kilburne*, ——— *Thomas Brooke*, *John Pecey*.	each	30	0	0
Four Helpers,	*William Howcroft*, *William King*, *John Croucher*, *William Harratt*,	each	30	0	0
Chairmen,	*Nicholas Smith*, *Edward Cullis*, *Philip Godfon*, *William Beddow*,	each	42	0	0
Grooms,	*Christ. Bayes*, *Tho. Horseman*, *George Bark*, *Her. Wietfeldt*, *Hump. Curtis*, *Will. Macey*, *W. Collinridge*, *Tho. Fowcather*, *Joseph Budd*.	each, 36*l.* for a Horse 24*l.*	60	0	0

Hobby-

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Hobby-Grooms,	*George Hailes*, *William Lucas*, *John Wilkinson*,	each	60	0	0
Bottle-Groom *Thomas Cape*,			82	0	0
Gentleman-Armourer,	*James Barbar*,		31	0	0
Page of the Back-Stairs,	*Cruscophilus Chitty*,		31	0	0
Porter of the Mews,	*Evan Bowen*,		18	0	0
Messenger,	*Sweet*,		15	0	0
Thomas Panton, Esq; for keeping six Running-Horses at *Newmarket*,			600	0	0
At *Hampton-Court*, two Studd-Grooms	*Thomas Smith*, *Cuthbert Slott*,	each	36	0	0
Four Studd-Helpers	*Jasper Smith*, *James Gregory*, *Matthew Robinson*, *John Coats*,	each	30	0	0

NUMBER XL.

Commissioners of his Majesty's Board *of* Works, *and all the Officers thereunto belonging.*

THE Hon. *Hen. Finch*, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, *Thomas Ripley*, Esq; Comptroller and Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.
William Kent, Esq; Master-Mason.
Henry Flitcroft, Esq; Master-Carpenter.
Denzil Onslowe, Esq; Paymaster.
Isaac Ware, Esq; Secretary.

Clerks.

John Stroubridge, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk Ingrosser.
Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the Works of the *Tower* and *Denmark*-House.
John Vardy, ditto at *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Westminster*.
Henry Stallard, ditto, at *Richmond* and *Kew*.
Thomas Du Bisson, ditto at *Winchester*.
Ambrose Payne, ditto at *Newmarket*.
Stephen Wright, ditto at *Hampton-Court*.
Henry Joynes, ditto at *Kensington*.
Richard Biggs, ditto at *Windsor-Castle*.
James Payne, ditto at the *Mews*.
Roger Morris, ditto at *Richmond-New-Lodge*.
William Robinson, ditto at *Greenwich-Palace*.
Isaac Ware, Clerk to the Board, and Clerk-Itinerant.
Thomas Kynaston, Clerk to the Comptroller and Paymaster.

Artificers

Artificers by Patent.

Thomas Howlett and *Joſeph Pratt*, Maſter Bricklayers.
James Richards, Maſter-Carver.
Richard Minns, Maſter-Glaſier.
John Smallwell, Maſter-Joiner.
John Thornhill, Serjeant-Painter.
George Worral, Maſter-Plaiſterer.
John Devall, Serjeant-Plumber, and Keeper of the Waters at *Hampton-Court*.
Thomas and *Robert Hardy*. Purveyors.

Other Artificers.

Henry and *Richard Stenton*, Bricklayers at the *Tower*, *Mews* and *St. James's*.
John Barnard, Carpenter at the *Tower*, *Mews*, and at *Windſor*.
John Philips, Carpenter at *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Kenſington*.
William Rice, Carpenter at *Hampton-Court*.
William Fenner, Carpenter at *Windſor*.
John Davis, Clockmaker.
Widow *Newſham* and *George Ragg*, Engine-makers.
Leonard Philips, Engine-keeper at *Whitehall*.
Charles Maſon, Engine-keeper at *St. James's*.
Henry Mills, Taker-care of the Water-Engine at *Windſor*, that ſupplies the Caſtle with Water.
Charles Carne, Glazier at *St. James's*, *Hampton-Court*, *Kenſington*, *Richmond* and *Kew*.
Rowland Davis, Glazier at *Windſor*.
George Marſden, Joiner at *St. James's* and *Hampton-Court*.
George Dixon, Joiner at *Windſor*.
Henry Keene, Joiner at the *Mews*.
James Arrow, Joiner at *Richmond*.
James Hall, Joiner at *Greenwich*.
Philip Nind, and *Richard Molineux*, Iron-mongers.
Thomas Patterſon, Mat-layer and Turner.
Andrews Jelfe, Maſon.
Thomas Windſor, Maſon at *Windſor*.
Thomas Abbot, Painter at *Richmond* and *Kew*.
Thomas Phillips, Paviour.
George Weſton, Plaiſterer at *Denmark*-houſe.
Thomas Clark, Plaiſterer at *St. James's* and *Hampton-Court*.
James Holmes, Plumber at *Windſor*.
Joſeph Kelham, Pump-maker.
Benjamin Holmes and *Thomas Wagg*, Blackſmiths.
John Davis, Blackſmith at *Windſor*.
Richard Hughs, Slater.
Thomas Walker, Tinman.
John Perryer, Office-keeper.
Richard Reynolds, Meſſenger.

Officers

Officers belonging to his Majesty's Royal Gardens.

Hon. *Thomas Harvey*, Esq; Superintendant of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Master Gardeners, { *Samuel Milward*, for *St. James's* and *Kensington*. / *George Lowe*, for *Hampton-Court*. / *Thomas Greening*, for *Richmond*. / *John Kent*, for *Windsor* and *Newmarket*.

NUMBER XLI.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *with the Principal Officers under them*, &c.

JOHN, Earl of *Sandwich*,
Lord *Vere Beauclerk*.
George Lord *Anson*,
William Viscount *Barrington*,
Lord *Duncannon*,
Welbore Ellis, Esq;
John Stanhope, Esq;

		Salary *per Annum*.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Corbet, Esq; *John Cleveland*, Esq;	Secretaries, each	—	800	0	0
Anthony Ryan, Esq;	Sollicitor	—	400	0	0
	Clerks.				
Andrew Ram,		—	200	0	0
J. Milnes,		—	150	0	0
J. A. Borradale,		—	120	0	0
G. A. Burebet,		—	100	0	0
C. Fearne,		—	80	0	0
E. Philips,		—	70	0	0
T. R. Blankley,		—	60	0	0
	Extraordinary Clerks.				
J. Alcock, *D. Guion*, *T. Hopwood*, *J. French*, *H. Hastings*, *R. Jones*, *J. Lloyd*, *T. Oakes*, *J. Corbet*, *W. Hickes*, *T. Howison*,	each, *per Annum*	—	50	0	0

Assistants

Assistants to ditto.

	Salary *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
J. Wooly,		40	0	0
B. Gough,		30	0	0
H. Mears, Porter,		30	0	0
Rachael Purcher, House-keeper,		40	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson, Necessary Woman,		25	0	0
Three Watchmen, each *per Ann.*		20	0	0
Gardiners, *per Ann.*		30	0	0

NUMBER XLII.

A LIST of the Flag-Officers *of his Majesty's Fleet.*

RIGHT Hon. Sir *John Norris*, Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*,
James Stuart, Esq;
Hon. *George Clinton*,
} Admirals of the White.

William Rowley, Esq;
William Martin, Esq;
Isaac Townsend, Esq;
} Admirals of the Blue.

Lord *Vere Beauclerk*,
Lord *Anson*,
} Vice Admirals of the Red.

Perry Mayne, Esq;
Sir *Peter Warren*, Knight of the Bath,
} Vice Admirals of the White.

Hon. *John Byng*, Vice Admiral of the Blue.

Henry Osborn, Esq;
Thomas Smith, Esq;
Thomas Griffin, Esq;
} Rear Admirals of the Red.

Sir *Edward Hawke*, Knt. of the Bath,
William Chambers, Esq;
Charles Knowles, Esq;
} Rear Admirals of the White.

Hon. *John Forbes*,
Hon. *Edward Boscawen*,
} Rear Admirals of the Blue.

NUMBER XLIII.

A General LIST of the Captains *of His Majesty's* Fleet, *with the Dates of their first Commissions as* Captains, *from which they are allowed to take Post.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, 1 *Sept.* 1747.

NAMES.	*SENIORITY.*	
Richard Haddock	20 *Dec.*	1695
Bennet Allen	27 *Feb.*	1698
Richard Hughes	19 *June*	1702
Charles Smith	12 *Oct.*	1702
Humphry Pudner	10 *July*	1703
Robert Harland	24 *March*	1703
Walter Piggot	13 *Nov.*	1707
James Gunman	20 *Dec.*	1708
Charles Brown	18 *March*	1708
Thomas Jacob	26 *April*	1709
Philip Vanbrugh	27 *Nov.*	1710
John Fletcher	7 *March*	1710
Sir Edward Blacket, *Bart.*	1 *Jan.*	1712
Robert Harward	1 *Jan.*	1712
Tyrwit Cayley	1 *Jan.*	1712
Edward Falkingham	26 *Feb.*	1712
Francis Hume	24 *July*	1713
Alexander Geddes	15 *Nov.*	1714
Thomas Willyams	9 *July*	1715
Francis Blake Delaval	26 *March*	1719
William Davies	30 *June*	1719
Humphry Orme	1 *June*	1720
John Weller	7 *April*	1721
Matthew Conſett	19 *April*	1721
Samuel Brathwait	28 *Jan.*	1721
Francis Danſays	25 *Jan.*	1725
Samuel Mead	29 *Aug.*	1727
William Miller	18 *Nov.*	1727
William-Henry Fleming	26 *July*	1728
Iſrael Sparks	9 *April*	1729
Cornelius Mitchell	14 *June*	1731
John Wingate	6 *April*	1732
William Parry	18 *April*	1732
John Towry	7 *Nov.*	1732
Edmund Williams	2 *April*	1734
John Durell	8 *Nov.*	1734
James Compton	13 *Dec.*	1734
Nicholas Robinſon	8 *May*	1735

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Thomas Trefuſis	25 *Dec.*	1736
Thomas Fox	6 *Aug.*	1737
Harcourt Maſter	3 *Jan.*	1737
Charles Watſon	14 *Feb.*	1737
Digby Dent	9 *June,*	1738
Temple Weſt	13 *June,*	1738
George Pocock	1 *Auguſt,*	1738
Thomas Cooper	14 *Nov.*	1738
Hon. George Townſhend	30 *Jan.*	1738
Edmund Strange	14 *Feb.*	1738
John Wynnel	14 *June,*	1739
Peter Lawrence	16 *July*	1739
James Rycaut	10 *Aug.*	1739
James Lloyd	30 *Aug.*	1739
Savage Moſtyn	17 *Dec.*	1739
Francis Holburne	15 *Feb.*	1739
Henry Harriſon	28 *Feb.*	1739
Edward Peyton	4 *April,*	1740
James Rentone	17 *April*	1740
Robert Allen	8 *May,*	1740
Thomas Cotes	12 *May,*	1740
William Liſle	28 *May,*	1740
Matthew Michell	30 *June,*	1740
Thomas Limeburner	11 *July,*	1740
Robert Pett	15 *July,*	1740
Brad. Thompſon	15 *July,*	1740
Thomas Frankland	15 *July,*	1740
Harry Powlett	15 *July,*	1740
Charles Wager Purvis	18 *July,*	1740
R. H. L. Mon. Bertie	18 *July,*	1740
Peter Oſborn	28 *July,*	1740
Solomon Gideon	6 *Sept.*	1740
Robert Maynard	22 *Sept.*	1740
Roger Martin	24 *Sept.*	1740
Harry Norris	26 *Sept.*	1740
Benjamin Young	27 *Sept.*	1740
Eſſex Holcombe	12 *Oct.*	1740
Richard Hughes	24 *Oct.*	1740
Hon. George Murray	3 *Nov.*	1740
Richard Edwards	4 *Nov.*	1740
Sir William Hewett, Bart.	24 *Nov.*	1740
Charles Colby	12 *Jan.*	1740
Nathaniel Watſon	16 *Jan.*	1740
Henry Swayſland	22 *Jan.*	1740
David Cheap	19 *Feb.*	1740
Hon. John Hamilton	19 *Feb.*	1740
Edward Herbert	5 *March*	1740

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
John Brett	25 *March*	1741
Thomas Brodrick	25 *March*	1741
Daniel Hore	10 *April*	1741
Thomas Pye	13 *April*	1741
Henry Godſalve	17 *May*	1741
Henry Ward	25 *May*	1741
Henry Dennis	6 *June*	1741
Benjamin Fenwick	8 *June*	1741
George Cockburne	11 *June*	1741
Thomas Tucker	17 *July*	1741
Charles Hardy	10 *Aug.*	1741
Sheldrake Laton	25 *Aug.*	1741
Rt. Hon. George Earl of Northeſk	25 *Aug.*	1741
Rupert Waring	16 *Sept.*	1741
Hon. Henry Aylmer	18 *Sept.*	1741
Charles Saunders	26 *Sept.*	1741
Robert Young	1 *Oct.*	1741
Joſeph Hamar	22 *Oct.*	1741
John Lovett	16 *Nov.*	1741
Frederick Rogers	2 *Dec.*	1741
Thomas Lake	2 *Dec.*	1741
Hon. George Dawnay	8 *Jan.*	1741
Charles Steevens	11 *Jan.*	1741
John Pritchard	5 *Feb.*	1741
Phillip Durell	6 *Feb.*	1741
Charles Holmes	20 *Feb.*	1741
Elliot Smith	25 *Feb.*	1741
Samuel Corniſh	12 *March*	1741
Sir Charles Molloy	6 *April*	1742
Philip Carteret	10 *May*	1742
Thorpe Fowke	24 *May*	1742
Francis Geary	30 *June*	1742
John Crookſhanks	3 *July*	1742
James Hodſoll	24 *July*	1742
Smith Callis	9 *Auguſt*	1742
John Wickham	1 *Nov.*	1742
George-Brydges Rodney	9 *Nov.*	1742
Robert Erſkine	13 *Nov.*	1742
Merrick de L'Angle	13 *Nov.*	1742
William Burnaby	9 *Dec.*	1742
William Fielding	11 *Jan.*	1742
Edward Dodd	25 *Jan.*	1742
Samuel Goddard	1 *Feb.*	1742
John Pitman	8 *Feb.*	1742
Peter Toms	12 *Feb.*	1742
Richard Watkins	24 *Feb.*	1742
Thomas Sturton	28 *March*	1743

Polycarpus

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Polycarpus Taylor	2 *May*	1743
James Young	16 *May*	1743
William Marſh	25 *May*	1743
Edward Pratten	2 *June*	1743
George Stepney	11 *June*	1743
William Boys	25 *June*	1743
John Watkins	4 *Aug.*	1743
Arthur Scott	4 *Aug.*	1743
Warwick Calmady	30 *Sept.*	1743
Peircy Brett	30 *Sept.*	1743
Charles Powlett	10 *Oct.*	1743
Charles Catford	14 *Oct.*	1743
John Moore	24 *Dec.*	1743
Richard Tyrrell	26 *Dec.*	1743
John Simcoe,	28 *Dec.*	1743
Richard Chadwick	16 *Jan.*	1743
Frederick Cornewall	11 *Feb.*	1743
Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Colvill	6 *March*	1743
Rt. Hon. Lord T. Bertie	14 *March*	1743
James Douglas	19 *March*	1743
Thomas Hanway	5 *April*	1744
George Elliot	12 *May*	1744
Thomas Harriſon	5 *June*	1744
Edward Spragge	11 *June*	1744
Edmond Toll	14 *June*	1744
Richard Collins	7 *July*	1744
Thomas Mogg	16 *July*	1744
Blumfield Barradall	18 *July*	1744
Ormond Tomſon	26 *July*	1744
John Bentley	1 *Aug.*	1744
William Gordon	4 *Aug.*	1744
Hon. George Edgcumbe	19 *Aug.*	1744
Robert Swanton	27 *Aug.*	1744
Thomas Somers	4 *Sept.*	1744
Lachlin Leſlie	8 *Sept.*	1744
James Oſborne	28 *Sept.*	1744
William Parry	2 *Oct.*	1744
John Hardy	17 *Oct.*	1744
Richard Haddock	7 *Nov.*	1744
John Bowdler	8 *Nov.*	1744
Patrick O Hara	16 *Nov.*	1744
Coningſby Norbury	17 *Nov.*	1744
Hon. Auguſtus Keppel	11 *Dec.*	1744
John Amherſt	29 *Dec.*	1744
Hon. William Farmor	12 *Jan.*	1744
Edward Rich	28 *Jan.*	1744
Peter Denis	9 *Feb.*	1744

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Richard Jaſper	13 *Feb.*	1744
Hon. Arch. Stuart	20 *Feb.*	1744
Edmund Horne	22 *Feb.*	1744
Arthur Forreſt	9 *March*	1744
Richard Tiddeman	9 *March*	1744
Robert Hughes	2 *April*	1745
Hugh Bonfoy	12 *April*	1745
Timothy Nucella	12 *April*	1745
Robert Jefferis	1 *May*	1745
Hon. William Montague	23 *May*	1745
Arthur Gardiner	27 *May*	1745
Lionel Daniel	28 *May*	1745
John Lloyd	30 *May*	1745
Robert Man	22 *June*	1745
Clark Gayton	6 *July*	1745
Roger Adams	12 *July*	1745
Thomas Stanhope	12 *July*	1745
John Hume	20 *July*	1745
Henry Roſewell	21 *July*	1745
Juſtinian Nutt	12 *Aug.*	1745
John Orme	20 *Aug.*	1745
Samuel Maiſterſon	26 *Aug.*	1745
John Hill	26 *Aug.*	1745
Henry Coſby	26 *Aug.*	1745
Henry Dyve	2 *Sept.*	1745
William Bladwell	17 *Sept.*	1745
John Barker	19 *Sept.*	1745
Richard Spry	23 *Sept.*	1745
Thomas Noel	12 *Nov.*	1745
John Weller	29 *Nov.*	1745
John Fowler	2 *Dec.*	1745
Lucius OBrien	3 *Dec.*	1745
Thomas Fincher	6 *Dec.*	1745
Hon. William Bateman	27 *Dec.*	1745
John Montagu	15 *Jan.*	1745
Abel Smith	22 *Jan.*	1745
Cotton Dent	23 *Jan.*	1745
Charles Knowler	23 *Jan.*	1745
William Hatman	26 *Jan.*	1745
Thomas Craven	8 *Feb.*	1745
Thomas Alliſon	9 *Feb.*	1745
Robert Harland	19 *March*	1745
Edward Falkingham	26 *March*	1746
Thomas Innes	3 *April*	1746
Jervis Henry Porter	3 *April*	1746
Hon. Richard Howe	10 *April*	1746
Andrews Jelfe	14 *April*	1746

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Waſhington Shirley	19 *April* 1746
Samuel Faulknor	21 *April* 1746
John Douglas	22 *April* 1746
Hugh Pigot	22 *April* 1746
Julian Legge	6 *May* 1746
Molineux Shuldham	12 *May* 1746
Robert Wellard	31 *May* 1746
James Webb	25 *June* 1746
Anthony Kerly	2 *July* 1746
Henry Huiſh	12 *July* 1746
John Cokburne	19 *July* 1746
Joſeph Knight	31 *July* 1746
Thomas Knowler	11 *Aug.* 1746
OBrien Dudley	11 *Aug.* 1746
John Vaughan	11 *Aug.* 1746
John Lloyd	4 *Sept.* 1746
Charles Proby	17 *Sept.* 1746
John Ferguſſone	6 *Oct.* 1746
Robert Duff	23 *Oct.* 1746
John Reynolds	30 *Oct.* 1746
Frederick Hyde	11 *Nov.* 1746
Hugh Palliſer	25 *Nov.* 1746
Charles Wray	9 *Dec.* 1746
Hon. John Byron	30 *Dec.* 1746
Hon. Aug. John Hervey.	15 *Jan.* 1746
George Mackenzie	24 *Jan.* 1746
Mathew Barton	7 *Feb.* 1746
Peter Parker	6 *May* 1747
Patrick Baird	27 *May* 1747
Richard Gwynn	27 *May* 1747
Hon. Samuel Barrington	29 *May* 1747
Mariot Arbuthnot	22 *June* 1747
Robert Roddam	9 *July* 1747
Samuel Marſhall	17 *July* 1747
William Cuſt	18 *July* 1747
William Brett	18 *July* 1747
Robert Aſkew	21 *Aug.* 1747
William Saltern Willett	1 *Oct.* 1747
Matthew King	23 *Oct.* 1747
Thomas How[d] Huchenſon	23 *Nov.* 1747
John Campbell	23 *Nov.* 1747
Chriſtopher Hill	5 *Dec.* 1747
James Gambier	5 *Dec.* 1747
Michael Everitt	23 *Dec.* 1747
William Lloyd	12 *Jan.* 1747
James Scott	29 *Jan.* 1747
Robert Haldane	24 *Feb.* 1747

MASTERS and COMMANDERS.

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
David Urry	5 *June* 1709
John Boyce	4 *Oct.* 1709
Sir George Stewart, *Bart.*	8 *Nov.* 1710
Richard Thomas	11 *Jan.* 1727
John Dumaresq	2 *Jan.* 1728
Ralph Archbould	28 *Jan.* 1730
John Cooke	8 *Nov.* 1734
John Best	5 *May* 1735
James Gascoigne	26 *Sept.* 1735
L'Estrange Mordaunt	1 *March* 1739
John Strutt	1 *March* 1739
Isaac Barnard	1 *March* 1739
Silvester Kennedy	28 *April* 1740
John Willyams	18 *July* 1740
Thomas Pellatt	29 *July* 1740
Abraham Gould	17 *Dec.* 1740
James Broadley	5 *March* 1740
Christopher Middleton	5 *March* 1740
Charles Wimbleton	23 *April* 1741
James Newnam	29 *May* 1741
John-James Gaches	6 *June* 1741
John Opie	25 *June* 1741
Arthur Upton	1 *Sept.* 1741
William Parkinson	18 *Jan.* 1741
John Willson	10 *Feb.* 1741
Abraham Duncomb	11 *March* 1741
Thomas Hemming	16 *May* 1743
Fyfield Coe	16 *Aug.* 1743
William Drake	18 *Oct.* 1743
Henry Marsh	6 *March* 1743
Edward Clark	14 *April* 1744
David Brodie	6 *June* 1744
Matthew Buckle	16 *July* 1744
James Campbell	4 *Sept.* 1744
William Thomas	13 *Oct.* 1744
Edward Keller	20 *Nov.* 1744
Thomas Hill	23 *Nov.* 1744
John Loving	12 *Jan.* 1744
John Armiger	28 *Jan.* 1744
William Kinsey	13 *Feb.* 1744
Thomas Cleland	20 *Feb.* 1744
George Tindal	11 *March* 1744
James Galbraith	13 *March* 1744
Richard Knight	4 *April* 1745

Hon.

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Hon. Richard Barry	11 *April*	1745
Thomas Bloſs	14 *May*	1745
Thomas Dove	18 *May*	1745
Richard Carteret	18 *May*	1745
Philip Tom	19 *June*	1745
Richard Fariſh	19 *June*	1745
Charles Brown	24 *June*	1745
Thomas Knackſton	12 *July*	1745
Thomas Latham	15 *July*	1745
Nathaniel Stephens	21 *July*	1745
John Hyde	26 *Auguſt*	1745
Edmund Townley	26 *Auguſt*	1745
Charles Upton	30 *Aug.*	1745
Thomas Wells	27 *Sept.*	1745
Joſeph Soanes	3 *Dec.*	1745
Jonathan Ruſſel	27 *Dec.*	1745
John Rowzier	27 *Dec.*	1745
Henry Barnſley	10 *Jan.*	1745
Ambroſe Seccombe	23 *Jan.*	1745
Edward Parker	28 *Jan.*	1745
William Forteſcue	8 *Feb.*	1745
Warren Belitha	19 *March*	1745
Stephen Colby	30 *March*	1746
John Knight	3 *April*	1746
Peter Robertſon	3 *April*	1746
Leonard Marſhall	17 *April*	1746
Edward Jekyll	21 *April*	1746
Leonard Bellamy	22 *April*	1746
William Pettigrew	30 *May*	1746
William Brown	2 *June*	1746
Elias Bate	25 *June*	1746
John Storr	3 *July*	1746
Gilbert Young	3 *July*	1746
Robert Grant	3 *July*	1746
John Legge	19 *July*	1746
Carr Scrope	11 *Aug.*	1746
John Evans	20 *Aug.*	1746
Joſ. Veale	30 *Aug.*	1746
Mark Millbank	13 *Sept.*	1746
Jervis Mapleſden	6 *Oct.*	1746
William Preſton	20 *Oct.*	1746
Thomas Riggs	23 *Oct.*	1746
James Butler	11 *Nov.*	1746
Thomas Ward	15 *Jan.*	1746
John Wynne	20 *Jan.*	1746
Thomas Cookſon	24 *Jan.*	1746
Richard Dorril	2 *March*	1746

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
John Hollwall	4 *April*	1747
William Holburne	21 *April*	1747
Alexander Campbell	28 *April*	1747
Edward Barbar	18 *May*	1747
John Hale	27 *May*	1747
John Midwinter	5 *June*	1747
Edward Crickett	22 *June*	1747
George Vachell	9 *July*	1747
James Hackman	9 *July*	1747
Richard Edwards	3 *Auguſt*	1747
Charles Balfour	11 *Sept.*	1747
Vincent Pearſe	11 *Sept.*	1747
Robert Wilſon	21 *Sept.*	1747
Thomas Hanbury	23 *Oct.*	1747
Thomas Saumarez	23 *Nov.*	1747
Matthew Whitwell	5 *Dec.*	1747
Edward Vernon	5 *Dec.*	1747
John Ballett	18 *Jan.*	1747
George Hudſon	16 *Feb.*	1747
Edward Le Craſs	24 *Feb.*	1747

NUMBER XLIV.

A General LIST of the Lieutenants *of his Majeſty's Fleet, with the Dates of their firſt Commiſſions.*

William Carr	11 *May*	1699
George Crowe	1 *March*	1705
Henry Power	14 *Dec.*	1708
Sir Thomas Longueville, *Bart.*	3 *June*	1709
William Mabbot	15 *April*	1711
John Markett	16 *Oct.*	1711
William Ellerker	26 *Oct.*	1714
Henry Oſborne	6 *June*	1719
Matthew Forteſcue	4 *April*	1720
Richard Stevens	12 *April*	1720
John Wearg	29 *May*	1720
Nathaniel Orris	23 *June*	1720
Roach Faulknor	20 *Oct.*	1720
Charles Pyot	22 *June*	1726
John Warden	28 *Oct.*	1726
William Reed	16 *Jan.*	1727
Alexander Michell	14 *June*	1731
Thomas Bedford	15 *June*	1731

William-

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
William-Henry Maſclary	3 *July*	1731
William Collins	2 *March*	1733
John Watſon	2 *March*	1733
George Grant	2 *March*	1733
William Galloway	2 *March*	1733
Hugh Forbes	13 *March*	1733
Robert Kerr	30 *March*	1734
Robert Robertſon	5 *May*	1735
Henry Page	25 *June*	1735
James Monypenny	17 *Oct.*	1735
Boſville Williams	27 *July*	1736
James Kinkaid	30 *July*	1736
John Brand	7 *April*	1737
Thomas Griffin	26 *April*	1737
William Baker	1 *May*	1738
Thomas Baker	23 *May*	1738
Jonathan Williams	29 *Nov.*	1738
Abraham North	24 *Feb.*	1738
Thomas Ruffin	2 *April*	1739
George Hill	25 *June*	1739
Henry Angel	25 *June*	1739
Hanover Herne	3 *July*	1739
William Powlett	12 *July*	1739
Alexander Innes	26 *July*	1739
Charles Davids	14 *Aug.*	1739
John Eeles	14 *Aug.*	1739
Nicholas Cooper	31 *Aug.*	1739
Robert Baynes	31 *Aug.*	1739
John Brown	31 *Aug.*	1739
Francis Arundell	31 *Aug.*	1739
Richard Davis	31 *Aug.*	1739
George Ryall	31 *Aug.*	1739
Richard Matthew	14 *Sept.*	1739
John Sbirel	30 *Sept.*	1739
John Donkley	12 *Oct.*	1739
Peter Cowe	1 *Nov.*	1739
Sampſon Salt	16 *Nov.*	1739
Edward Robinſon	4 *Dec.*	1739
Beſt Mihell	4 *Dec.*	1739
Baker Hebden	22 *Jan.*	1739
Robert Coleman	5 *Feb.*	1739
Thomas Trenwith	15 *Feb.*	1739
William Hackman, *ſen.*	18 *Feb.*	1739
George Ireland	25 *Feb.*	1739
Arthur Vaughan	1 *March*	1739
John Neale	3 *March*	1739
John Badcock	3 *March*	1739

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Samuel Graves	3 *March* 1739
Charles Greenwood	4 *March* 1739
Robert Maſon	4 *March* 1739
William Long	4 *March* 1739
James Strahan	4 *March* 1739
Roger Jones	4 *March* 1739
Samuel Pitchford	4 *March* 1739
Penhallow Cuming	4 *March* 1739
John Williams	4 *March* 1739
William Beale	4 *March* 1739
William Manwaring	4 *March* 1739
Robert Taylor	13 *March* 1739
Francis Wyatt	4 *April* 1740
Robert Arnott	10 *April* 1740
James Wager	21 *April* 1740
Joſeph Robarts	8 *May* 1740
Tho. Woolley Pickering	8 *May* 1740
William Mantell	12 *May* 1740
John Moore	12 *May* 1740
Humphrey Rawlings	28 *May* 1740
Eber Elwall	23 *June* 1740
William Cooper	11 *July* 1740
James Cumming	14 *July* 1740
John Bray, *ſen.*	16 *July* 1740
Richard Blighe	16 *July* 1740
Edward Hughes	25 *Aug.* 1740
William Leaver	29 *Aug.* 1740
Thomas Smith, *ſen.*	2 *Sept.* 1740
James Donaldſon	2 *Sept.* 1740
George Durell	17 *Sept.* 1740
Francis Stewart	22 *Sept.* 1740
Alexander Bruce	27 *Sept.* 1740
Francis Nicholls	27 *Sept.* 1740
John Rankin	27 *Sept.* 1740
John Tubman	12 *Oct.* 1740
Charles Baker	24 *Oct.* 1740
Samuel Couchman	31 *Oct.* 1740
John Saunders	19 *Nov.* 1740
James Burcher	27 *Dec.* 1740
Michael Taylor	10 *Jan.* 1740
Thomas Croſſe	10 *Jan.* 1740
Richard Kempenfelt	14 *Jan.* 1740
John Biſhop	16 *Jan.* 1740
Alexander Brodie	16 *Jan.* 1740
James Hobbs	16 *Jan.* 1740
James Randell	21 *Jan.* 1740
James Cooke	2 *Feb.* 1740

Louis

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Louis Lasinby	2 *Feb.*	1740
Jacob Read	2 *Feb.*	1740
Francis Saunders	2 *Feb.*	1740
David Edwards	2 *Feb.*	1740
Edward Mountford	2 *Feb.*	1740
John Harrison	2 *Feb.*	1740
William Mawman	2 *Feb.*	1740
William Griffith	5 *Feb.*	1740
Thomas Foley, *sen.*	19 *Feb.*	1740
William Cowan	21 *Feb.*	1740
Thomas Hankerson	21 *Feb.*	1740
John Clark	21 *Feb.*	1740
John Moodie	21 *Feb.*	1740
James-John Purcell	21 *Feb.*	1740
Richard Brown	21 *Feb.*	1740
James Hume	21 *Feb.*	1740
Cornelius Smelt	21 *Feb.*	1740
William Burr	21 *Feb.*	1740
Wheeler Hoult	21 *Feb.*	1740
John Hatch	21 *Feb.*	1740
Edward Medley	24 *Feb.*	1740
Robert Craig	27 *Feb.*	1740
Paul Lovelace	6 *March*	1740
William Chads	6 *March*	1740
Thomas Fraser	6 *March*	1740
Peter-Franklin Brooking	13 *March*	1740
Thomas Churchill	13 *March*	1740
William Stewart	17 *March*	1740
John Roberts	20 *March*	1740
William Bennett	26 *March*	1741
Mark Tiddeman	27 *March*	1741
James Ericks	27 *March*	1741
Pierpoint Walton	27 *March*	1741
Thomas Oakley	4 *April*	1741
Joseph Willis	13 *April*	1741
Samuel Powell	13 *April*	1741
Reginall Cock	13 *April*	1741
William Jacobs	13 *April*	1741
Robert Middleton	13 *April*	1741
John Selden	13 *April*	1741
John Lacey	14 *April*	1741
Alexander Blyth	14 *April*	1741
Thomas Andrews	17 *April*	1741
John Dennis	21 *April*	1741
Robert Miller	23 *April*	1741
Alexander M'Cartie	27 *April*	1741
Salkeld-John Proctor	29 *April*	1741

George

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
George Legge	6 *May* 1741
John Rushworth	12 *May* 1741
William Williams, *sen.*	25 *May* 1741
George Bromfield	26 *May* 1741
Peter Rawlins	29 *May* 1741
James Logie	29 *May* 1741
Thomas Wentworth	30 *May* 1741
James Simpson	30 *May* 1741
Berkeley Seymour	9 *June* 1741
Andrew Cokburne	11 *June* 1741
Broderick Hartwell	12 *June* 1741
Thomas Foley, *jun.*	18 *June* 1741
John Russel	24 *June* 1741
John Wheelock	26 *June* 1741
Coll Mackdonald	26 *June* 1741
John Reynolds	27 *June* 1741
William Cleland	6 *July* 1741
Thomas Neilson	21 *July* 1741
Thomas Lempriere	11 *August* 1741
Edmund Turner	21 *Aug.* 1741
William Le Febvre	22 *Aug.* 1741
James Gilchrist	28 *Aug.* 1741
Dennis Every	2 *Sept.* 1741
Jonas Bonnyman	4 *Sept.* 1741
John Hughes, *sen.*	7 *Sept.* 1741
Witteronge Taylor	7 *Sept.* 1741
John Jones	8 *Sept.* 1741
Archibald Darroch	9 *Sept.* 1741
Thomas Leigh	16 *Sept.* 1741
Henry Prettie	28 *Sept.* 1741
Robert Faulknor	5 *Oct.* 1741
Charles Garenciers	12 *Oct.* 1741
George Seton	28 *Oct.* 1741
Francis Gaines	31 *Oct.* 1741
James Blair	3 *Nov.* 1741
Phineas Seymour	4 *Nov.* 1741
John Facey	10 *Nov.* 1741
Benjamin Young	20 *Nov.* 1741
Anthony Atkinson	28 *Nov.* 1741
William Smith	10 *Dec.* 1741
John Jermy	2 *Jan.* 1741
Thomas Hallum	6 *Jan.* 1741
Ambrose Cramer	12 *Jan.* 1741
Samuel Spencer	21 *Jan.* 1741
Edward Wheeler	23 *Jan.* 1741
John Hinxman	6 *Feb.* 1741
Thomas Durell	6 *Feb.* 1741

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Matteate Brady	8 *Feb.*	1741
Alexander Wilkie	16 *Feb.*	1741
William Coard	20 *Feb.*	1741
Alexander Gordon	25 *Feb.*	1741
William Johnſon	25 *Feb.*	1741
Thomas Trevethick	27 *Feb.*	1741
John Carkett	11 *March*	1741
William Thompſon	12 *March*	1741
William Holmes	16 *March*	1741
George Beed	16 *March*	1741
Edmund Hunt	16 *March*	1741
John Brewſe	17 *March*	1741
George Blanckley	18 *March*	1741
Edward Gaſcoigne	30 *March*	1742
John Smith (1*ſt*)	3 *April*	1742
William Norton	7 *April*	1742
Thomas Winter	17 *April*	1742
Thomas Sliford	17 *April*	1742
Robert Bollard	23 *April*	1742
Henry Trant	20 *April*	1742
Charles Gugelman	25 *May*	1742
Ezekiel Coſentine	26 *May*	1742
Richard Norbury	28 *May*	1742
John Gardiner	29 *May*	1742
Francis Davis	1 *June*	1742
John Dunkley	2 *July*	1742
Cheney Hurt	22 *July*	1742
Henry-John Philips	6 *Aug.*	1742
John Armſtrong	23 *Aug.*	1742
John Botterell	4 *Sept.*	1742
George Darby	7 *Sept.*	1742
Richard Bargus	24 *Sept.*	1742
Henry Chriſtian	1 *Oct.*	1742
Henry Roſe	11 *Oct.*	1742
William Birch	14 *Oct.*	1742
Charles Hardy	16 *Oct.*	1742
James Grant	27 *Oct.*	1742
George Smith	5 *Nov.*	1742
Littleton Hill	9 *Nov.*	1742
Paul Ourry	13 *Nov.*	1742
Charles Chaſemore	23 *Nov.*	1742
Joſeph Bucknall	29 *Jan.*	1742
James Kirk	29 *Jan.*	1742
Thomas Mannings	4 *Feb.*	1742
John Falkingham	20 *Feb.*	1742
John Guilliard	4 *March*	1742
Frederick Booth	17 *March*	1742

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Nicholas Treſillian	28 *March* 1743
Swift Brackley	2 *April* 1743
Hamilton Gore	2 *April* 1743
William Newſon	4 *April* 1743
David Hay	4 *April* 1743
Charles Lloyd	17 *April* 1743
Jeremiah Harmer	25 *April* 1743
Weſton Varlo	16 *May* 1743
Benjamin Wells	31 *May* 1743
John Bladen	1 *June* 1743
Thomas Preſcott	3 *June* 1743
Joſeph Peyton	4 *June* 1743
Francis Clerke	16 *June* 1743
Charles Lucas	20 *June* 1743
Thomas Symmers	21 *June* 1743
Joſeph Gage	22 *June* 1743
George Blyke	22 *June* 1743
Thomas Graves	25 *June* 1743
Benjamin Marlow	25 *July* 1743
Thomas Chriſtian	12 *Aug.* 1743
Matthew Moore	15 *Aug.* 1743
Charles Loeffs	24 *Aug.* 1743
John Huſſey	24 *Aug.* 1743
John Bray, *jun.*	28 *Aug.* 1743
John Faulknor	28 *Aug.* 1743
Francis Burſlem	17 *Sept.* 1743
Charles Hawkins	17 *Sept.* 1743
Thomas Evans	25 *Sept.* 1743
William Williams, *jun.*	25 *Sept.* 1743
William Langdon	31 *Sept.* 1743
Thomas Owen	3 *Oct.* 1743
Benjamin Heron	3 *Oct.* 1743
Daniel Jarvis	7 *Oct.* 1743
Richard Higgs	10 *Oct.* 1743
John Lockhart	21 *Oct.* 1743
John Skyrme	3 *Nov.* 1743
Joſeph Carew	16 *Nov.* 1743
Richard Teale	7 *Dec.* 1743
James Sayer	19 *Dec.* 1743
George Allan	23 *Dec.* 1743
William Cock	24 *Dec.* 1743
John Criſpo	26 *Dec.* 1743
James Mackie	29 *Dec.* 1743
John Lind	4 *Jan.* 1743
Charles-Cathcart Grant	12 *Jan.* 1743
James Allan	14 *Jan.* 1743
William-Ley Rooke	14 *Jan.* 1743

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Richard Hinde	14 *Jan.*	1743
John Baſtard	18 *Jan.*	1743
John Popkins	1 *Feb.*	1743
William Harris	2 *Feb.*	1743
Richard Robarts	3 *Feb.*	1743
Nicholas Vincent	3 *Feb.*	1743
Michael Kearny	6 *Feb.*	1743
John Young, ſen.	11 *Feb.*	1743
Bellew Taton	21 *Feb.*	1743
James Cuningham (1ſt)	22 *Feb.*	1743
John Carey	6 *March*	1743
George Gayton	6 *March*	1743
Owen Edwards	14 *March*	1743
James Jones	15 *March*	1743
Matthew Wallis	16 *March*	1743
William Meldrum	19 *March*	1743
Francis Oſborne	27 *March*	1744
William Dumareſque	29 *March*	1744
Chriſtopher Coles	31 *March*	1744
Robert Farmar	2 *April*	1744
Alexander Skene	12 *April*	1744
Richard Clements	12 *April*	1744
Arthur Haven	14 *April*	1744
John Aikenhead	14 *April*	1744
Henry Byng	17 *April*	1744
Wildy French	18 *April*	1744
James Worth	20 *April*	1744
Thomas Jones	20 *April*	1744
Peter Carteret	20 *April*	1744
Edward Ham	21 *April*	1744
Robert Tilliard	21 *April*	1744
William Underdown	24 *April*	1744
Charles Claus	25 *April*	1744
John Moutray	12 *May*	1744
Samuel Gibbs	12 *May*	1744
Richard Paſcoe	23 *May*	1744
Richard Kyrby	24 *May*	1744
Richard Manley	25 *May*	1744
Henry Cowel	31 *May*	1744
Thomas Barker	2 *June*	1744
William Gooſtrey	5 *June*	1744
Edward Thornbury	6 *June*	1744
Anthony Fortye	6 *June*	1744
William Moon	6 *June*	1744
George Sellers	7 *June*	1744
Francis Richards	8 *June*	1744
James Gardner	8 *June*	1744

John

John Candler	—	15 *June*	1744
George Peard	—	15 *June*	1744
Thomas Wye	—	25 *June*	1744
William Shackerly	—	26 *June*	1744
William Runſiman	—	7 *July*	1744
Hen. Richard Dubois	—	7 *July*	1744
Robert Haſwell	—	8 *July*	1744
William Gough	—	10 *July*	1744
Andrew Laing	—	14 *July*	1744
Alexander Irvine	—	14 *July*	1744
John Mathias	—	17 *July*	1744
Jeremiah Walton	—	18 *July*	1744
James Johnſton	—	25 *July*	1744
Nicholas Coode	—	27 *July*	1744
John Bagſter	—	28 *July*	1744
William Beamiſh	—	7 *Aug.*	1744
John Bridges	—	12 *Aug.*	1744
James Brydges	—	18 *Aug.*	1744
Thomas Burnett	—	20 *Aug.*	1744
James Kirkpatrick	—	29 *Aug.*	1744
Edward Clark	—	29 *Aug.*	1744
George Bryant	—	29 *Aug.*	1744
Thomas Hammond	—	4 *Sept.*	1744
Patrick Drummond	—	4 *Sept.*	1744
John Hodges	—	8 *Sept.*	1744
William Binks	—	15 *Sept.*	1744
John Trehearne	—	17 *Sept.*	1744
John Bover	—	19 *Sept.*	1744
Benjamin Morrett	—	29 *Sept.*	1744
Thomas Cuningham	—	6 *Oct.*	1744
William Williamſon	—	6 *Oct.*	1744
Iſaac Hoy	—	6 *Oct.*	1744
John Gordon	—	6 *Oct.*	1744
James Furneaux	—	15 *Oct.*	1744
John Warden	—	18 *Oct.*	1744
Thomas Compton	—	28 *Oct.*	1744
Samuel Tilley	—	16 *Nov.*	1744
John Cormack	—	20 *Nov.*	1744
Robert Ritchie	—	21 *Nov.*	1744
John Walſh	—	23 *Nov.*	1744
John Forteſcue	—	24 *Nov.*	1744
John Martin	—	12 *Dec.*	1744
Archibald Kennedy	—	16 *Dec.*	1744
James Balfour	—	17 *Dec.*	1744
James Mackenzie	—	19 *Dec.*	1744
John Gillis	—	19 *Dec.*	1744
John Boles	—	2 *Jan.*	1744

John

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
John Goard	— 16 *Jan.* 1744
Dennis Downing	— 16 *Jan.* 1744
Hyde Parker	— 16 *Jan.* 1744
John Oſborne	— 22 *Jan.* 1744
Iſaac Marſh	— 29 *Jan.* 1744
William Perkins	— 29 *Jan.* 1744
James Hovell	— 31 *Jan.* 1744
James Smith (1ſt)	— 1 *Feb.* 1744
John Dalrymple	— 1 *Feb.* 1744
Hon. George Falconer	— 12 *Feb.* 1744
James Cooper	— 14 *Feb.* 1744
Iſaac Ourry	— 14 *Feb.* 1744
Thomas Pemble	— 15 *Feb.* 1744
John Ballvaird	— 16 *Feb.* 1744
Henry Scott	— 20 *Feb.* 1744
Robert Carkett	— 26 *Feb.* 1744
John Hallam	— 26 *Feb.* 1744
Robert Gordon	— 1 *March* 1744
Simon Turner	— 1 *March* 1744
Robert Gideon	— 7 *March* 1744
Morris Suckling	— 8 *March* 1744
John Clapp	— 8 *March* 1744
Steuart Powel	— 15 *March* 1744
Richard Prieſtwood	— 29 *March* 1745
Thomas Bailie	— 29 *March* 1745
James Puddicombe	— 15 *April* 1745
Stephen Tippet	— 18 *April* 1745
Archibald Seaton	— 22 *April* 1745
William Foſter	— 26 *April* 1745
James Paterſon	— 10 *May* 1745
George Gentil	— 12 *May* 1745
John Weſt	— 18 *May* 1745
William Leitch	— 18 *May* 1745
Thomas Warwick	— 18 *May* 1745
Houſman Broadley	— 18 *May* 1745
William Coney	— 18 *May* 1745
Robert Frankland	— 18 *May* 1745
Morgan Jones	— 23 *May* 1745
Joſhua Loring	— 23 *May* 1745
George Ogilvie	— 23 *May* 1745
Daniel Rainier	— 25 *May* 1745
James Slorach	— 30 *May* 1745
John Peighin	— 2 *June* 1745
Charles-Turner Edwards	— 6 *June* 1745
Jeremiah Coultas	— 7 *June* 1744
John Hughes, *jun.*	— 7 *June* 1745
John-Carter Allen	— 14 *June* 1745

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
William Lowfield	19 *June*	1745
James Orrok	19 *June*	1745
John Rous	22 *June*	1745
Humphrey Gillbee	24 *June*	1745
James Stevens	24 *June*	1747
William Philips	26 *June*	1745
Peter Brown	26 *June*	1745
Robert Hathorn	1 *July*	1745
Thomas Imrie	5 *July*	1745
George Balfour	5 *July*	1745
Bon Gardner	7 *July*	1745
Samuel Taylor	7 *July*	1745
James Munro	8 *July*	1745
Charles Roome	13 *July*	1745
James Watſon	13 *July*	1745
William M'Cleverty	13 *July*	1745
John Murray	13 *July*	1745
Joſeph Salmon	13 *July*	1745
Robert Brent	18 *July*	1745
Boyle Hyde	19 *July*	1745
John Ball	20 *July*	1745
Thomas Skone	21 *July*	1745
George Stancombe	25 *July*	1745
Benjamin Jenkins	25 *July*	1745
Charles Henly	27 *July*	1745
John Green	27 *July*	1745
Taylor Penny	6 *Aug.*	1745
Joſhua Wheldon	9 *Aug.*	1745
John Mathiſon	17 *Aug.*	1745
William Pratt	20 *Aug.*	1745
Francis Swainſton	21 *Aug.*	1745
William Hayman	26 *Aug.*	1745
Thomas Francis	27 *Aug.*	1745
Samuel M'Kinley	27 *Aug.*	1745
Dan. Molx. Cook	27 *Aug.*	1745
John Rogers	29 *Aug.*	1745
Hilton Criſ. Wybergh	29 *Aug.*	1745
John Brock	2 *Sept.*	1745
Philip Worth	3 *Sept.*	1745
John Angier	4 *Sept.*	1745
William Greenwood	7 *Sept.*	1745
Thomas Morſe	17 *Sept.*	1745
John Archer	23 *Sept.*	1745
Hon. James Wemys	26 *Sept.*	1745
Edward Hooper	28 *Sept.*	1745
David Pryce	30 *Sept.*	1745
John Thane	1 *Oct.*	1745

John

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
John Atkins	3 Oct.	1745
John Payne	10 Oct.	1745
Roger Wills	12 Oct.	1745
Benjamin Neilſon	16 Oct.	1745
John Young, jun.	17 Oct.	1745
David Miller	18 Oct.	1745
Henry Moyle	23 Oct.	1745
Stephen Hammick	25 Oct.	1745
Richard Sloper	28 Oct.	1745
Henry Speke	2 Nov.	1745
Henry Smith	2 Nov.	1745
Charles Middleton	5 Nov.	1745
Andrew Diſhington	5 Nov.	1745
Thomas Ewbank	13 Nov.	1745
Chr. Jarvis Hurt	14 Nov.	1745
Chaloner Ogle	19 Nov.	1745
Chriſtopher Baſſett	22 Nov.	1745
John How	22 Nov.	1745
John Atkinſon	29 Nov.	1745
Thomas Taylor	29 Nov.	1745
Joſeph Fraine	2 Dec.	1745
Alexander Balfour	4 Dec.	1745
Ridgway Sheward	4 Dec.	1745
Mic. Hen. Paſcal	9 Dec.	1745
William Hewett	17 Dec.	1745
Humphrey Sainthill	1 Jan.	1745
Hugh Mackay	2 Jan.	1745
Sabine Deacon	2 Jan.	1745
Charles Stuart	11 Jan.	1745
John Spiller	11 Jan.	1745
Patrick Mouat	20 Jan.	1745
George Wood	20 Jan.	1745
John Burges	23 Jan.	1745
William Shurmur	23 Jan.	1745
Joſeph Myres	24 Jan.	1745
Boſwell Lyon	25 Jan.	1745
John Rawlinſon	26 Jan.	1745
John Hall	26 Jan.	1745
John King	26 Jan.	1745
James Innes	26 Jan.	1745
John Hawford	28 Jan.	1745
Richard Vavaſor	30 Jan.	1745
David Lyell	6 Feb.	1745
Joſeph Foſs	7 Feb.	1745
James Teape	12 Feb.	1745
John Staunton	14 Feb.	1745
John Boyd	15 Feb.	1745

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Alexander Bredner	15 *Feb.*	1745
Probert Morgan	15 *Feb.*	1745
Walter Stirling	18 *Feb.*	1745
Thomas Cobby	4 *March*	1745
Robert Carew	4 *March*	1745
William Kite	7 *March*	1745
Roger Edwards	7 *March*	1745
William Pevey	7 *March*	1745
Arthur Grigg	20 *March*	1745
Samuel Baker	30 *March*	1746
Mark Robinſon	30 *March*	1746
Lewis Davies	2 *April*	1746
Robert Stewart	2 *April*	1746
David Boog	3 *April*	1746
Robert Mortimer	4 *April*	1746
Griffith Collins	11 *April*	1746
David Meredith	11 *April*	1746
John Evans	14 *April*	1746
Patrick Young	14 *April*	1746
Henry Parkin	17 *April*	1746
Richard Bond	21 *April*	1746
William Hall	21 *April*	1746
John Woodward	25 *April*	1746
George Dunn	30 *April*	1746
Thomas Munden	2 *May*	1746
Thomas Whitton	3 *May*	1746
Francis Tucker	5 *May*	1746
George Newton	9 *May*	1746
James Froude	14 *May*	1746
Henry Philips	16 *May*	1746
James Chads	17 *May*	1746
John Partington	17 *May*	1746
George Mathews	18 *May*	1746
James Owre	21 *May*	1746
Iſaac Covell	3 *June*	1746
John Motley	4 *June*	1746
John Lenderick	4 *June*	1746
Thomas Smith, jun.	6 *June*	1746
Nathaniel Scarlett	7 *June*	1746
William Skyes	9 *June*	1746
John Skinner	10 *June*	1746
John Hickes	10 *June*	1746
Samuel Griffies	11 *June*	1746
Samuel Hood	17 *June*	1746
John Smith, (2d)	18 *June*	1746

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Brook Kelſall	27 *June* 1746
John Milligen	28 *June* 1746
Chriſtopher O'Brien	2 *July* 1746
John Deards	3 *July* 1746
George Healey	3 *July* 1746
Henry Baker	5 *July* 1746
Walker Bridges	7 *July* 1746
William Mackenzie	17 *July* 1746
Robert Joſelyn	21 *July* 1746
Edward Pike	30 *July* 1746
Solomon Hawks	30 *July* 1746
Robert Routh	7 *Aug.* 1746
Richard Williams	15 *Aug.* 1746
John Elphinſton	23 *Aug.* 1746
William Martin	29 *Aug.* 1746
James Croucher	14 *Aug.* 1746
William Jurd	30 *Aug.* 1746
Nathaniel Allen	16 *Sept.* 1746
Charles Mackie	30 *Sept.* 1746
James Lincolne	4 *Oct.* 1746
Thomas Parke	7 *Oct.* 1746
James Shirley	9 *Oct.* 1746
Samuel Gripe	24 *Oct.* 1746
George Hamilton	25 *Oct.* 1746
William Philips	27 *Oct.* 1746
Richard Burrows	5 *Nov.* 1746
John Bale	8 *Nov.* 1746
John Nuttall	13 *Nov.* 1746
Andrew Cook	14 *Nov.* 1746
Dun. Forbes Patterſon	17 *Nov.* 1746
Alexander Hood	2 *Dec.* 1746
James Buchan	31 *Dec.* 1746
David Young	7 *Jan.* 1746
John Hamilton	11 *Jan* 1746
James Thorp	15 *Jan.* 1746
Adam Scott	9 *Feb.* 1746
William Milton	10 *Feb.* 1746
James Cuningham (*2d*)	16 *Feb.* 1746
Thomas Moore	6 *March* 1746
Robert Mann	6 *March* 1746
Robert Bond	13 *March* 1746
Thomas Gardiner	19 *March* 1746
Thomas Rodd	24 *March* 1746
Stephen Sargent	30 *March* 1747

NAMES.	SENIORITY.		
Samuel Uvedale	—	5 *May*	1747
Robert Andrews	—	19 *May*	1747
William Oſborne	—	9 *June*	1747
Edward Leighton	—	10 *June*	1747
Robert Lambert	—	12 *June*	1747
Joſhua Rowley	—	2 *July*	1747
William Barker	—	2 *July*	1747
John Brookes	—	9 *July*	1747
Charles Bawden	—	11 *July*	1747
Thomas Willis	—	11 *July*	1747
William Robinſon	—	18 *July*	1747
Battiſon Okely	—	21 *July*	1747
Joſeph Mead	—	19 *Aug.*	1747
James Sandilands	—	19 *Aug.*	1747
George Ellery	—	11 *Sept.*	1747
Tho. Peter Crooke	—	9 *Nov.*	1747
Samuel Short	—	21 *Nov.*	1747
James Combs	—	23 *Nov.*	1747
George Douthwaite	—	23 *Nov.*	1747
James Doake	—	24 *Nov.*	1747
Walker Farr	—	28 *Nov.*	1747
Thomas Harriſon	—	3 *Dec.*	1747
George Allwright	—	7 *Dec.*	1747
Alex. Schomberg	—	11 *Dec.*	1747
Richard Pike	—	18 *Dec.*	1747
John Seward	—	23 *Dec.*	1747
Peter Vancourt	—	25 *Dec.*	1747
Thomas Biſhop	—	31 *Dec.*	1747
Thomas Piggott	—	31 *Dec.*	1747
Richard Lowndes	—	27 *Jan.*	1747
James Smith, (2d)	—	17 *Feb.*	1747

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NUMBER XLV.

A LIST of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy, with their Rates, Tunnage, and respective Complements of Men and Guns.

OCT. 10th, 1747.

First Rates.	*Tunnage.*	*Complement of Men* Highest.	Lowest.	*Guns.*
ROyal Ann				
Britannia	1895			
Royal George	1801			
London	1711	850	750	100
Royal Sovereign	1883			
Royal William	1918			

Second Rates.

Barfleur	1565			
Blenheim	1557			
Duke	1625			
St. George	1655			
Prince George	1586			
Marlborough	1567	750	660	90
Prince				
Princess Royal	1570			
Ramillies				
Sandwich	1573			
Union	1578			

Third Rates.

Boyne	1390			
Princess Caroline	1353			
Cambridge	1286			
Chichester	1278			
Cornwall	1350			
Culloden	1567	650	600	80
Dorsetshire	1283			
Invincible	1826			
Namure	1567			
Neptune	1572			
Newark	1283			

Third Rates.	*Tunnage.*	*Compliment of Men. Highest.*	*Lower.*	*Guns.*
Norfolk	1393			
Ruſſell	1350	650	600	80
Shrewſbury	1314			
Torbay	1296			
Berwick	1280			
Bedford	1230			
Burford	1147			
Buckingham	1128			
Captain	1230			
Elizabeth	1224			
Eſſex	1226			
Edinburgh	1119			
Prince Frederick	1225			
Grafton	1133			
Hampton Court	1283			
Ipſwich	1142	520	460	70
Kent	1139			
Lenox	1128			
Monmouth	1225			
Naſſau	1225			
Northumberland	1299			
Royal Oak	1224			
Orford	1099			
Princeſſa	1709			
Revenge	1258			
Sterling Caſtle	1225			
Suffolk	1224			
Yarmouth	1359			

Fourth Rates.

Princeſs Amelia	1353			
Cumberland	1401			
Devonſhire	1305	520	460	66
Lancaſter	1366			
Somerſet	1354			
Intrepide	1300	460		64
Mars	1374			
St Albans	1207			
Anſon	1197			
Auguſta	1068			
Canterbury	1117	420	380	60
Defiance	1136			
Deptford	951			
Dunkirk	965			
Dreadnought	1093			

Dragon

Fourth Rates.	Tunnage.	Compliment of Men. Highest.	Lower.	
Dragon	1067			
Eagle	1130			
Exeter	1068			
Jerſey	1065			
Kingſton	1068			
Lyon	1068			
Medway	1080			
Princeſs Louiſa	1143			
Princeſs Mary	1068			
Prince of Orange	1228			
Vigilante	1318			
Montagu	920			
Nottingham	1077			
Pembroke	956	420	380	60
Plymouth	954			
Rupert	1070			
Rippon	1021			
Strafford	1067			
Sunderland	1123			
Superbe	1068			
Tilbury	1124			
Tyger	1218			
Windſor	1201			
Warwick	951			
Weymouth	1065			
Worceſter	1061			
York	987			
Advice	983			
Aſſiſtance	1063			
Antelope	860			
Argyle	764			
Briſtol	704			
Chatham	756			
Colcheſter	976			
Cheſter	977			
Falkland	974	350	280	50
Greenwich				
Glouceſter	986			
Guernſey	863			
Hampſhire	850			
Harwich	968			
Litchfield	756			
Leopard	872			
Newcaſtle	759			
Nonſuch	852			

Fourth Rates.	*Tunnage.*	*Compliment of Men. Highest.*	*Lower.*	
Norwich	993			
Oxford	767			
Isis	1013			
Portlands Prize	866			
Portland	964			
Preston	860			
Panther	968			
Ruby	989	350	280	50
Romney	756			
Severn	1061			
Severn	853			
Sutherland	874			
Tavistock	1061			
Woolwich	866			
Wincheſter	987	300	250	50
Centurion	1005			

Fifth Rates.

Adventure	683			
Angleſea	715			
Ambuſcade	740			
Aſſurance	823			
Cheſterfield	719			
Diamond	697			
Dover	693			
Eltham	678			
Prince Edward	715			
Expedition	816			
Fame	669			
Folkſtone	698	280	220	44
Fowey	528			
Feverſham	689			
Goſport	691			
Prince Henry	819			
Humber				
Haſtings	682			
Hector	607			
Kinſale	701			
Launceſton	701			
Ludlow Caſtle	595			
Lark	710			
Liverpool	703			

Looe

Fifth Rates.	*Tunnage.*	*Compliment of Men.* *Higheſt.*	*Lower.*	*Guns.*
Looe	716			
Lynn	688			
Mary Galley	716			
Milford	714			
Mermaid	707			
Pearl	712			
Penzance	823			
Pool	706			
Rainbow	831	280	220	44
Roebuck	597			
Rumney	756			
Saphire	686			
South-Sea Caſtle	712			
Thetis	720			
Torrington	711			

Sixth Rates.

Alderney	504			
Alborough	506			
Amazon	471			
Arundel	509			
Bellona	541			
Biddeford	433			
Bridgewater	466			
Blandford	455			
Centaur	504			
Deal-Caſtle	506			
Durſley Galley	372			
Dolphin	428			
Experiment	445			
Flamborough	377			
Fox	440	160	140	24
Gibraltar	374			
Greyhound	451			
Garland, building				
Glaſgow	504			
Grand Turk	366			
Inverneſs	354			
Kennington	429			
Loweſtoffe	512			
Lively	439			
Lys	366			
Lyme	447			
Margate	438			
Mercury	504			
Nightingale	522			

Sixth Rates.	*Tunnage.*	*Compliment of Men. Higheſt.*	*Lower.*	*Guns.*
Phœnix	514			
Portmahon	437			
Ranger	639			
Roſe	448			
Rye	447			
Seahorſe	374			
Shoreham	514			
Squirrel	377			
Seaford	432			
Sheerneſs	509			
Siren	504	160	140	24
Sphinx				
Surprize	508			
Succeſs	436			
Scarborough	442			
Solebay	429			
Tartar	430			
Tryton	501			
Unicorn				
Winchelſea	441			
Wager	511			
Queenborough	519			
Royal Caroline		216	70	10
Rippon's Prize				
Fire-ſhips.				
Dolphin	428	45		8
Salamander	304			
Vulcan	225			
Store-ſhips.				
Deptford	678	100		24
Princeſs Royal	541			18
Hoſpitals.				
Apollo	744			
Cheſter	704			
Enterprize	531			
Rocheſter	719			
Solebay	272			

Bombs.

Bombs.

	Tunnage.	*Compliment of Men.*		
		Higheſt.	*Lower.*	*Carriage and Swivel Guns.*
Baſiliſk	271	60	8	14
Carcaſs	274			
Comet	276			
Firedrake	283			
Furnace	273			
Granado	270			
Mortar	280			
Serpent	275			
Terrible	263			
Terror	278			

Sloops.

Badger	274	110		14
Diſpatch	269			
Falcon	270			
Fortune	272			
Hazard	273			
Hornet	272			
Kingfiſher	275			
Lizard	272			
Porcupine	314			
Raven	273			
Scorpion	276			
Speedwell	271			
Swan	280			
Viper	270			
Weazel	308			
Baltimore	251	100	80	14 14
Drake	249			14 14
Fly	200			8 12
Ferret	255			14 14
Grampus	249			14 14
Hawk	206			
Hound	200			8 12
Merlin				8 12

Otter

	Tunnage.	Compliment of Men.		Carriage and Swivel Guns.
		Highest.	Lower.	
Otter	247			14 14
Swallow				10 14
Swift	203			8 12
Spence	207			8 12
Spy	201	100	80	8 12
Shark	201			10 12
Saltash	248			14 14
Wolf	246			14 14
Hind	272			
Vulture	267			
Tryal	272			
Jamaica	273			
Albany	269			

Pink.

Discovery	154	20		

Yachts.

Charlotte	155	40		8
Dublin	148	50		12
Fubbs	157			
Katharine	161			8
Mary	164	40		
William and Mary	152			

Small Yachts.

Bolton	42	7		6
Chatham	74	6		4
Drake	68	4		6 4
Portsmouth				4
Queenborough	46	7		6

Transports.

	Tunnage.
Royal Escape	73
Lion	108
Navy	109
Plymouth	166
Supply	122
Woolwich	65

Hoys.

Hoys.

Forreſter	125
Heyling	117
Truelove	76
Unity	130
Culloden	35½
Sheerneſs Water-Boat	94
Mary Smack	52
Sheerneſs Long-Boat	27
Buoy-Boat	13

Lighters.

Goodwill	74
Minorca	105
New	107
Unity	80
Betty	55

Hulks.

Berwick	1147
Chatham	714
Devonſhire	1304
Captain	1131
Jerſey	677
Ludlow-Caſtle	595
Panther	716
Saliſbury	756
Succeſs	547
Sterling-Caſtle	1138
Wincheſter	711
Yarmouth	1110

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NUMBER XLVI.

A LIST of the Commissioners, and other Officers of the Navy.

THE Right Honourable *George Doddington*, Esq; Treasurer, 2000 *l. per Annum.*

Richard Haddock, Esq; Comptroller,
Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. and *Joseph Allen*, Esq; Joint-Surveyors,
Daniel Devert, Esq; Clerk of the Acts,
William Corbett, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts,
Robert Osborn, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts,
George Crowle, Esq; Comptroller of the Store-keeper's Accompts,
Edward Falkingham, *Alexander Geddes*, and *John Russel*, Esqrs. Principal Officers,
Charles Brown, Esq; at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*,
Richard Hughes, Esq; at *Portsmouth*,
Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; at *Plymouth*,
Thomas Trefusis, Esq; at *Port-Mahon*,
William Davies, Esq; at *Deptford* and *Woolwich*,
Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Paymaster to the Treasurer of the Navy,

Salary 500 *l. per Ann.* each.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, President and Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Salary 400 *l. per Ann.* in Peace, and 800 *l.* in War.

William Bell, *Nathaniel Hills*, *Charles Allix*, and *Esquire Cary*, Esqrs. Commissioners for Sick and Hurt Seamen; Salary, Mr. *Bell* at 400 *l.* the rest at 300 *l. per Ann.*

, Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. *Charles Burley*, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts, Salary 300 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Turner*, First Clerk to the Comptroller of the Navy, Salary 200 *l. per Ann.*

Register and Signer of the Contracters Bills, Mr. *Baynard*, Salary 100 *l. per Ann.*

Chief Clerk in the Ticket-Office, *Joseph Rossington*, Esq; Salary 200 *l. per Ann.*

House-keeper, Mrs. *Yard*, 80 *l. per Ann.*

DEPTFORD.

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Arthur Dobbins, Clerk of the Checque,	——	200	0	0
John Sargent, Store-keeper,	——	200	0	0
John Goodwin, Maſter-Attendant,	——	200	0	0
John Holland, Maſter-Shipwright,	——	200	0	0
John Rule, Clerk of the Survey,	——	200	0	0
Iſrael Pownoll, Aſſiſtant to the Maſter-Shipwright		100	0	0

WOOLWICH.

Andrew Philipps, Clerk of the Checque,	——	150	0	0
William Brett, Store-keeper,	——	150	0	0
John Jenkins, Maſter-Attendant,	——	150	0	0
Thomas Fellows, Maſter-Shipwright,	——	150	0	0
William Mathews, Clerk of the Survey,	——	150	0	0
Thomas Slade, Aſſiſtant to the Maſter-Shipwright,		80	0	0

CHATHAM.

Thomas Coleby, Clerk of the Checque,	——	200	0	0
Daniel Furzer, Store-keeper,	——	200	0	0
John Ruſſel, Clerk of the Survey,	——	200	0	0
Piercy Brett, *Robert Aggar*, } Maſter-Attendants, each	——	200	0	0
John Ward, Maſter Shipwright,	——	200	0	0
William Morland, *Philip Gilbert*, } Aſſiſtants to the Maſter-Shipwright.				

SHEERNESS.

Bryan Bentham, Clerk of the Checque,	——	150	0	0
John Broome, Maſter-Attendant,	——	150	0	0
Benjamin Poole, Maſter-Shipwright,	——	150	0	0
Nich. Roope, Store-keeper,	——	150	0	0
Peter Rawlings, Clerk of the Survey	——			

PORTSMOUTH.

George Atkins, Clerk of the Checque,	——	200	0	0
John Greenway, Store-keeper,	——	200	0	0
John Orumanney, Clerk of the Survey,	——	200	0	0
Edward Collingwood, Maſter-Attendant	——	200	0	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pierſon Lock, Maſter-Shipwright,	——	200	0	0
John Lock, *William Bucknall*, Aſſiſtants to the Maſter Shipwright, each	——	100	0	0

PLYMOUTH.

Philemon Pownoll, Clerk of the Checque,	——	150	0	0
James Fletcher, Store-keeper,	——	150	0	0
, Maſter-Attendant	——	150	0	0
Benjamin Slade, Maſter-Shipwright,	——	150	0	0
John Trevaniar, Clerk of the Survey,	——	150	0	0
Thomas Hawkins, Aſſiſtant to the Maſter-Shipwright,		80	0	0

NUMBER XLVII.

Commiſſioners for Victualling *His Majeſty's* Navy.

Richard Hall, Eſq;
Iſaac Wallace, Eſq;
Sir *Francis-Haſkins-Eyles Stiles*, Bart.
Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq;
Francis Vernon, Eſq;
William Jenkins, Eſq;
Tyrwit Cayley, Eſq;
} Salary 400 *l. per Ann.* each.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Henry Pelham, Eſq; Secretary	——	200	0	0
Dent. Skeet, Eſq; for Caſh	——	120	0	0
James Lovelace, Eſq; Accomptant for Stores	——	120	0	0
James Hubbald, Eſq; Caſhier	——	150	0	0
Mr. *James Wood*, Clerk of the Cutting-Houſe		80	0	0
Mr. *James Butcher*, Maſter-Cooper	——	80	0	0
, Clerk of the Bakehouſe	——	80	0	0
John Kelſall, Clerk of the Brewhouſe	——	60	0	0
Francis Ellis, Hoy-taker	——	60	0	0

NUMBER XLVIII.

Treasurer of the Navy's Office.

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Treasurer of the Navy, Right Hon. *George Doddington*, Esq;		2000	0	0
Pay-Master, *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq;		500	0	0
Clerks under the Pay-Master,	Mr. *John Hooke*,	80	0	0
	Mr. *Robert Haslewood*	80	0	0
	Mr. *William Barber*	40	0	0
	Mr. *George Stanyford*	80	0	0
	Mr. *Thomas Vaughan*	40	0	0
	Mr. *William Vincent*	40	0	0
	Mr. *Wyndham Deverell*	40	0	0
	Mr. *James Hubbald*, jun.	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks,	Mr. *William Oakeley*	50	0	0
	Mr. *William Glasford*	50	0	0
Cashier and Accomptant, *John Tucker*, Esq;		400	0	0
Clerks under the Cashier and Accomptant,	Mr. *John Barber*	80	0	0
	Mr. *Adam Gellicoe*	80	0	0
	Mr. *John Chitty*	80	0	0
	Mr. *John Slade*	40	0	0
	Mr. *George Swaffield*	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerk, Mr. *Henry Middleton*,		50	0	0
Cashier of the Victualling, *James Hubbald*, Esq;		150	0	0
Clerks to the Cashier for the Victualling,	Mr. *James Lynch*	70	0	0
	Mr. *Peter Penny*	50	0	0
	Mr. *John Allen*	40	0	0
	Mr. *Robert Radcliffe*	40	0	0
John Uffindell, Messenger, at 1 *s.* 8 *d. per diem*		30	8	4
Thomas Wheeler, Porter, at 1 *s. per diem.*		18	5	0
George Andrews, Door-keeper to the Pay-Room		20	0	0
Peter Scott, Barge-Master		6	0	0
Mrs. *Mary Vaughan*, House-keeper		40	0	0

NUMBER XLIX.

Military Branch of the Ordnance.

ENGINEERS.

			Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Engineer, *Thomas Lascelles*, Esq;			——	501	17	6
Directors,	*Thomas Armstrong*, *William Skinner*, *John-Henry Bastide*,	Chief Engineer at *Mahon*. each — Chief Eng. at *Louisbourg*.	365	0	0	
Sub-Directors,	*Justly Watson*, *Dugal Campbell*,	each —	273	15	0	
Engineers in Ordinary.	*Leonard Bickerstoff*, *William Cuningham*, *Archibald Patoun*, *Leonard Smelt*, *George-Augustus Elliot*, *John Armstrong*,	each —	182	10	0	
Engineers Extraordinary.	*William Cowley*, *Kane-William Horneck*, *David Watson*, *Charles Rivers*, *James Bramham*, *John Hardesty*,	each —	109	10	0	
Sub-Engineers,	*Matthew Dixon*, *William Green*, *William Eyres*, *John Elphinstone*, *John Archer*, *George Weston*.	each —	73	0	0	
Practitioner-Engineers.	Not yet fixed on.	each —	54	15	0	

Masters

Masters of the Royal Academy *for* Artillery *at* Woolwich.

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Master			200	0	0
Second Master,			100	0	0
Assistant and Clerk,			100	0	0
French Master,			40	0	0
Drawing-Master,			54	15	0
Engineer,	*Richard King*,		100	0	0
Bombardiers,	*John Kelly*, *John Pawlet*,	each —	36	10	0
Chief-Petardier,	*George Musgrave*,		54	15	0
Gunners,	*Edward Cale*, *Benjamin Berry*, *John-Henry Mauclear*, *Edward Turner*, *Josiah Tucker*,	each —	18	5	0

NORTH-BRITAIN.

Bombardiers,	*Robert Johnson*, *Isaac Jackson*,	2*s. per diem* each	36	10	0
Gunners,	*George Morrison*, *Robert Scott*,	1*s. per diem* each	18	5	0

Extraordinary Allowances by Bill and Debenture.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Superintendant of all his Majesty's Founderies, *Francis Eyles*, Esq;		500	0	0
Assistant-Surveyor for Artillery, Lieutenant-General *Albert Borgard*,		243	6	8

Military Branch of GIBRALTAR.

Chief Engineer,	*James Montresor*,		365	0	0
Engineer, Vacant,			54	15	0
Of Artillery,	Captain,		182	10	0
	Lieutenant	1 — 6*s.* 1 — 5*s.* 1 — 4*s.* 3 — 3*s.* *per diem* each.			

Of Artillery,
- Three Serjeants, 2 *s.* *per diem* each.
- Three Corporals, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* *per diem* each.
- Twelve Bombardiers, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* *per diem* each.
- Twenty-six Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d.* *per diem* each.
- Fifty-four Matroſſes, 1 *s.* *per diem* each.
- Two Drums, 1 *s.* *per diem* each.

Military Branch of Port-Mahon.

Chief Engineer, *John Hargrave*, 365 *l.* *per Ann.*
Engineer —— 10 *s.* *per diem.*

Of Artillery,
- Captain, —— 10 *s.* *per diem.*
- Lieutenants,
  - 1 —— 6 *s.*
  - 1 —— 5 *s.*
  - 1 —— 4 *s.*
  - 3 —— 3 *s.*
- Three Serjeants, at 2 *s.*
- Three Corporals, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
- Twelve Bombardiers, ditto.
- Twenty-six Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
- Fifty-four Matroſſes, 1 *s.*
- Two Drums, ditto.

} *per diem* each.

The Officers at *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* are ſupplied from Time to Time from the Officers in general of the Regiment of Artillery.

Officers of the four Companies of the Regiment of Artillery in England.

Colonel, Lieutenant-General *Albert Borgard*, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* *per diem.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Thomas Pattiſon*, 1 *l.* } *per diem* each.
Major, *Jonathan Lewis*, 15 *s.* }

Captains, 4. } 10 *s.* *per diem* each.

Captain-Lieutenants, 4. } 6 *s.* *per diem* each.

First Lieutenants, 4. } 5 *s.* *per diem* each.

Second

Second Lieutenants, 4. — 4 *s. per diem* each.

Lieuten. Fire-workers, 12. — 3 *s. per diem* each.

Men of the four Companies in England.

Twelve Serjeants, at 2 *s.*
Twelve Corporals, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Fifty-six Bombardiers, at ditto
Twenty Miners, at ditto
Sixteen Cadet-Gunners, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Ninety-two Gunners, at ditto
Thirty-two Pontoon-Gunners, at ditto
Sixteen Cadet-Matroſſes, at 1 *s.*
One hundred eighty-four Matroſſes, ditto
Eight Drums, at ditto
Four Tinmen, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
} *per diem* each.

James de la Ponge, Surgeon, at 4 *s. per diem.*
James Irwin, Ditto Mate, at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*
William Leaver, Chaplain, at 6 *s.* 8 *d. per diem.*

Superannuated Officers.

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	*Richard King*,		182	2	6
Adjutant	*James Gernon*,		54	15	0
Lieutenant	*John Forbes*,		91	5	0
Gunners,	*Charles Ellis*,		24	6	8
	Philip Rogers,		24	6	8
Matroſſes,	*Daniel Partridge*,		18	5	0
	Charles Weſtridge,		18	5	0
	Charles Dow,		18	5	0
	James Glaſs,		18	5	0
	Thomas Bradbury,		18	5	0

NUMBER L.

The Establishment of the Civil Branch of his Majesty's Office of Ordnance.

		Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Master-General,		*John* Duke of *Montagu*	1500	0	0
Lieutenant-General,		the Right Honourable Sir *John Ligonier*	1100	0	0
Surveyor-General,		*Thomas Lascelles*, Esq;	700	0	0
Clerk of the Ordnance,		*Will. Rawlinson Earle*, Esq;	600	0	0
Store-keeper,		*Andrew Wilkinson*, Esq;	400	0	0
Clerk of the Deliveries,		*Charles Frederick*, Esq;	340	0	0
Treasurer and Pay-master,		*John Plumptre*, Esq;	500	0	0
Secretary to the Master-Gen.		*James Cockburn*, Esq;	220	0	0
Under-Secretary,		*William Smith*	150	0	0
Minuting-Clerk to Master-Gen.		*William Hawtayne*	54	15	0
Clerks to the Lieutenant-General,		*John Hayter*	150	0	0
		John Gamball	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerk,		*John Spencer*	40	0	0
Clerks to the Surveyor-General,		*George Armstrong*	150	0	0
		Isaac Wolfferman	60	0	0
		John-Henry Schultz	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Surveyor-General,		*George Ayres*	40	0	0
		Richard North	40	0	0
		George Fern	40	0	0
		David Stephenson	40	0	0
Architect		*James Gibbs*	120	0	0
Chief Clerk, and Deputy to the Clerk of the Ordnance,		*Charles Bush*	180	0	0
Minuting Clerk		*William Bogdani*	150	0	0
Clerks in Ordinary,		*Daniel Kemp*	50	0	0
		William Dawson	60	0	0
		Johnson Robinson	60	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Clerk of the Ordnance,		*Henry Basset*	40	0	0
		William Arnold	40	0	0
		William Adams	40	0	0
		Harvey Basset	40	0	0
		Roger Blunt	40	0	0
		John Humfrey	40	0	0
		John Chapman	40	0	0
		John Boddington	40	0	0
Clerk to the Store-keeper,		*William Backhouse*	150	0	0
Three Clerks in Ordinary to the Store-keeper,		*William Cooke*	60	0	0
		Thomas Thornbury	60	0	0
		George Gregory	60	0	0

Three

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Three Extraordinary Clerks to *ditto*	*William Gregory* —		40	0	0
	Thomas Steer —		40	0	0
	Samuel Swan —		40	0	0
Chief Clerk to the Clerk of Deliveries, —	*Jeaffreſon Miles* —		150	0	0
Clerk in Ordinary —	*John Croome* —		70	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to *ditto*	*Benjamin Bartlet* —		40	0	0
	John Barrow — —		40	0	0
Chief Clerk to the Treaſurer —	*Fitz-William Plumptree*, Eſq; —		150	0	0
Clerks to *ditto* —	*Joſiah Clarke* —		60	0	0
	James Cooper —		50	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to *ditto* —	*Lightfoot Fiſher* —		40	0	0
	John Reynolds —		40	0	0
	John Trigge —		40	0	0
Aſſiſtant Recorders,	*William Bogdani* —		20	0	0
	Daniel Kemp —		20	0	0
Proof-Maſters —	*Robert Hartwell* —		20	0	0
	Robert Bennett —		20	0	0
Clerk to the Ch. Engineer,	*John-Peter Deſmaretz* —		60	0	0
Clerk of the Works,	*Dugal Campbell* —		120	0	0
Purveyor, —	*Charles Buſh* —		100	0	0
Overſeer at *Portſmouth*,	*Thomas Bowerbank* —		80	0	0
Aſtronomical Obſervator,	*James Bradley* —		100	0	0
Store-keeper at the Horſe Armory, —	*William Nicholas*, Eſq; —		60	0	0
——— at *Graveſend* and *Tilbury-Fort* —	*John Harriſon* —		100	0	0
Store keeper of Salt-petre,	*Joſiah Allen* —		60	0	0
Officers at *Portſmouth*,					
Robert Eddowes, Store-keeper —			180	0	0
Lewis Barton, Clerk of the Checque —			54	13	0
Thomas Bowerbank, Clerk of the Survey —			70	0	0
Clerks Extraordinary,	*John Blake*, *John Eddowes*, *John Dixon*	each	36	10	0
Officers at *Woolwich*,					
George Campbell, Store-keeper —			160	0	0
Neil Campbell, Clerk of the Survey —					
John Twinihoe, Clerk of the Checque —		each	54	15	0
James Deleſtang, Clerk of the Foundery					
Extraordinary Clerks,	*John Parr*, *Abel Caſſell*, *William Folkes*	each —	36	10	0

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Officers at *Chatham*,				
George Musgrave, Store-keeper		140	0	0
Charles Petty, Clerk of the Survey	each	54	15	0
John Cockburn, Clerk of the Checque				
Extraordinary Clerks, *John Speck*	each	36	10	0
Thomas Sumpter				
Officers at *Plymouth*,				
William Redston, Store-keeper		120	0	0
Nicholas Mercator, Clerk of the Checque		54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks, *Robert Atkinson*	each	36	10	0
George Beardsley				
Richard Williams,		73	0	0
Officers at *Sheerness*,				
Thomas Baker, Store-keeper		100	0	0
William Saltonstall, Clerk of the Checque		54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerk, *Charles Downman*		36	10	0
Officers at *Upnor*,				
John Turner, Store-keeper		80	0	0
John Williams, Clerk of the Survey		36	10	0
Store-keeper at *Berwick* — *Ralph Wallis*		40	0	0
Hull — *William Sherman*		50	0	0
Greenwich — *Thomas Furnis*		80	0	0
Pendennis — *Richard Pearce*		40	0	0
Chester — *John Sewell*		40	0	0
Jersey — *John Le Hardy*		40	0	0
Guernsey — *James le Merchant*		40	0	0
Carlisle — *Edward Carlisle*		30	0	0
Edinburgh — *David Lyon*		91	5	0
Sterling — *Robert Forrest*		52	2	0
Fort-William — *Alexander Muir*		40	0	0
Messenger of the Office — *William Severn*		60	0	0
Furbisher of small Arms — *Thomas Hatcher*		80	0	0
At *Hampton-Court* and *St. James's* — *James Barbar*		60	0	0
Windsor — *Edward Scott*		25	0	0
Thomas Winwood		25	0	0
Purveyor for Ships — *Robert Bennet*		40	0	0
Draughtsman — *John-Peter Desmaretz*		100	0	0
Assistant *ditto* — *William Brasier*		54	15	0
Barrack-master at the *Tower*, *George Holmes*		40	0	0
Armourer — *James Cooper*		26	0	0
Thirty Labourers at the *Tower*, each		26	0	0

Civil

Civil Branch of Gibraltar.

Store-keeper, *George Deale*, 10*s. per Diem.*
Clerk of the Survey, *James Hay*
Clerk of the Checque, *Charles Gordon* } 4*s.* each *per Diem.*
Clerk of the Works, *John Mackleod*
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2*s. per Diem.*
Cooper, 4*s.*
Maſon, 3*s.*
Wheeler, 3*s.*
Carpenter, 3*s.* } *per Diem.*
Two Armourers, 3*s.* each
Smith, 3*s.*

Port-Mahon *Civil Government.*

Store-keeper, *Robert Boyd*, 182 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*
Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Dixon*, 4*s.*
Clerk of the Checque, *Rich. Edgecumbe*, 4*s.*
Clerk of the Works, *Harry Inneſs*, 4*s.*
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2*s.* each
Wheeler, 3*s.* } *per Diem.*
Carpenter, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Maſon, 4*s.*
Cooper, 3*s.*
Armourer, 3*s.*

Placentia.

Store-keeper, *William Saunderſon*, 3*s.*
Two Maſons, at 3*s.* each
Carpenter, 3*s.*
Two Smiths, 3*s.* each } *per Diem.*
Lieutenant, 3*s*
Serjeant, 2*s.*
Two Bombardiers, at 1*s.* 8*d.* each
Seventeen Gunners, at 1*s.* 4*d.*

Annapolis-Royal.

Store-keeper, *Edward How*, 3*s.*
Two Carpenters, at 2*s.* 6d. each
Maſon, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Smith, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Lieutenant, 3*s.* } *per Diem.*
Serjeant, 2*s.*
Two Bombardiers, at 1*s.* 8*d.* each
Five Gunners, at 1*s.* 4*d.* each
Ten Matroſſes, at 1*s.* each

NUM-

NUMBER LI.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants belonging to his Majesty's Royal-Hospital *at* Greenwich.

GOVERNORS.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.
Lord Chancellor or Keeper, now, and for the Time being.
Lord President,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain, } now, and for the Time being.

Duke of *Newcastle* — His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Dukes of — *Somerset*, *Rutland*, *Montagu*, *Atholl*, *Montrose*,

Earls of — *Burlington*, *Grantham*, *Godolphin*, *Cholmondeley*.

Duke of *Bedford* — One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Earl *Granville*.
Lord Viscount *Cobham*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The Treasurer of his Majesty's Household,
Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench,
Commissioners of the Admiralty,
High-Admiral,
Commissioners of the Treasury,
Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance
Master of the Rolls,
Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas,
Chief-Baron of the Exchequer,
The Justices of the King's Bench,
The Justices of the Common-Pleas,
The Barons of the Exchequer, } now, and for the Time being.

The

The Attorney and Sollicitor-General,
The Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty,
The Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury,
The Flag-Officers of the Fleet,
The Commiſſioners of the Navy,
The Judge of the Admiralty,
The Lord-Mayor, and three Senior Aldermen of the City of *London*,
The Maſter, and the five Elder-Brethren of Trinity-Houſe,
The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treaſurer of *Greenwich* Hoſpital,
The Surveyor-General of the Works,
} now, and for the Time being.

Sir *Edward Bellamy*, *William Baxter*,
Sir *John Thompſon*, *Charles Vanbrugh*,
Sir *Matthew Decker*, *Joſeph Bell*,
Philip Gibbon, Eſq; *Edward Vernon*,
William Fawkener, Eſq;
} Eſqrs.

OFFICERS of the Houſe.

Governor and his Clerk vacant.
Captain *Charles Smith*, Lieutenant Governor.
James Gunman, Eſq; Treaſurer.

Robert Man —— 1ſt
Tho. Lawrence —— 2d
} Captains.

Henry Power —— 1ſt
William Carr —— 2d
Alexander Barclay —— 3d
Iſaac Power —— 4th
} Lieutenants.

Nicholas Tindall —— 1ſt
Mr. *Campbell* —— 2d
} Chaplains.

David Cockburne, Phyſician.
William Bell, Steward.
Iſaac Rider, Surgeon.
John Maule, Clerk of the Checque.
William Corbett, Eſq; Secretary.
Richard Horne, his Clerk.
Hon. *Heneage Legge*, Eſq; Auditor.
Nicholas Durrant, Maſter Brewer, —— 60 *l. per Ann.*
Henry Blakey, Diſpenſer, —— —— ditto.
Edward Grace, his Aſſiſtant,

Elizabeth Smith —— 1ſt
Alice Gregory —— 2d
} Matrons.

Petty

Petty Officers and Servants.

Thomas Cole, Cook.
Henry Wilder —— 1st
Thomas Robinson —— 2d } Mates.
Henry Freeman —— 3d
William Blockley, Barber.
Francis Rogers, Butler.
Edward Griffith, Scullery-Man.
Jacob Strolger, his Mate.
John Webb, Porter.

Pensioners,		1000
Petty-Officers.		11
Nurses,		56
Establishment	In	4
	Out	13
Which makes the Number born		1084

The Officers are not added in the Number born, because they receive for Table 1 *s.* 2 *d. per Diem.*

The Treasurer has 200 *l. per Annum*, and the Treasurer's Clerk 50 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. *James* Store-keeper.

The Steward is allowed two Clerks, whose Business is to provide the Pensioners with Provision daily, to receive and deliver out all manner of House-Stores, to keep a Muster-Book of the Entries and Discharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accompts, *&c.*

Mr. *John Maule* is Clerk of the Checque, and allowed a Clerk, who is to inspect into all the Stores and Provisions, as to their Goodness, according to Contract; to sign and examine all Accompts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allow'd two Assistants, and a Servant.

There are Commissioners or Directors that meet once in ten Days, or oftner, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty; and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty; whose Names are prefix'd to the following List, *viz.*

Ld. *Arch. Hamilton*, Governor.
Charles Smith, Lieutenant-Governor.
James Gunman, Esq; Treasurer.
Sir *Edward Bellamy.*
Sir *John Thompson.*
William Faukener, Esq;
William Baxter, Esq;
Vice-Admiral *Vernon.*
Thomas Ripley, Esq;
Richard Morton, Esq;
Dr. *David Cockburne.*

James

James Spilman, Eſq;
William Allix, Eſq.
Thomas Corbett, Eſq;
Peter Burrell, Eſq;
Capt. *Robert Man.*
Fitzwilliam Plumptre, Eſq;
Capt. *William Parry.*
William Younge, Eſq;
Capt. *Francis Danſays.*
Hon. *Heneage Legge*, Eſq;
Joſeph Maddy, Eſq;
Capt. *Thomas Lawrence.*
Geo. Jennings, Eſq;

William Corbett, Eſq; Pay-maſter to the Treaſurer of the Navy, is Secretary to this Board, and allow'd 100*l. per Annum.* his Clerk 40*l. per Annum.*

There is a Council once a Week for the Government of the Houſe, conſtituted by the Lords of the Admiralty, where are preſent the Officers of the Hoſpital, to aſſiſt in all Complaints, and to puniſh thoſe that have behaved themſelves in a diſorderly Manner, and broke through the Rules of the Hoſpital.

The Matron is to take care of the Mens Linnen, to ſee it mended, and deliver it to the Landry-man once a Week to be waſhed; to ſee the Nurſes clean the Wards. Eight of the Nurſes are called Infirmary-Nurſes, who are to tend the ſick and diſabled Seamen.

The Diet for the ſick Men is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Currants, Rice, Oatmeal, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread, and Beer.

The Penſioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and Twelve-pence *per* Week for Neceſſaries; out of which Number of Penſioners, there are 36 Boatſwains, which are diſtinguiſhed by having Gold Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold Lace upon their Hats; they are allowed 2*s.* 6*d. per* Man a Week; their Buſineſs is to take Care of the Wards, and to ſee that the Men do their Duty; and if they ſee any Miſdemeanors, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to be brought to Council, and likewiſe to command the Watch upon their Guard. There are 72 Boatſwains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Penſioners, and have 1*s.* 6*d. per* Man a Week; they are appointed to aſſiſt the Boatſwains.

The Diet and Allowance for a Man *per Diem*, is thus: *Sunday* they have one Pound of Mutton, Beef, or Pork, one Pound of Bread, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheeſe, and two Quarts of Beer: *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Thurſday* the ſame. *Wedneſday* they have Peaſe-Porridge, one Ounce of Butter, half a Pound of Cheeſe, one Pound of Bread, two Quarts of Beer. *Friday* the ſame.

There are 100 Boys, the Sons of diſabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money ariſing by ſhewing the Hoſpital and Painting in the Hall, *&c.* They wear blue Cloaths as the Penſioners, and have the ſame Allowance as the Boys at *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital: They are taken in between eleven and thirteen Years

of

of Age, and not continued longer than three Years; and go out to Captains of Men of War, and Merchant-Men. This Charity was eſtabliſhed by the Lord *Aylmer*.

The Manner of their going to Chapel upon a Holy-day.

Firſt, the Teacher of the *Mathematicks*, walks before, the Boys follow two and two after him, with the Mathematical Inſtruments in their Hands. In the next place, the Porter with his Staff walks before the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain and Chaplains; then follow the Boatſwains, and Boatſwains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts; after them the Drums beating, then the Penſioners two and two.

The Manner of their Dining on a Holy-day.

They have upon thoſe Days double Allowance of Meat, and two Quarts of Ale. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Captain and other Officers of the Houſe, go in and drink the King's Health, (Muſick playing while they are at Dinner) when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Huzza's; ſo likewiſe the ſame at the Healths of the Prince and Princeſſes, and all the Royal Family, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Governors.

The Boys have Roaſt-Beef and Ale.

Note, That no Papiſt is allowed the Charity of the Hoſpital.

NUM-

NUMBER LII.

A LIST *of the Commiſſioners for the Government of the* Royal-Hoſpital *at* Chelſea, *and the Out-Penſioners thereunto belonging.*

THE Preſident of the Council, now and for the Time being.

The Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, or the High Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for the Time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being.

The Paymaſter-General of the Land-Forces, for the Time being.

The Secretary at War for the Time being.

The two Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, for the Time being.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, for the Time being.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Governor, the Hon. Sir *Robert Rich*		500	0	0
Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Colonel *Thomas Norton*		200	0	0
More by King's Warrant		200	0	0
Major, the Hon. *Lancelot Story*, Eſq;		100	0	0
1ſt Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Green*		100	0	0
2d Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Lowe*		100	0	0
Phyſician, Dr. *Monſey*		100	0	0
Secretary and Regiſter, *Peregrine Fury*, Eſq;		100	0	0
Deputy-Treaſurer, *John Wynn*, Eſq;		100	0	0
Comptroller, *Edward Eyre*, Eſq;		100	0	0
Steward, *Henry Harris*, Eſq;		100	0	0
Surgeon, *William Cheſelden*, Eſq;		100	0	0
Apothecary, Mr. *Daniel Graham*		50	0	0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. *John Lane*		20	0	0
Whitſter, Mr. *Rodolphus Hugonar*		0	0	0

Men-Servaants, who beſides their reſpective Salaries are allowed Diet.

Adjutant, Capt. *Thomas Stuart*		60	0	0
Lamp-Lighter, Mr. *John Bird*		20	0	0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. *Alexander Reid*, jun.		20	0	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. *John Thomas*		20	0	0

Comptroller

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Comptroller of the Coal-Yard, Mr. *Christopher Buckle*		30	0	0
Wardrobe-Keeper, Mr. *Daniel Tiphaine*		20	0	0
Master-Baker, Mr. *John Watkins*		50	0	0
Master-Cook, Mr. *William Kitchin*		40	0	0
Second Cook, Mr. *Edmund Moon*		30	0	0
Three Under-Cooks, each		10	0	0
Master-Butler, Mr. *John Wilton*		40	0	0
Under-Butler, Mr. *Thomas Symons*		25	0	0
Barber, Mr. *John Hawker*		60	0	0
Scullery-Man, Mr. *Robert Phillips*		20	0	0
Two Under-Scullery-men, each		10	0	0
Sexton, Mr. *Henry Medley*		20	0	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr. *Thomas Holmes*		20	0	0
Porter, Mr. *Henry Wolsey*		12	0	0
Canal-keeper and Turncock, Mr. *Robert Brett*		20	0	0
Gardener, Mr. *Richard Jennings*		20	0	0
Messenger, Mr. *Thomas Mann*		20	0	0
Two Sweepers, each		10	0	0
Organist, Mr. *Barnaby Gunn*		20	0	0
Organ-Repairer, Mr. *Gerrard Smith*		6	0	0
Clock-Repairer, Mr. *Thomas Fitter*		6	0	0
Engine-Repairer, Mr. *John Gray*		20	0	0
Chelsea Tythes, *&c.* Rev. Mr. *Aylsmore*		18	9	0
Kensington ditto, Rev. Mr.		2	0	0
House-keeper, Mrs. *Utresia Astley*		30	0	0
Twenty-four Matrons, at *per Annum* each		8	0	0

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3*s.* 6*d. per* Week, for 52 Weeks and one Day	237	5	0
34 Light-Horse-men, at 2*s.* for the same Time	177	5	7
32 Serjeants, at 2*s.* for the same Time	166	17	0
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10*d. per* Week	104	4	5
336 Private Men, at 8*d. per* Week, for the same Time	583	19	0

Above 6000 Out Pensioners, at 5*d. per Diem.*
100 Letter-Men, at 1*s. per Diem.*
32 Men at 9*d. per Diem.*

NUMBER LIII.

St. Thomas's *Hoſpital in* Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about two hundred and ſixty other ſubſtantial Citizens of *London*.

Sir *Robert Baylis*, Preſident.

Samuel Leſſingham, Eſq; Treaſurer, who hath the executive Government of the Houſe, with a Committee of thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their room at the annual General Court, and with twelve *Almoners* choſen Quarterly, who weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and diſcharge ſuch as are cured, and incurable.

The Reverend Mr. *Wingfield*, M. A. Hoſpitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. *Hall*,
Dr. *Leatherland*,
Dr. *Reeve*, } Phyſicians.

Mr. *John Girle*,
Mr. *Thomas Baker*,
Mr. *Joſeph Paul*, } Surgeons.

Mr. *Pierce*, Apothecary.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath alſo the Care of the Brew-houſe; two Porters, four Beadles, *&c.*

Mrs. *Pierce*, Matron, under whom are ſixteen Siſters, who take care of ſo many ſeveral Wards, with Nurſes, Helpers, Watchers, *&c.* attending on the Poor.

Mr. *Welch*, Steward.

Mr. *Morſe*, Clerk and Regiſter.

NUMBER LIV.

St. George's *Hoſpital, at* Hyde-Park *Corner.*

HIS Royal Highneſs FREDERICK, Prince of *Wales*, Preſident.

The Right Hon. *Philip*, Lord *Hardwicke*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain*,
The Rt. Rev. *Benjamin*, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, } Vice-Preſidents.

Dr. *David Roſs*,
Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Houſhold,
Dr. *Ambroſe Dawſon*,
} Phyſicians.

Dr. *John-Thomas Batt*, Serjeant Surgeon to his Majeſty,
William Cheſelden, Eſq; Surgeon to *Chelſea*-Hoſpital,
John Pawlet, Eſq; Surgeon-General to the Army,
} Principal Surgeons.

David Middleton, Eſq; Director of his Majeſty's Hoſpitals in *Flanders*,
Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq; Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majeſty's Houſhold,
William Bromfield, Eſq; Surgeon to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and Demonſtrator of Anatomy at *Surgeon's-Hall*; and
Mr. *William Hewitt*,
} Surgeons in Ordinary.

All theſe Gentlemen are Governors, and ſerve without Fee or Reward.

Daniel Graham, Eſq; Apothecary to *Chelſea*-College,
John Allen, Eſq; Apothecary to his Majeſty's Houſhold,
Mr. *Andrew Mitchel*,
Mr. *Thomas Graham*, Phar. Reg.
Mr. *James Frazer*,
Mr. *Theodore Edgar*,
Mr. *Richard Rowden Baynham*,
Mr. *George Payne*, and
Mr. *James Bromfield*,
} Apothecaries, who attend by Rotation, as Viſitors to ſee the Houſe-Apothecaries take due Care of the Patients and Medicines, and that they are diſpenſed according to the Preſcriptions of the Phyſicians.

Joſeph Hudſon, Eſq,
Mr. *Richard Aſpinwall*,
} Treaſurers.

The Reverend Mr. *Hugh Frazer*, Chaplain.
Mr. *Charles Trefry*, Apothecary.
Mr. *Hugh Say*, Clerk.
Mr. *William Dunbar*, Meſſenger.
Mrs. *Sarah Moſs*, Matron.

And by theſe Gentlemen all the Books of Accompts and Minutes are kept and enter'd; and theſe, together with the above-named Apothecaries, are all Governors, and ſerve *gratis*.

N. B.

N. B. The Phyſicians viſit the Patients three times a Week, and the Surgeons attend daily.

NUMBER LV.

The Infirmary in Petty-France, Weſtminſter.

RIGHT Hon. the Earl of *Arran*, Preſident.
Sir *John Croſſe*, Bart. Vice-Preſident.
Rev. Mr. *Pengry Hayward*, Treaſurer.

Dr. *Wilbraham*,
Dr. *Hawley*,
Dr. *Barker*, } Phyſicians.
Mr. *Pyle*,
Mr. *Pyle*, jun. } Surgeons.
Mr. *Heathfield*, Aſſiſtant-Surgeon.
Mr. *Sayer*, Apothecary in the Houſe.
Mrs. *Gregory*, Matron.

NUMBER LVI.

The Hoſpital founded at the ſole Coſt and Charge of Thomas Guy, *Eſq*;

SIR *Edward Hulſe*, Bart. Preſident.
Dr. *Benjamin Avery*, Treaſurer.

Dr. *John Oldfield*,
Dr. *Matthew Clark*,
Dr. *Feake*, } Phyſicians.
Mr. *Samuel Sharp*,
Mr. *John Belchier*,
Mr. *Joſ. Warner*, } Surgeons.
Mr. *Stede*, Apothecary.
Rev. Mr. *Finch*, Chaplain.
Mr. *Neale*, Clerk.
Mr. *Green*, Steward.
Mr. *Charles Parker*, Accomptant.
Mrs. *Anne Rowney*, Matron.

NUMBER LVII.

The LONDON-INFIRMARY *in* Preſcot-Street, Goodman's-Fields.

A Uſeful Undertaking for the Relief of all ſick and diſeaſed Perſons, and particularly Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children. Begun in the Year 1740, and ſince, by the Beneficence of divers Perſons, increaſed ſo as to extend its Benefits to near ſix thouſand poor Objects a Year. The Characteriſtic of this Charity, is the Admiſſion and Diſmiſſion of Patients every Day, without Fee or Reward; who, during their Stay there, are provided with all Conveniencies, and, in caſe of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity. The Qualification of a Governor, is by a Benefaction of *thirty Guineas* at once, or *Five Guineas* yearly. The Government hereof is under the Direction of,

His GRACE the Duke of *Richmond, Lenox,* and *Aubigny,*
PRESIDENT.

Sir *James Lowther,* Bart. } Vice-Preſidents.
John Gore, Eſq; }
Peter Muilman, Eſq; Treaſurer.

And a Committee of thirteen, who attend for one Quarter, with ſuch other Governors as pleaſe to come, and whoſe Proceedings are reported to a General Quarterly Court.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Mr. *Matthew Audley,* Chaplain.
Dr. *John Andree,* Phyſician in Ordinary.
Dr. *John Coningham,* Phyſician Extraordinary.
Dr. *James Hibbins,* Aſſiſtant-Phyſician.
Mr. *John Harriſon,* Surgeon in Ordinary.
Mr. *Henry Dodſon,* Aſſiſtant-Surgeon.
William Petty, Eſq; } Surgeons Extraordinary.
Mr. *Walter Jones,* }
Thomas Mainwaring, Eſq; Surveyor.
Mr. *Richard Neale,* Secretary.
Mr. *Thomas Shields,* Apothecary.
Mr. *Benjamin Gifford,* Steward.
Mr. *P. H. Robinſon,* Receiver.
Mrs. *Elizabeth Broad,* } Matrons.
Mrs. *Mary Gony,* }

NUM-

NUMBER LVIII.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

THE ancient Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, ſituate nigh *Weſt-Smithfield, London*, was founded by *Raybere*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Anno Dom.* 1102.

After the Diſſolution of Abbies and Monaſteries, refounded by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Dom.* 1564.

In which Hoſpital, with two others, one at *Kingſland*, and the other call'd the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Phyſick, Surgery, and all other Miniſtrations uſeful and neceſſary for reſtoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, Soldiers, and others, to their Health and Limbs. The ſaid Hoſpital is governed by a Preſident, Treaſurer, and ſeveral Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that Houſe, *&c.*

Auditors of the general Accompt.
Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.
Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital.
Overſeers of the Goods and Utenſils of the ſaid Hoſpital.
Almoners to buy Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Patients.

The Treaſurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the ſaid Hoſpital, to ſee that good Rule and Government be kept in that Houſe, and to diſcharge ſuch poor diſeaſed Perſons as are cured, and admit others in their room.

Sir *Henry Marſhall*, Knt. Alderman, Preſident.
Thomas Sandford, Eſq; Treaſurer.
The Rev. Mr. *John Banſon*, M. A. Vicar and Hoſpitaller.
Doctor *Richard Tyſon*, } Phyſicians.
Doctor *Pierce Dod*, }
Mr. *John Barberry*, Apothecary.
Mr. *John Freke*, }
Mr. *James Phillips*, } Surgeons.
Mr. *Edward Nourſe*, }
Mr. *John Crane*, }
Mr. *Piercy Pott*, } Aſſiſtant-Surgeons.
Mr. —— *Manaton*, }
Mr. *John Freke*, }
Mr. *Joſeph Webb*, } Surgeons for cutting for the Stone.
Mr. *Edward Nourſe*, }
Mr. *Joſeph Webb*, Surgeon and Guide to *Kingſland* Hoſpital.
Mr. *John Townſhend*, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock* Hoſpital.
The Reverend Mr. *Mead*, Chaplain to *Kingſland* Hoſpital.
The Reverend Mr. *Williams*, Chaplain to the *Lock* Hoſpital.

OFFICERS.

Mr. *William Tims*, Clerk.
Mr. *Nathaniel Woolfreys*, Steward.
Mr. *Nichols*, Renter.
Mrs. *Hide*, Matron.
Mrs. *Field*, Cook.
Mr. *Cluterbuck*, Porter.
Four Beadles.

NUMBER LIX.

Christ's *Hospital.*

SIR *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, President.
Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer.
Dr. *Robinson*, Physician.
Mr. *Price Holloway*, Surgeon.
Mr. *Robarts*, Apothecary.
Mr. *John Keely*, Renter.
Mr. *John Yeo*, Clerk.
Mr. *John Bowden*, Wardrobe Keeper.

Six SCHOOL-MASTERS.

The Reverend Mr. *Seawell Heatherly*, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.
Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Writing-Master.
The Reverend Mr. *Peter Richardson*, Under Grammar-Master.
Mr. *James Hodgson*, Master of the Royal Mathematical School.
Mr. *John Young*, Musick-Master.
Mr. *Edward Lens*, Drawing-Master
Thomas Maurice, at *Hertford*, } School-Masters.
Samuel Hathaway, at *Ware*, }
Mr. *John Ashton*, Steward.
Mrs. *Anne Castell*, Matron.
Mrs. *Susanna Lucas*, School-Mistress to the Girls.
A Porter, and four Beadles.
A Cook.
Twelve Nurses.
A Sick-Ward Nurse.

The

The Number of Children of King *Charles* IId's new Foundation in this Hoſpital, that are yearly educated in the Art of Navigation, is Forty; whereof Ten are put out every Year Apprentices to the Practice of it, according to that King's Deſign in his gracious Inſtitution.

N. B. Several Children in the ſaid Hoſpital are qualified for the Univerſity, and maintained there for ſeven Years by the ſaid Hoſpital, who alſo give them Money to take their Degrees of Batchelors and Maſters of Arts, and pay all the Charges of fitting them out for the Univerſity, and the Fees for ſettling them there.

NUMBER LX.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's *Hoſpital, ealled the* Charter-Houſe, *appointed by Act of Parliament.*

THE KING,
Prince of *Wales*,
Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*,
Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*,
Earl of *Harrington*,
Duke of *Dorſet*,
Duke of *Grafton*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Devonſhire*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*,
Earl of *Pembroke*,
Earl of *Dartmouth*,
Biſhop of *London*,
Lord Chief-Juſtice *Lee*,
The Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq;
Nicholas Mann, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſe.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D.	Preacher.
—— *Melmoth*, Eſq;	Regiſter.
John-Spencer Colepepper, Eſq;	Receiver.
William Folkes, Eſq;	Steward *and* Council.
James Hotchkis, A. M.	School-Maſter.
John Nicholls, B. D.	Reader.
	Uſher.
John-Chriſtoph. Pepuſch, M.D.	Organiſt.
Abraham Hall, M. D.	Phyſician.
Mr. *Mark Hawkins*,	Surgeon.
Mr. —— *Fotherby*,	Auditor.
Mr. *John Markham*,	Apothecary.

NUMBER LXI.

A LIST of the Royal Society, 1748.

HIS SACRED MAJESTY, KING GEORGE II. Patron.
His Sacred Majeſty FRANCIS, Emperor of Germany.
His Royal Highneſs the Prince.
His Moſt Serene Highneſs Charles, Margrave of Baden Dourlach.
His Moſt Serene Highneſs Francis, Duke of Modena.
His Moſt Serene Highneſs William, Prince of Orange.
The Moſt Serene Peter Grimani, Duke of Venice.
His Highneſs Ferdinand, Prince of Lobkowitz.

The Preſent Council.

Martin Folkes, Eſq; Preſident.
James Burrow, Eſq;
Lord Charles Cavendiſh.
Sir James Creed, Knt.
Peter Davall, Eſq; Secr.
Sir John Evelyn, Bart.
George Holmes, Eſq;
William Jones, Eſq;
Charles Lyttelton, L.L.D.
George, Earl of Macclesfield.
Nicholas Mann, Eſq;
Richard Mead, M.D. Med. Reg.
Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. Secr.
Charles, Duke of Richmond,
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Med. Reg.
Charles Stanhope, Eſq;
Mr. William Watſon.
James Weſt, Eſq; Treaſurer.
Thomas Wilbraham, L. L. D.
Daniel Wray, Eſq;

This Council is to be continued till St. Andrew's *Day*, 1748.

Swithin Adee, M. D.
Edmund Allen, Eſq;
Mr. Joſeph Ames.
George, Lord Anſon.
Mr. William Arderon.
Joſeph Andrews, Eſq;
The Hon. Rich. Arundell, Eſq;
Samuel, Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph.
Joſeph Atwell, D. D.
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Bart.
Mr. Henry Baker.
Charles, Lord Baltimore.
John Bamber, M. D.
Zachary, Lord Biſhop of Bangor.
Edward Barry, M. D.
William, Earl of Bath.
Thomas Bates, Eſq;
The Hon. Benj. Bathurſt, Eſq;
John-Thomas Batt, M. D.
William Battie, M. D.
Mr. Thomas Bays.
Mr. John Belchier.
The Hon. Will. Bentinck, Eſq;
Herman Bernard, M. D.
John-Peter Bernard, A. M.
John de Beſſé, Eſq;
Mr. Silvanus Bevan.
Thomas Birch, A. M.
Jonathan Blackwell, Eſq;
Francis Blake, Eſq;
Nathaniel Bliſs, M. A. Geom. Pr. Sav.

William

William Bogdani, Eſq;
Benjamin Boſanquet, M. A.
Walter Bowman, Eſq;
Mr. Zabdiel Boylſton.
James Bradley, D. D. Aſtr. Reg.
William Briſtow, Eſq;
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Dr. Meyer Schamberg, *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
Dr. Muſhey Teale.
Dr. Jacob a Caſtro Sarmento, *Fenchurch-Buildings.*
Dr. Nicholas Robinſon, *College of Phyſicians.*
Dr. Samuel Pye, *Mile-End.*
Dr. John Eaton, *College-hill.*
Mr. Francis Douce, *Bury-ſtreet.*
Dr. William Clark, *Bradford, Wiltſhire.*

Dr. Peter Shaw, *Dover-ſtreet.*
Dr. Michael Connel, *Burlington-ſtreet.*
Dr. Theophilus Lobb, *Bagnio-Court, Newgate-ſtreet.*
Dr. Edward Hody, *Hanover-ſtreet,* by *Hanover-ſquare.*
Dr. John Andree, *Auſtin-friars.*
Mr. Benjamin Boſanquet, *Broad ſtreet.*
Dr. George Pile.
Dr. John Fothergill, *White-Hart-Court, Grace-Church-Street.*
Dr. Peter Canvane, *of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.*
Dr. Moſes Griffith, *Mincing-lane.*

Comitiis Cenſoriis ex Ædibus Collegii noſtri, Dat. 2° *Octobris,* 1747.

IMPRIMATUR,

Richardus Tyſon, *Præſes.*

Johannes Conyngham,
Gulielmus Battie,
Jacobus Hawley,
Carolus Feake,
} Cenſores.

NUM-

NUMBER LXIII.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation, with the preſent Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magiſtrates of, and other Officers in the Univerſity of Oxon.

Colleges.	*Founders.*	*Years.*	*Fellows*	*Scholars*	*Heads of Colleges.*
Univerſity,	King *Alfred.*	872	12	17	Dr. *Brown,* Ma.
Baliol,	*John de Baliol,* and *Devorguilla* his W. Parents of the King of *Scots.*	1262	12	14	Dr. *Leigh,* Maſter.
Merton,	*Walter de Merton* L. C. and B. of *Roch.*	1274	24	14	Dr. *Wyntle,* War.
Exeter,	*Walter Stapleton,* Biſhop of *Exeter.*	1316	23		Dr. *Edgcumbe,* Rector.
Oriel,	King *Edward* II.	1325	18	15	Dr. *Hodges,* Prov.
Queen's,	*R. Egleſfield,*	1340	16	9	Dr. *Smith,* Prov.
New-College,	*Will.* of *Wickham.* L. C. and B. of *Win.*	1375	70		Dr. *Purnell,* War.
Lincoln,	*Richard Flemming,* *Thomas Rotherham,* both Bps. of *Lincoln.*	1427 1475	12	8	Dr. *Iſham,* Rect.
All-Souls,	*Henry Chichely,* Archp. of *Canter.*	1437	40		Dr. *Niblet,* Ward.
Magdalen,	*Will.* of *Wainfleet,* L. C. and B. of *Winc.*	1459	40	30	Dr. *Jenour,* Preſid.
Brazen-Noſe,	*William Smith,* Biſhop of *Lincoln,* Sir *Rich. Sutton,* Kt.	1511	20	33	Dr. *Yarborough,* Prin.
Corpus Chriſti,	*Rich. Fox,* L. Privy-Seal, & B. of *Winc.*	1516	20	22	Dr. *Mather,* Preſi.
Chriſt-Ch.	King *Henry* VIII.	1549	101		Dr. *Conybear,* Dn.
Trinity,	Sir *Thomas Pope,*	1555	12	12	Dr. *Huddesford,* P.
St. John Baptiſt,	Sir *Thomas White,* Ld. Mayor of *Lond.* and Merch. Taylor,	1557	50		Dr. *Holmes,* Preſi.
Jeſus.	Queen *Elizabeth.*	1571	19	13	Dr. *Pardo,* Prin.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows	Scholars	Heads of Colleges.
Wadham,	*Nic. Wadham,* Esq; and *Dorothy* his Wi.	1609	15	15	Dr. *Windham,* W.
Pembroke,	*Thomas Tesdale,* *Rich. Wightwick.*	1620	13	25	Dr. *Ratcliff,* Ma.
Worcester,	Sir *Thomas Cookes,*	1700	6	6	Dr. *Gower,* Prov.
Hartford,	Dr. *Newton,*	1740	4	7	Dr. *Newton,* Prin.

Halls.	Coll. to which they belong.	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall,	*Merton,*	Abbot of *St. Albans,*	Dr. *Leyborne.*
Edmund-Hall,	*Queen's*	*St. Ed. Ar. Cantab.*	Dr. *Shaw.*
St. Mary-Hall,	*Oriel,*	King *Edward* II.	Dr. *King.*
New-Inn-Hall,	*New-College,*	*Will.* of *Wickham,*	Dr. *Walker.*
Magdalen-Hall,	*Magdalen,*	*Will.* of *Wainfleet,*	Mr. *Denison.*

MAGISTRATES.

Charles, Earl of *Arran,* Chancellor,
Henry Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rochester,* High Steward,
Dr. *Purnell,* Vice-Chancellor.

Pro Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Mather,
Dr. Leigh,
Dr. Niblett,
Dr. Isham.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Bingham, *of All-Souls,*
Mr. Jane, *of Christ-Church,*

PROFESSORS.

Dr. Fanshaw, King's Professor of *Divinity,*
Dr. Shaw, King's Professor of *Greek,*
Dr. Hunt, King's Professor of *Hebrew,*
Dr. Henry Brooke, King's Professor of *Law,*
Dr. William Woodford, King's Professor of *Physick,*
Dr. Thomas Jenour, *Margaret* Prælector of *Divinity*

Dr.

Dr. *Bradley*, Mr. *Bliss*, } Savilian Professors in { *Astronomy*. *Geometry*.
Rev. Dr. *Hunt*, Prælector in *Arabick*.
Dr. *Lawrence*, Reader in *Anatomy*.
Dr. *Frewin*, *Camden* Prælector of *History*.
Dr. *Joseph Brown*, Prælector in *Natural Philosophy*.
Dr. *Thomas Hughes*, Prælector in *Chemistry*.
Dr. *Lisle*, University Orator.
Mr. *Thomas Cawley*, Prælector in *Moral Philosophy*.
Mr. *Humphrey Owen*, Keeper of the *Bodleian Library*.
Mr. *Francis Wise*, of *Trin. Coll.* *Custos Archivorum*.
Mr. *Spence*, } King's Professor of *Modern History* and *Languages*.
Dr. *Sibthorpe*, Professor of *Botany*.
Mr. *Lowth*, Professor of *Poetry*.
Mr. *Hayes*, Professor of *Musick*.

UNIVERSITY-OFFICERS.

Mr. *Henry Fisher*, University-Register,
Mr. *Robert Eaton*, of Physick and Arts,
Mr. *William Walker*, of Divinity,
Mr. *Herbert Beaver*, of Law, } Esquire-Beadles.
Mr. *William Sherwin*, of Physick and Arts,
Mr. *John Pottle*, of Divinity.
Mr. *Samuel Parker*, of Law, } Yeomen-Beadles.
Mr. *Henry Church*, Virger.

Scarlet-Gown Days in the Univerſity of Oxon.

Circumciſion, *or* New-Year's Day.
Epiphany, *or* Twelfth-Day.
Purification, *or* Candlemas-Day.
Annunciation, *or* Lady-Day, *Sermon at* New-College.
Aſcenſion, *or* Holy-Thurſday.
Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. *or* the 29th of *May*.
Eaſter-Day, Whit-Sunday, Chriſtmas-Day.
Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at* New-College.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday *and* Tueſday *Morning in the Act-Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.*
All-Saints,
The Fifth of *November*.
All Publick Thankſgiving-Days.

Habit-Days in the Univerſity of Oxford.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes and Proctors meet at St. *Mary*'s, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.
All *Latin* Sermons.
Morning Sermons in *Term-Time*.
All Sermons at St. *Peter*'s, in *Lent*.
Congregation and Convocation-Days.
Scholaſtica, being the 10th of *February*.
The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor and Burgeſſes are ſworn at St. *Mary*'s by the Senior Proctor.

NUMBER LXIV.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundations, with the preſent Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magiſtrates, and other Officers in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	*Founders.*	*Years.*	*Fellows.*	*Scholars.*	*Heads of Colleg.*
St. Peter's,	*Hugo de Balſham* Biſhop of *Ely,*	1257	22	42	Dr. *Whaley,* M.
Clare-Hall,	*Richard Badew,* L. *Eliz. de Clare,*	1326 1342	17	40	Dr. *Wilcox,* M.
Pembroke-Hall,	*Mary de Valentia,* Co. of *Pembroke,*	1343	17	30	Dr. *Long,* Maſt.
Corpus Chriſti or *Bennet Co.*	*H. of Monmouth,* D. of *Lancaſter,*	1351	12	40	Mr. *Caſtle,* M.
Trinity-Hall,	*Will. Bateman,* Bp. of *Norwich,*	1350	12	14	Dr. *E. Simpſon.*
Gonvile and *Caius Coll.*	*Edm. de Gonvile,* and *John Caius,*	1348 557	26	74	Dr. *Gooch,* Ma.
King's Coll.	King *Henry* VI.	1441	58	121	Dr. *George,* Prov.
Queen's Coll.	*Marg.* of *Anjou.* Q. Conſ. to *H.* VI.	1448	19	65	Mr. *Sedgwick.* M. or Preſident.
Catherine-Hall,	*Robt Woodlarke,* Chan. of the Un.	1475	8	30	Mr. *Preſcot,* Ma.
Jeſus College,	Dr *Alcock,* LLD. Biſhop of *Ely,*	1496	16	41	Dr. *Aſhton,* Ma.
Chriſt's Coll.	*Margaret* Co. of *Richm.* & *Derby,*	1505	15	50	Dr. *Rook,* Ma.
St. John's Co.	Mother of King *Henry* VII.	1508	59	115	Dr. *Newcome,* Maſter.
Buckingham, or *Magdalen College.*	*Edward Stafford* D. of *Buckingham* and *Th.* L. *Audley,* Chan. of *England,*	1519 1542	16	30	Mr. *Chapman,* M.
Trinity Coll.	K. *Henry* VIII.	1546	60	70	Dr. *Smith,* Ma.
Emanuel-College,	S *Wal. Mildmay,* Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. *Richardſon,* Maſter.
Sidney-Coll.	*Frances Sidney,* Co. of *Suſſex.*	1598	13	30	Dr. *Paris,* Ma.

The Number of the Univerſity at this Time is about 1486.

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The Magistrates and other Officers in the University o Cambridge.

HIS Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellor.
His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, High-Steward.
Dr. *Paris*, Master of *Sydney-College*, Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Southernwood, *of* King's College, } *Proctors.*
Mr. Ridlington *of* Trinity-Hall, }
William Greaves, *B. B. Esq; Commissary*,
Mr. Barford *of King's-College*, } *Vice-Proctors.*
Mr. Ross *of* St. *John's-College*, }
Mr. Wragg *of* Emanuel-College, } *Scrutators.*
Mr. Courtaile *of* Clare-Hall, }
Mr. May *of* Queens-College, } *Taxers.*
Mr. Goodrich *of* Caius-College, }

Professors in the University.

DR. *Whaley*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity.
Dr. *Newcome*, *Margaret* Reader of Divinity.
Dr. *Walker*, Casuistical Professor.
Dr. *Dickins*, *Regius* Professor of Law.
Dr. *Plumptree*, *Regius* Professor of Physick.
Dr. *Bouquet*, *Hebrew* Professor.
Mr. *Fraigneau*, of *Trinity-College*, *Greek* Professor.
Mr. *Colson*, Mathematical Professor.
Mr. *Chappelow*, *Arabick* Professor.
Dr. *Smith*, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
——— *Gibson*, M. D. of *Jesus College*, Anatomy Professor.
Shallet Turner, M. A. Professor of Modern History.
Mr. *Mickleborough*, Chemistry Professor.
Mr. *John Martin*, Professor of Botany.
Mr. *Mason*, of *Trinity College*, *Woodwardian* Lecturer of Philosophy.
Mr. *Garnett*, sen. of *Sidney College*, Lady *Margaret's* Preacher.
Mr. *Young*, of *Trinity College*, Publick Orator.
Dr. *Middleton*, *Protobibliothec.*
Dr. *Parne*, of *Trinity College*, *Bibliothec.*
Dr. *Taylor*, of *St. John's College*, Register.
A Philosophy }
A Logick } Lecturer, annually
A Mathematical } chosen.
A Rhetorick }
Mr. *Simpson*, }
Mr. *Burrough*, } Esquire Beadles.
Mr. *Burrows*, }
Mr. *William Wiss*, Yeoman-Beadle.

NUM-

NUMBER LXV.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT *of* Weſtminſter.

Dean *and* Prebendaries *of* Weſtminſter.

DR. *Joſeph Wilcocks*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Thomas Manningham,
Mr. George Ingram,
Dr. Scawen Kenrick,
Dr. Thomas Hayter,
Dr. John Nicoll,
Dr. Richard Bullock,
Dr. John Hume,
Dr. John Heylyn,
Mr. Hay Drummond,
Dr. Thomas Wilſon,
Mr. William Freind,
Dr. John Taylor,

Receiver-General, Owen Davis, Eſq;
Chapter-Clerk, Daniel Gell, Eſq;

Maſters of Weſtminſter-School.

Dr. John Nicoll,
Dr. James Johnſon.

Aſſiſtant-Maſters.

Mr. Vincent Bourne,
Mr. Pierſon Lloyd,
Mr. William Hemington,
Mr. Franklyn,
Mr. Powell.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

CHarles Earl of *Arran*, Lord High Steward of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

Hugh Watſon, *Eſq*; Deputy-Steward,
Peter Leigh, *Eſq*; High-Bailiff,
Samuel Baldwin, *Gent.* Deputy-Bailiff,
Daniel Carne, *Gent.* High-Conſtable,
John Feary, Clerk of the Court.
Mr. John Partridge, } Chief Burgeſſes.
Mr. Roger Jackſon, }

BURGESSES.	ASSISTANTS.

St. *Margaret's.*

Mr. William Skelton,
Mr. John Williams,
Mr. Charles Napier,
Mr. James Stedman,
Capt. Thomas Skelton,

Mr. Joseph Pratt,
Mr. William Pacey,
Mr. Edward Cotterell,
Mr. John Snow,
Capt. Nicholas Spencer,
Mr. William Goff.

St. *Paul, Covent-Garden.*

Mr. James Gordon,

Mr. Samuel Barker.

St. *Ann's.*

Mr. John Machin,
Mr. John Hodson,

Mr. Thomas Hamley,
Mr. Monk Saville.

St. *Martin's.*

Mr. Timothy Wright,
Mr. William Adderley,
Mr. William Edwards,

Mr. Kynaston,
Mr. Daniel Carne,
Mr. William Orton.

St. *Clement's.*

Mr. George Francis.

St. *James's.*

Mr. Thomas Clarke,
Mr. James Saucer,

Mr. John Rutt,
Mr. Brackley Kennett.

St. *George Hanover-Square.*

Mr. William Shakespear.

The Liberty of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, though it be situated in the City of *London*, yet the Inhabitants are subject to the Government of *Westminster*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. *Thomas's* Day.

The Court of Pleas is an inferiour Court, and also a Court of Record for Trial of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held weekly on *Wednesdays*, if Occasion requires.

NUM-

NUMBER LXVI.

A LIST of the Deputy-Lieutenants under his Grace Thomas Holles, *Duke of* Newcaſtle, *Lord Lieutenant of the County of* Middleſex.

THE Right Honourable Lord *Charles Cavendiſh*,
The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Palmerſton*,
The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Chetwynd*,
The Right Honourable *George* Lord *Carpenter*,
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Sundon*,
The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Perceval*,
The Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Eſq;

BARONETS.

Sir John Ruſhout,
Sir Thomas Clarges,
Sir Robert Groſvenor,
Sir Hugh Smithſon,
Sir Roger Newdigate,
Sir John Croſs,
Sir Peter Vandeput,
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe Hoalding,
Sir John Heathcote,
Sir William Heathcote.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Robert Willmot,
Sir John Gonſon.

ESQUIRES.

Charles Edwin,
James Pelham,
Francis Jermyn, *of Tottenham*,
John Milner,
Gyles Earl,
George Vaughan,
William-Rawlinſon Earl,
Gideon Harvey,
George Harriſon,
James Colebrook,
Henry Cartwright,
William Sloane,
John La Roche,
Charles Polhill,
Charles Lockyer,
Robert Tothill,
Richard Onſlow,
John Nicholl,
Charles Oatway,
Francis Woollaſton,
John Elliot,
Edward Aſhe,
James Weſt,
Thomas Walker,
Jacob Harvey,
Philip Papillon,
Edward Barker,
Charles Croſs,
Joſeph Hucks,
William Sharpe,

Gregory

Gregory Beake,
John Edwards, *of Highgate*,
John Lambe, *of Hatton-Garden*,
John Ludbey,
Frazer Honywood,
John Nicholl, *of Page-Street*,
Thomas Inwood,
William Pritchard Ashurſy,
Samuel Heathcote,
George Howard,
Charles Palmer, *of Pinner*,
James Theobalds,
James Eckerſall,
Peter Elers,
George Abbott,
Thomas Fothergill,
Samuel Tuffnell,
Thomas Smith,
Robert Paul,
Horatio Townſhend,
Henry Furneſe,
Thomas Clarges,
Thomas Burdus, *Eſq*;
Peter Storer, *Eſq*.

James Waller, *Eſq*; *Clerk of the Lieutenancy and Treaſurer of the* Trophy-Money.

Red Regiment of the County.

Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, Bart. Colonel,
——— Lieutenant Colonel.
Arthur Collins, Eſq; Major.

Blue Regiment of the County.

Gwyn Vaughan, Eſq; Colonel,
John Elliot, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel,
Robert Riggs, Eſq; Major.

Red Regiment of *Weſtminſter*.

——— Colonel,
Samuel Tuffnell, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel,
Paul Delamerie, Eſq; Major.

County Troop of Horſe.

Thomas Clarges, Eſq; Captain.

Weſtminſter Troop of Horſe.

Sir *Robert Willmot*, Knt. Captain.

Peter Forbes, Eſq; Muſter-Maſter.

NUM-

NUMBER LXVII.

A LIST of the Names of the Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant, *with the Honourable the* Deputy-Lieutenants *of the* Militia *of the* Tower-Hamlets, *with the* Field-Officers, Captains, Lieutenants *and* Enſigns ; *as alſo the* Serjeants *of each Company, and* Bringers-up *of the ſaid* Militia ; *with the* Secretary, Muſter-maſter, Surgeon, *and* Clerk *thereunto belonging*. Taken on the Twenty-Fourth of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1747.

THE Lord-Lieutenant is, The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*, Conſtable of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, Lord-Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the Hamlets thereunto belonging.

The Honourable the Deputy-Lieutenants are,

The Right Hon. Lord *Harry Powlet*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*.
Sir *Thomas J'Anſon*, Bart.
The Hon. Sir *John Gonſon*, Knight.
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. and Alderman.
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*, Knt. and Alderman.
Sir *Clifford William Philips*, Kt.
Sir *Samuel Gower*, Kt.
Sir *James Creed*, Kt
The Hon. Colonel *Henry Willoughby*, Eſq;
The Hon. Col. *Thomas Laſcells*.
The Hon. *Gideon Harvey, Eſq*;
The Hon. *William Chetwyud*.
Richard Whyte, Eſq; Governor of the *Tower*.
George Arnold, Eſq; and Alderman.
Authur Aſgil, Eſq;
Charles Ambler, Eſq;
Peter Auriol, Eſq;
William Allix, Eſq;
The Hon. Brigadier General *Albert Borgard*.
Matthew Bateman, Eſq;
Thomas Bugden, Eſq;
William Brown, Eſq;
Samuel Berington, Eſq;
Richard Burford, Eſq;
John Baker, Eſq;
Edward Brookſby, Eſq;
Peter Bere, Eſq;
Peter Copeland, Eſq;
Robert Dennet, Eſq;
Francis Douſe, Eſq;
Philip Dyot, Eſq;
James Dalbiac, Eſq;
John De Kewer, Eſq;
Nathaniel Duckingfield, Eſq;
Matthew Dove, Eſq;
William Rawlinſon Earl, Eſq;
John Elliot, Eſq;
Thomas Ellys, Eſq;
John Fell, Eſq;
Paul Ferris Eſq;
James Fraſer, Eſq;

Robert Forſter, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Frederick, Eſq;
Alexander Garrett, Eſq;
John Gwilt, Eſq;
Benjamin Gaſcoyn, Eſq;
George Garrett, Eſq;
Joſeph Goodman, Eſq;
Lewis Gilbert, Eſq;
Richard Haddock, Eſq;
John Haggard, Eſq;
Thomas Hollis, Eſq;
Francis Hole, Eſq;
John Hawkins, Eſq;
John Harriſon, Eſq;
Thomas Harris, Eſq;
Alexander Johnſon, Eſq;
David Jeffries, Eſq;
Thomas Jervis, Eſq;
John King, Eſq;
Edward Lee, Eſq;
Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq;
Clarencieux King at Arms.
John Lawton, Eſq;
Richard Lateward, Eſq;
Matthew Martin, Eſq;
Ebenezer Muſſel, Eſq;
Boulton Mainwaring, Eſq;
William Mount, Eſq;
Robert Milner, Eſq;
John Mazy, Eſq;
John Mount, Eſq;
William Martin, Eſq;
Matthew Newman, Eſq;
Henry Norris, Eſq;
William Newman, Eſq;
Peter Nouaille, Eſq;
Richard Nicholas, Eſq;
James Nevaes, Eſq;
John Oxenford, Eſq;
John Peck, Eſq;
Michajah Perry, Eſq;
John Poulſon, Eſq;
Robert Paul, Eſq;
Thomas Page, Eſq;
Robert Poole, Eſq;
Thomas Quarrell, Eſq;
John Redman, Eſq;
John Robinſon, Eſq;
Richard Ricards, Eſq;
Jones Raymond, Eſq;
Hugh Robarts, Eſq;
John Ruſſel, Eſq;
John Raymond, Eſq;
Richard Simmons, Eſq;
Thomas Smith, Eſq;
Richard Staples, Eſq;
Thomas Simpſon, Eſq;
Thomas Sykes, Eſq;
John Stockton, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Scott, Eſq;
Peter Storer, Eſq;
George Stevens, Eſq;
Samuel Tyſſon, Eſq;
Francis John Tyſſon, Eſq;
William Tayler, Eſq;
John Tall, Eſq;
Robert Turner, Eſq;
John Turner, Eſq;
Henry Vindereſch, Eſq;
Plukenet Woodroſe, Eſq;
William Wheatly, Eſq;
William Withers, Eſq;
James Weſt, Eſq;
Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Wyvil, Eſq;
Edward White, Eſq;

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains.

The Right Hon. *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, Colonel,
Sir *Clifford William Philipps*, Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Sir *Samuel Gower*, Kt. Major,
1 Capt. *Reuben Harding*, Eſq;
2 Capt. *John Milner*, Eſq;
3 Capt. *William Lane*, Eſq;
4 Capt. *James Plantier*, Eſq;
5 Capt. *Abraham Preou*, Eſq;

Lieutenants.

Lieutenants.

Nicholas Barber, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant,
Alexander Chriſtie, Gent.
Robert Bartlett, Gent.
John Lane, Gent.
William Matthews, Gent.
John Carrack, Gent.
Joſeph Wortley, Gent.
William Southby, Gent.

Enſigns.

Joſeph Brown, Gent.
Nathaniel Shephard, Gent.
John Benech, Gent.
Dyor Bond, Gent.
John Stone, Gent.
Evan Jones, Gent.
Iſaac Daniel, Gent.

Serjeants.

Peter Fleurriett,
Thomas Finney,
Peter Curties,
William Sharpe,
Thomas Topham,
Thomas Clarke,
Joſeph Garrett,
David Fleurriett,
John Field,
Robert Gillman,
Stephen James Stephenſon,
John Hallam,
James Fox,
Robert Born,
William Pratt,
John Keen,
Edward Belcher,
John Green,
Samuel Conway,
Thomas Croft.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Hon. *Henry Willoughby*, Eſq; Colonel,
Samuel Berington, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel,
Lewis Gilbert, Eſq; Major,
1 Capt. *Francis Taylor*, *Eſq*;
2 Capt. *Thomas Cheater*, *Eſq*;
3 Capt. *Lynnell Lea*, *Eſq*;
4 Capt. *Charles Meader*, *Eſq*;
5 Capt. *David Lewis*, *Eſq*;

Lieutenants.

John Halſey, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant,
Thomas Gilbert, Gent.
John Duvall, Gent.
Stephen Taylor, Gent.
Thomas Wilkinſon, Gent.
Samuel Wall, Gent.
Nehemiah Skelding, Gent.
Edward Kirk, Gent.

Enſigns.

Edward Skelton, Gent.
John Norres, Gent.
Henry Moze, Gent.
Samuel Earl, Gent.
John Walker, Gent.
William Golding, Gent.
John Rimes, Gent.

Serjeants.

John Scott,
John Perry,
George Kemp,
Henry Gains,
John Fleurriett,
Joſeph Dove,
David Whatkins,
Robert Prentice,
Robert Lambarth,
George Craggs,
Benjamin Waters,
Francis Tole,

John

John Field,
George Murrey,
John Auckland,
John Osborn,
Hugh Corkhill,
Thomas Tindall,
Joshua Williams,
Edward Jennings,
Thomas Swanson,
Thomas Sheppard,
Richard James.

The Bringers-up are *William Glasspoole* and *John Wright.*
Abraham Fowler, Esq; Secretary.
Daniel Draper, Esq; Muster-Master.
John Harris, Gent. Surgeon.
Alexander Whitchurch, Gent. Clerk to the Lieutenancy.
George Search, Messenger.

NUM-

NUMBER LXVIII.

The Governors, *&c. of the* Bounty *of Queen* ANNE, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the* Poor Clergy, *are*

ALL and every the Privy-Counſellors of his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the ſeveral Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Cuſtodes Rotulorum* for the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

All and every the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſes within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the ſeveral Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the ſeveral Courts at *Weſtminſter*, now, and for the Time being.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, now, and for the Time being.

The Maſter of the Rolls, now, and for the Time being.

His Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Sollicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majeſty's Board of Green-Cloth.

His Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, and the four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the reſpective Cities within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Henry Montague, Eſq; Secretary, 250*l. per Annum.*

Jeffery Elwes, Eſq; Treaſurer, 250*l. per Annum.*

Mr. *James Henderſon*, Sollicitor.

John Ray, Meſſenger.

The Officers belonging to the Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths.

The Duke of *Grafton*, Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits.

Mr. *James Henderſon*, Receiver of the Firſt-Fruits.

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenths.
William De Grey, Esq; Comptroller of the First-Fruits and Tenths, 150 *l. per Annum.*
William Hanmer, Esq; Deputy-Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.
John Hetherington, } Sworn Clerks.
——— *Fisher*, }

NUMBER LXIX.

The Commissioners *and* Officers *for Regulating and Licensing* Hackney-Coaches *and* Hackney-Chairs.

COMMISSIONERS.

John Way, *Esq*;
Francis Capper, *Esq*;
John Philpot, *Esq*;
John Cookson, *Esq*;
John Bond, *Esq*; } each 150 *l. per Annum.*
John Way, *Esq*; Receiver-General, Salary 100 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. Thomas Nuthall, Register and Clerk.
Mr. John Pye, Sollicitor.
Mrs. Martha Way, Housekeeper and Surveyor.
Mr. Edward Dickinson, } Messengers.
Mr. James Gray, }
Mr. Francis Richens, Messenger and Surveyor.
Mr. Isaac Walton, } Street-Keepers.
Mr. David Dalton, }

NUMBER LXX.

Commissioners *and other* Officers *for* Wine-Licences.

COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Gordon, *Esq*;
Henry Harris, *Esq*;
William Adams, *Esq*;
James Ramsden, *Esq*;
Henry Yelverton, *Esq*; } each 300 *l. per Annum.*
Gilbert East, *Esq*; Comptroller, 300 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Henry Boucher, Secretary and Accomptant.
Mr. Thomas Mills, Cashier.
Steyan Thurlby, *Esq*; Register.
Mr. William Bennett, *jun.* Clerk of the Bonds.
Mr. John Nicholson, Sollicitor.

Mr. John Penſon,
Mr. Henry Boucher,
Mr. Samuel Leamon,
Mr. John Roberts, } Meſſengers in Ordinary.
Mr. William Bennet,
Mr. Sackvile Olive. } Meſſengers Extraordinary.
Mrs. Elizabeth Haſwell, Office-keeper.

NUMBER LXXI.

The Commiſſioners *and other* Officers *of the* Duty *ariſing from* Hawkers, Pedlars, *and* Petty-Chapmen.

COMMISSIONERS.

William Luke, *Eſq*;
Robert Bland, *Eſq*; } each 100 *l. per Ann.*
James Turner, *Eſq*;
Mr. Matt. Snow, Comptroller,
Mr. Richard Tucker, Caſhier, } each 100 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. Anthony Cratchrode, Sollicitor, 50 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. Thomas Jones,
Mr. William Henians, } Clerks, each 50 *l. per Ann.*

Riding-Surveyors.

Mr. Michael Bailey,
Mr. John Brown,
Mr. Thomas Meyſey,
Mr. George Marks,
Mr. Robert Glynne,
Mr. William Goodall, } each 100 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. John Heavening,
Mr. Robert Holdman,
Mr. Jeremiah Lloyd,
Mr. John Jackſon,
Mr. John Tidy,

Surveyors at *London*.

Mr. Edward Twiſt,
Mr. Edward Barnet,
Mr. Richard Pugh, } each 50 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. Richard Ham,
Mr. William Arnoll, Office-keeper and Meſſenger, at 30 *l. per Ann.*

NUMBER LXXII.

Officers of the Court in Doctor's-Commons.

DR. *John Bettesworth*, Official Principal of the Arches-Court of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Peculiars of the Deanaries of the Arches *London*, of *Shoreham* and *Croydon*, Master-keeper, or Commissary of the Perogative-Court of *Canterbury*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Bucks*.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Kt. Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty of *England*, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Glouceſter*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Middleſex*.

Dr. *George Paul*, his Majesty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of St. *Catherines* near the Tower of *London*, Official of the Archdeaconry of St. *Albans*, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. *William Strahan*, Official of the Archdeaconry of *Colcheſter*, and Advocate to the Admiralty.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Surry*.

Sir *Edmund Iſham*, Bart.

Dr. *George Lee*.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*.

Dr. *Edward Simpſon*, Chancellor of *London*, Judge of the Cinque Ports, Official of the Archdeaconries of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, jun. Commissary of *Surry*.

Dr. *Robert Chapman*.

Dr. *Arthur Collier*, Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

Dr. *Robert Dole*.

Dr. *Thomas Saliſbury*, Chancellor of St. *Aſaph*, and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s.

Dr. *Joſph Smith*.

Dr. *William Wall*.

Dr. *John Taylor*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *George Hay*.

Dr. *Robert Jenner*.

Dr. *Andrew Coltee Ducarel*.

Dr. *Richard Smallbrooke*, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. *Dennis Clarke*.

Dr. *Francis Topham*, Master of the Faculties.

John Bettesworth, Batchelor of Laws, Commissary of *London*, *Middleſex*, and *Barking*.

REGI-

REGISTERS.

William Folke, Esq; and Mr. *Edward Rushworth*, Registers and Actuaries of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty and Court of Delegates.

Mr. *Edward Busby*, Marshal of the High-Court of Admiralty.

William Folke, Esq; Apparitor-General of the Province of *Canterbury*.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; Principal Register of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. *John Searle*.
Mr. *William Pennyman*.
Mr. *Henry Collins*.
Mr. *Godfree Lee Farrant*.
Mr. *William Skelton*, Register of the Diocese of *London*.

Proctors of the Court of Arches.

Edward Alexander, Esq;
Edward Greenly, Esq; King's Proctor.
Philip Crespigny, Esq; Proctor to the Admiralty.
Mr. *Charles Garret*.
Mr. *Mark Holman*.
Mr. *Sandford Nevile*.
Mr. *John Searle*.
Mr. *William White*.
Mr. *Nathaniel Patten*.
Mr. *Henry Collins*.
Mr. *William Legard*.
Mr. *Richard Cheslyn*.
Mr. *Peter St. Eloy*.
Mr. *John Philips*.
Mr. *Julius Cæsar*.
Mr. *William Skelton*.
Mr. *William Strudwick*.
Mr. *John Lee*.
Mr. *Robert Bogg*.
Mr. *Henry Farrant*.
Mr. *Arthur Zouch*.
Mr. *Charles Alexander*.
Mr. *Henry Stevens*.
Mr. *William Taverner*.
Mr. *Godfrey-Lee Farrant*.
Mr. *Edward Rushworth*.
Mr. *Henry Major*.
Mr. *Thomas Sheppard*.
Mr. *Richard Wotton*.
Mr. *Edward Rusby*.
Mr. *John Trenley*.
Mr. *George Bellas*.
Mr. *George Gosling*.
Mr. *Thomas Adderley*.
Mr. *Nathaniel Bishop*.
Mr. *John Smith*.
Mr. *William Abbott*.
Mr. *Thomas Tyndall*.
Mr. *Roger Altham*.
Mr. *Wright Bateman*.
Mr. *John Cæsar*.
Mr. *Robert Longden*.
Mr. *Josiah Farrer*.
Mr. *Jeffery Glasier*.
Mr. *Thomas Fanshaw*.

Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Edward Alexander, Esq;
Edward Greenly, Esq; King's Proctor.
Mr. *John Searle*.
Mr. *William White*.
Mr. *John Philips*.
Mr. ———
Mr. *William Skelton*.
Mr. *Philip Crespigny*.
Mr. *Arthur Zouch*.

NUMBER LXXIII.

Government of the City of LONDON, *Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.*

Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Right Reverend *EDMUND*, Lord Bishop of *London*.

Dr. *Joseph Butler* (Bishop of *Bristol*) Dean of St. *Paul*'s.

Dr. Samuel Baker,
Dr. John Thomas (Bp. of Peterborough,) } Canon Residentiaries.
Dr. John Hume,

Dr. Cobden,
Mr. William Gibson,
Dr. Francis Allen,
Dr. Tho. Cartwright, } Archdeacons of { London, Essex, Middlesex, Colchester.

Dr. Astry, Treasurer,
Dr. Booth, Chancellor,
Mr. Edmund Gibson, Præcentor.

PREBENDARIES.

Mr. Walker,	Oxgate,
Mr. Briscoe,	Ealdstreet,
Dr. Cobden,	Cadington Minor,
Dr. Baker,	Ealdland,
Dr. Butler, Dean,	Portpool,
Dr. Astry,	Hoxton,
Mr. Wilson,	Finsbury,
Mr. Jackson,	Cadington Major,
Dr. Pelling,	Tottenhall,
Mr. Edm. Gibson,	Cantlers,
Dr. Smith,	Newington,
Dr. Allen,	Pancrass,
Dr. Grey,	Mora,
Dr. Walker Ward,	Mapesbury,
Dr Cartwright,	Brownswood,
Dr. Jackson,	Wenlocks Barn,
Mr. Unwin,	Broomsbury,
Mr. Thomas Church,	Chiswick,
Dr. Bulkely,	Sneating,
Mr. Archer,	Rugmere,
Dr. Tomlinson, (dead)	Chamberlainwood,
Mr. Wyat,	Harleston,

Dr.

Dr. Wilcox,	Holborn,
Dr. John Hume,	Weldland,
Mr. Joſeph Butler,	Iſlington,
Dr. Marten,	Wilſden,
Mr. Spateman,	Reculverland,
Dr. Heylin,	Neſcen,
Stanley,	Twyford,
Dr. Thomas, (Bp. of Peterborough,	Conſump. per Mare,

Dr. Saliſbury, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter.

12 Minor Canons,
6 Lay-Vicars,
10 Choriſters,
4 Virgers,

Hon. John Talbot, Eſq; Steward of the Courts,
Marſh Dickenſon, Eſq; Sollicitor,
Edward Gilbert, Eſq; Principal Regiſter,
Mr. Leaver, Deputy Regiſter for Leaſes,
Mr. Searl, Deputy Regiſter for Eccleſiaſtical Preferments,
——— Flitcroft, Eſq; Surveyor of St. Paul's,
Valens Comyn, Eſq; Clerk of the Works,
James Comyn, Eſq; Receiver,

St. *Paul's.*

The Rev. Mr. William Rayner, Subdean, ſen.
The Rev. Mr. Dechair ſen. Cardinal,
The Rev. Mr. Hilman jun. Cardinal,
The Rev. Mr. Lloyd,
The Rev. Mr. Cooke,
The Rev. Mr. Warnford,
The Rev. Mr. Pinkney,
The Rev. Mr. Pearſe,
The Rev. Mr. Evans,
The Rev. Mr. Fitzherbert,
The Rev. Mr. Bailey,
The Rev. Mr. Wight,
Dr. Maurice Green, Organiſt.

Vicars Coral, 6.

Dr. Greene,
Mr. Rowe,
Mr. Cherriton,
Mr. Waſs,
Mr. Baildon,
Mr. Savage,

Mr. Savage, Almoner and Maſter of the Choriſters.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Above the CHAIR.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. Lord-Mayor ——— Caſtle-Baynard.
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. ——— Bread-ſtreet.
Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. ——— Bridge *without*.
Sir *John Thompſon*, Knt. ——— Candlewick.
Sir *John Barnard*, Knt. ——— Dowgate.
Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Knt. ——— Tower.
George Heathcote, Eſq; ——— Walbrook.
Sir *Henry Marſhall*, Knt. ——— Faringdon *within*.
Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. ——— Faringdon *without*.
William Benn, Eſq; ——— Alderſgate.
John Stracy, Eſq; Recorder.

Below the CHAIR.

Sir *George Champion*, Knt. ——— Bridge *within*.
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*, Knt. ——— Langborn.
William Baker, Eſq; ——— Baſſiſhaw.
George Arnold, Eſq; ——— Cheap.
Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. ——— Portſoken.
Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Knt. ——— Biſhopſgate.
John Blachford, Eſq; Cripplegate *within and without*.
Francis Cokayne, Eſq; ——— Cornhill.
Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; ——— Billingſgate.
Robert Alſop, Eſq; ——— Coleman-ſtreet.
Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; ——— Vintry.
Edward Davies, Eſq; ——— Queenhithe.
Edward Ironſide, Eſq; ——— Cordwainer.
Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; ——— Broad-ſtreet.
Sir *William Smith*, Knt. ——— Aldgate.
William Whitaker, Eſq; ——— Lime-ſtreet.

Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; } Sheriffs.
Edward Davies, Eſq; }

Sir *John Boſworth*, Knt. Chamberlain.
Thomas Garrard, Eſq; Common-Serjeant.
Miles Man, Eſq; Town-Clerk.

Sir *John Boſworth*, Knt. Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court, { *Thomas Haſſel*, Eſq; *William Moreton*, Eſq;

Four

Four Common-Pleaders.

Richard Adams,
William Nugent,
John Williams,
Thomas Freeman, } Esqrs.

Dutton Seaman, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Samuel Lethieullier, Esq; Secondary of *Wood-ſtreet* Compter.

Thomas Delamaine, Esq; Secondary of the *Poultry* Compter.

Richard Cheſlyn, Esq; Remembrancer.

John Paterſon, Esq; Sollicitor.

Four Attornies of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. *William Palmer*,
Mr. *William Huſſey*,
Mr. *John Partridge*,
Mr. *Thomas Beeth*.

Bridge-maſters.

Thomas Piddington,
John Grant.

Mr. *Nathaniel Collier*, Hall-keeper.

Four Eſquires of the Lord-Mayor's Houſe.

Cotton King, Esq; Sword-bearer.

May Hill, Esq; Common-Hunt.

Peter Roberts, Esq; Common-Crier.

Roger Griffiths, Esq; Water-Bailiff.

Three Serjeant-Carvers.

James Turner,
Robert Wilkins,
Benjamin Thomas.

Three Serjeants of the Chamber.

Deodatus Staverton,
Michael Jaus,
Thomas Whincop.

Serjeant of the Channel.

Peter Waiſtell.

Yeoman of the Chamber.

Nathaniel Collyer,
William White.

Four Yeomen of the Waterſide.

Cuthbert Elliſon,
William Chanceller,
George Ogilvie,
William Martin.

Yeoman of the Channel.

William Chancellor.

Under Water-Bailiff.

John Foſſet.

Six Young Men.

Samuel Sykes,
——— *Cooper*,
Samuel Pate,
Thomas Gwillim,
Richard Jackſon,
One vacant.

Two Meal-Weighers.

——— *Raufford*,
Robert Newton.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs.

William Ladyman,
William Aldwin.

Two Marſhals.

Thomas Hurnell,
Edward Richardſon.

Eight Attornies of the Sheriff's Court.

Vacant.
Mr. *John Skynner*,
Mr. *James Graves*,
Vacant.
Mr. *William Ruſſel*,
Mr. *Adam Calamy*,
Mr. *Iſaac Sprat*,
Mr. *Richard Richardſon*.

Two

Two Prothonotaries.

Mr. *Richard Dann*,
Vacant.

William Stewart, Esq; Clerk of the Papers at the *Poultry*-Compter.

William Willisbe, Esq; Clerk of the Papers at *Wood-street*-Compter.

Four Clerk-Sitters at the *Poultry*-Compter.

Mr. *Peter Burton*,
Mr. *James Mount*,
Mr. *William Steward*,
Mr. *Hale*.

Four Clerk-Sitters at *Wood-street*-Compter.

Mr. *George Crew*,
Mr. *Thomas Sheppard*,
Mr. *William Calvert*,
Mr. *Richard Brook*.

Farmer of the Markets, the City of *London*.

Coroners for *Middlesex*.

——*Wright*, of *Fetter-lane*, Esq;

John King, Esq;

These two divide the County, the former having Westward and Northward of *London*, and the latter Eastward, and some other Parts Westward and Northward, just about and near *London*.

Coroner for *London*.

John King, Esq;

Mr. *Hugh Marriot*, Auditor.

Mr. *John Crumpe*, Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. *John Smith*, Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Mr. *John Priest*, Clerk of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. *Josias Cowse*, Mr. *William Reynolds*, Beadles of the same Court.

Mr. *John Akerman*, Keeper of *Newgate*.

Mr. *John Davis*, Keeper of *Ludgate*.

Mr. *George Mason*, Keeper of the *Poultry*-Compter.

Mr. *James Lemon*, Keeper of *Wood-street*-Compter.

Mr. *George Dance*, Clerk of the City-Works.

SOUTHWARK.

Richard Romman, Esq; Justice for the Borough.

Jos. Pickering, Esq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House.

William Moreton, Esq; Steward of the Borough.

William Steward, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXIV.

A compleat LIST of the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, *chosen the 21st of* December (*being St.* Thomas's *Day*) *for the Year* 1747.

*This * Mark denotes the New Members.*

Alderſgate 8.

Richard Bayley, *Deputy*
Samuel Bates
Joſeph Roſe
John Underwood
Samuel Ballard, *Deputy*
Robert Henſhaw
Richard Reily
* Robert Evans.

Aldgate 6.

Thomas Harriſon, *Deputy*
Chriſtopher Fullagar
John Hall
Joſeph Stibbs
John Hill
* Thomas Cockſedge.

Baſſiſhaw 4.

William Coulthurſt, *Deputy*
Francis Cooper, *Eſq;*
Samuel Fludyer
Samuel Ellis.

Billingſgate 10.

George Woods, *Deputy*
Samuel Harris
Edward Robinſon
John Cheney
Henry Cowling
* John Willett
James Marſton
John Penſax
Edmund Stevens
Robert Roſſiter.

Biſhopſgate 14.

Thomas Long, *Deputy*
George Wylde
Jonathan Medley
William Cramond
Samuel Vickers
William Munday
Henry Hall
John Tuff
William Huſſey
Richard Chapman
John Holland, *Deputy*
John Forty
Uppington Bracee
Jonathan Farr.

Breadſtreet 12.

Robert Cady, *Deputy*
John Sedgwick
James Budgett
William Woolley
John Tod
Richard Witts
Henry Spencer
John Fawcett
Thomas Smith
* Jonathan Barnard
* John Jenner
William Williams.

Bridge

Bridge 15.

Benjamin Tyson, *Deputy*
Cornelius Herbert
* Richard Walkden
James Hodges
Major-Coles Child
* Cornelius Owen
Ambrose Hammond
John Goodyer
Thomas Gillmore
Christopher Taylor
John Loveday
Stephen Cooper
Joseph Gonson
George Baskervill
Thomas Pritchard.

Broadstreet 10.

John Clarke, *Deputy*
John Cotterel
Jonathan Ware
Thomas Warren
Samuel Guillum
Timothy Helmsley
Robert Bishop, *Esq;*
John Weare
William Whitaker
William Chapman.

Candlewick 8.

Samuel Osborne, *Deputy*
George Middleton
Peter Thomas, *Esq;*
Richard Speed
Samuel Gordon
* Robert Kite
George Hoare
William Tyson.

Castlebaynard 10.

William Hunt, *Deputy*
Benjamin Crook
Nathaniel Nash
John Willis
Robert Territt
Thomas Powell
* William Hipper
Robert Willis
William Gyles
Anthony Lucas, *Esq;*

Cheap 12.

John Skinner, *Esq; Deputy*
Samuel Sedgwick
Robert Waite
Charles Worrall
Thomas Wilkinson
John Watson
Samuel Bridgman
Leonard Pead
* Thomas Nash
Thomas Jones
Thomas Burfoot
* Thomas Chesson.

Colemanstreet 6.

John Lloyd, *Deputy*
Thomas Pestill
Richard Stratton
Henry Pointer
William Kemp
William Hayter.

Cordwainer 8.

John Daye, *Esq; Deputy*
George Dealtry
Percival Potts
William Caldwall
Josiah Colebrook
Josiah Colvill
William Reynolds
Richard Blunt.

Cornhill 6.

Bourchier Cleeve, *Deputy*
William Meadows
James Walton
Francis Ellis
* Thomas Cogan
* George Sherwin.

Tripple-

Cripplegate within 8.

Thomas Elton, *Deputy*
Richard Molineux
John Knight
Peter Moulſon
Robert Elliot
George Stead
Hollis Bull
James Mount.

Cripplegate without 4.

John Wallington, *Deputy*
William Cooper
Samuel Mackley
Oliver Hunt.

Dowgate 8.

Thomas Curryer, *Deputy*
Peter Hambly
* William Watts
Richard Swithin
* William Shemelt
William Stephenſon
John Abbington
Chriſtopher Robinſon.

Faringdon within 17.

Richard Sclater, *Deputy*
Thomas Parr
Robert Stringer
James Price
Michael Martindale
Jenner Swaine
Thomas Hodges
Joſeph Baxter
John Brown
Edward Newman
Henry Siſſon
* Maurice Griffith
George Harriſon
Samuel Seawell
* John Paterſon
* Thomas Rodbard
* Thomas Smith.

Faringdon without 16.

St. *Sepulchre's.*

Robert Gamon
Cadwallader Coker
Charles-Taylor Ballard
William Savage
John King
John Hughes.

St. *Andrew Holbourn.*

Chriſtopher Horſnaile, *Deputy*
Thomas Naſh, *jun.*

St. *Dunſtan Weſt.*

John Child, *Deputy*
William Hart
Samuel Cranmer.

St. *Bride's.*

Samuel Rutter
Charles Gardner
John Sibthorpe.

St. *Martin's Ludgate.*

Richard Nutt
John Barton.

Langborn 10.

William Barton, *Deputy*
Charles Aſgill
John Pope
Robert Wilſonn
* Adam Dennis
John Townſend
James Anderton
George Scullard
Daniel Taylor
John Springett.

Limeſtreet 4.

Giles Vincent, *Deputy.*
Samuel Southouſe
John Fleetwood
George Maſon.

Poſt-

Portsoken 5.

Robert Pycroft, *Deputy.*
Philip Grafton
Richard Bridgman
* Richard Wilson
Lodowick Mansfield.

Queenhithe 6.

George Nelson, *Deputy.*
Richard Peers
Richard Belson
John Brown
James Wilkes
John Riley.

Tower 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Esq;* *Deputy*
John Willis
James Phillips
William Prowting
William Sellers
Newman Hatley
Robert Booth, *Esq;*
John Woodbridge
Jonathan Granger
Daniel Lambert
Henry Seale
Richard Romman.

Vintry 9.

Thomas Gregg, *Deputy*
John Gould
John Goodale
Martin Wardell
William Mills
Thomas Plaistead
* John Jennings
Benjamin Gascoyne
William Whipham.

Walbrook 8.

William Arnold, *Deputy*
William Davis
Joseph Blandford
Bazil Browne
* William Walter
John Trigg
James Ennis
Francis Flower.

Total 236.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXV.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, *by Commission under the Great-Seal of* Great-Britain.

THE Right Honourable Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, *Knt. Lord Mayor, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being.*

John Stracy, *Esq; Recorder, and the Recorder for the Time being.*

BARONETS.

Sir John Heathcote
Sir Kenrick Clayton
Sir Francis Haskins-Eyles Stiles.

KNIGHTS.

Sir William Jolliffe
Sir James Creed
Sir Charles Egleton
Sir Thomas Hankey.

ESQUIRES.

Thomas Ashhurst
William Alexander
Joseph Bell
Joseph Beachcroft
Bryan Benson
John Badcock
Humphry Bell
James Brooke
John Bance
Nathaniel Brassey
William Bowles
Meyrick Burrell
Samuel Baker
William Braund
John Bristow
Daniel Booth
James Budgett
Edward Browne
John Bloss
Clement Bellamy
Mathews Beachcroft
Richard Coope
James Colebrooke
Delillers Carbonnel
Thomas Corbett
Robert Cady
Richard Chiswell
John Coggs
Richard Chauncy
George Champion
John Cox
Theodore Cock
Windmills Crumpton
James Carter
Richard Clay
William Chase
Daniel Collyer
John Daye
Thomas Dineley
John de Boyville
Charles Eyre
Henry-Samuel Eyre
John Edwards
Zachary Foxall
William Fawkener
Samuel Fludyer
Robert Fotherby
John Green
John Grant
Harry Gough
Daniel Gwilt
Valentine Grimstead
Francis Hole
Richard Hodgson
Henry Herring
William Hulse
Nathaniel Higmore
William Hunt

Miles Halsey
Richard Jackson
Clayton Kenrick
Samuel Kent
Matthew Kenrick
John Knapton
Robert Lovick
John Lancashire
Henry Lascelles
David Lequesne
James Lock
Benjamin Longuett
Daniel Midwinter
Thomas Martin
RogerManwaring
Robert Marsh
George Martin
William Marsh
Matthew Martin
Cornelius Mason
Richard Martin
Samuel Newey
Nathaniel Newnham, *Sen.*
Nathaniel Newnham, *Jun.*
Samuel Nicholson
John Ogilvie
James Porten
William Poyntz
Nathaniel Primatt
John Paine
Arthur Radcliffe
Edward Radcliffe
Thomas Rous
Thomas Ridge
Richard Ricards
Benjamin Robinson
Robert Southwood
Samuel Smith
Charles Savage
William Selwin
John Skey
Alexander Sheafe
Thomas Salter
Edward Saunderson
Thomas Sikes
Samuel Tatem
Horatio Townsend
William Townsend
Thomas Thomas
Jacob Tonson
Peter Thomas
Robert Thornton
Noah Titner
John Wowen
Josiah Wordsworth
William Willey
Arthur Walter
Joseph Williams
John Young
Hitch Young.

Edward Grose, *Clerk.*
John Shipston, *Muster-Master.*
Paul Ferris, *Messenger.*

NUM-

NUMBER LXXVI.

A LIST of the Commiſſion-Officers in the Six Regiments of Militia *of the City of* London, 1748.

I. The Red Regiment.

1. THE *Hon. Sir* Robert Baylis, *Knt. Col.*
2. John Hawkins, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant Colonel.*
3. James Carrington, *Eſq*; Major.
4. Capt. William Harris, jun.
5. Capt. John Dewilde.
6. Capt. James Tomkins, ſen.
7. Capt. Peter Duthoite.
8. Capt. John Gibſon.

LIEUTENANTS.

1. William Harris, *ſen.* Capt. L[t]
2. John Bullock.
3. John Speed.
4. Stephen Baylis.
5. William Johnſoh.
6. James Tomkins, *jun.*
7. Jeremiah Batley.
8. Benjamin Blacketen.

ENSIGNS.

1. Robert Rutty.
2. James Hornby.
3. Joſeph Lowe.
4. John Bates.
5. Morgan Bates.
6. Joſeph Johnſon.
7. John Renſhall.
8. John Painter.

II. The Green Regiment.

1. The Hon. Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. Col.
2. Henry Tame, Eſq; Lt. Col.
3. John Major, Eſq; Major.
4. Capt. John Marchant.
5. Capt. Joſeph Hickman.
6. Capt. Benjamin Cole.
7. Capt. William Howes.
8. Capt. James Miller.

LIEUTENANTS.

1. Lewis Davis, Capt. Lieut.
2. William Seager.
3. William Parſons.
4. Henry Hemrick
5. Charles Blackmore.
6. John Powell.
7. William Jackſon.
8. Peter Stutzer.

ENSIGNS.

1. William Lovelace.
2. Harris North.
3.
4. Richard How.
5. Robert Herne.
6. Benjamin Cole.
7.
8. John Rymer.

III. The Yellow Regiment.

1 The Hon. Sir John Thompſon, Knt. Col.
2 Anthony Seal, Eſq; Lt. Col.
3 Thomas Rutty, Eſq; Major.
4 Capt. George Pinckney.
5 Capt. Edward North.
6 Capt. Francis Nixon.
7 Capt. Benjamin Ingram.
8. Capt. John Furniſh.

LIEUTENANTS.

1 John Barwick, Capt. Lieut.
2
3 William White.
4 John Midgett.
5 Nehemiah White.
6 John Lind.
7 Lindſey Bull.
8 Joſiah Cope.

ENSIGNS.

1 Richard Peake.
2 Thomas Purfield.
3 Daniel Jennings.
4 John Fairchild.
5 James Byfeld.
6 James Young.
7 Francis Burford.
8

IV. The White Regiment.

1 The Hon. Sir George Champion, Knt. Col.
2 Richard Martin, Eſq; Lt Col.
3 Coles Child, Eſq; Major.
4 Capt. Oſmond Cooke.
5 Capt. Samuel Wills.
6 Capt. Edward Wollſtonecraft
7 Captain William Clarke
8 Captain Peter Sarney.

LIEUTENANTS.

1 John Walker, Capt. Lieut.
2 Charles Rogers.
3 Robert Green.
4 George Price.
5 Gilbert Campbell.
6 Chriſtopher Rundle.
7 Henry Caſtle.
8 Maſon Victor.

ENSIGNS.

1 James Walker.
2
3 Henry Wardall
4 Alexander Webb.
5
6 William Poynes.
7 William Bonham.
8 Peter Poe.

V. The Blue Regiment.

1 The Hon. Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt. Col.
2 John Gittins, Eſq; Lt Col.
3 Samuel Palmer, Eſq; Major.
4 Capt. Thomas Fowler, *jen.*
5 Capt. John Day.
6 Capt. Thomas Pangbourne.
7 Capt. Thomas Jeffreys.
8 Capt. Edward Davies.

LIEU-

LIEUTENANTS.

1 Edward Cole, Capt. Lieut.
2 Peter Perimoni.
3 Edward Finch.
4 Thomas Fowler, *jun.*
5 Thomas Playſted.
6 William Richford.
7 Richard Mears.
8 Samuel Tagg.

ENSIGNS.

1 Charles Applebee.
2 John Cox.
3 Samuel Langſdale Palmer
4 John Hatt
5 Richard Simpſon.
6 John Tate.
7 George Long.
8 Matthew Houſman.

VI. The Orange Regiment.

1 The Hon. William Baker, Eſq; Col.
2 Richard Ricards, Eſq; Lt Col.
3 William Luck, Eſq; Major.
4 Capt. David Hannott.
5 Capt. Thomas King.
6 Capt. William Howes.
7 Capt. John Wilkins.
8 Capt. John Favell.

LIEUTENANTS.

1 Joſeph Hunt, Capt. Lieut.
2 Samuel Broadhurſt.
3 John Ward.
4 Stephen Paris.
5 Joſeph Howſe.
6 Francis Hemſworth.
7 Benjamin Rackſtrow.
8 Thomas Ribright.

ENSIGNS.

1 Thomas Howett.
2 John Saville.
3 John Spiller.
4 Peter Hannott.
5 William Whaley.
6
7 Robert Willis.
8 Philip Stanley.

NUMBER LXXVII.

LIST of General *and* Field-Officers, *with the Dates of their Commmiſſions.*

Captain-General.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE	7 *March*	1744-5

Field-Marſhal.

Lord Viſcount Cobham	18 *March*	1742

Generals of

Horſe	Sir Philip Honywood	1 *Feb.*	1742
Foot	Lord Mark Kerr	2 *Feb.*	1742
	Robert Dalzell	26 *March*	1745
	Gervais Parker	27 *March*	1745
Horſe	Earl of Hartford	28 *March*	1745
	Sir Robert Rich	29 *March*	1745
Foot	Earl of Dunmore	30 *March*	1745
Horſe	Duke of Montagu	27 *Dec.*	1746
	Viſcount Moleſworth	28 *Dec.*	1746
Foot	Earl of Harrington	29 *Dec.*	1746
Horſe	Sir John Ligonier	30 *Dec.*	1746

Lieutenant-Generals.

Thomas Panton	5 *Nov.*	1735
George Preſton	2 *July*	1739
Albert Borgard	2 *July*	1739
William Barrell	2 *July*	1739
Baron de St. Hipolite	2 *July*	1739
Earl of Weſtmoreland	2 *July*	1739
Sir Daniel O'Carrol	18 *Feb.*	1742
Sir Jôhn Arnot	2 *Feb.*	1742
William Hargrave	3 *Feb.*	1742
Henry Cornwall	4 *Feb.*	1742
Henry Harriſon	5 *Feb.*	1742
Thomas Howard	6 *Feb.*	1742
Sir John Cope	7 *Feb.*	1742
John Jones	27 *March*	1743
Richard Philipps	28 *March*	1743
Roger Handaſyd	29 *March*	1743
Henry Hawley	30 *March*	1743
Lord Tyrawley	31 *March*	1743
Duke of Bolton	27 *May*	1745
Charles Otway	28 *May*	1745
Phineas Bowles	29 *May*	1745
Lord Cadogan	30 *May*	1745

Philip

Philip Anſtruther	——	31 *May*	1745
John Folliot	——	1 *June*	1745
James St. Clair	——	4 *June*	1745
Duke of Richmond	——	6 *June*	1745
John Guiſe	——	7 *June*	1745
Earl of Albemarle	——	8 *June*	1745
George Read	——	3 *Auguſt*	1747
Archibald Hamilton	——	4 *Auguſt*	1747
Earl of Rothes	——	5 *Auguſt*	1747
Richard Onſlow	——	6 *Auguſt*	1747
Henry Pulteney	——	8 *Auguſt*	1747
Charles Howard	——	9 *Auguſt*	1747
Philip Bragg	——	10 *Auguſt*	1747
John Huſk	——	11 *Auguſt*	1747
Charles Frampton	——	12 *Auguſt*	1747
Alexander Irwin	——	25 *Auguſt*	1747
Richard St. George	——	26 *Auguſt*	1747
John Campbell	——	27 *Auguſt*	1747
William Blakeney	——	11 *Sept.*	1747
Humphry Bland	——	12 *Sept.*	1747
James Oglethorpe	——	13 *Sept.*	1747
Lord Delawar	——	14 *Sept.*	1747
Duke of Marlborough	——	15 *Sept.*	1747
Earl of Craufurd	——	16 *Sept.*	1747
George Churchill	——	17 *Sept.*	1747
Henry Skelton	——	18 *Sept.*	1747
John Johnſon	——	19 *Sept.*	1747
Edward Wolfe	——	20 *Sept.*	1747
John Wynyard	——	21 *Sept.*	1747

Major-Generals.

Francis Fullar	——	2 *July*	1743
Thomas Bligh	——	15 *Sept.*	1747
Sir William Gooch	——	16 *Sept.*	1747
Charles Armand Powlett	——	17 *Sept.*	1747
Thomas Fowke	——	18 *Sept.*	1747
Lord Torrington	——	19 *Sept.*	1747
James Fleming	——	20 *Sept.*	1747
John Mordaunt	——	22 *Sept.*	1747
James Cholmondeley	——	23 *Sept.*	1747
Henry De Gragues	——	24 *Sept.*	1747

Brigadier-Generals.

Richard Offarrell	——	17 *April*	1746
Edward Richbell	——	19 *April*	1746

Colonels.

James Cockran	——	26 *April*	1741
Robert Fraſer	——	14 *June*	1741

John Battereau	——	29 *March*	1742
John Browne	——	10 *May*	1742
Gregory Beake	——	11 *August*	1742
John Lee	——	11 *March*	174$\frac{2}{3}$
Peregrine Lascelles	——	13 *March*	174$\frac{2}{3}$
Lord Henry Beauclerk	——	14 *March*	174$\frac{2}{3}$
Sir John Bruce	——	15 *March*	174$\frac{2}{3}$
Tomkins Wardour	——	1 *April*	1743
Edward Bradock	——	2 *April*	1743
Charles Ingram	——	3 *April*	1743
John Folliot	——	15 *June*	1743
Thomas Murray	——	23 *June*	1743
Thomas Pattisson, Bt.	——	4 *October*	1743
Edward Trelawny	——	25 *Dec.*	1743
James Stewart	——	18 *July*	1744
Lord John Murray	——	25 *April*	1745
Earl of Loudoun	——	25 *April*	1745
Maurice Bockland	——	27 *May*	1745
Earl of Penmure	——	27 *May*	1745
Lord George Beauclerk	——	30 *May*	1745
William Herbert	——	31 *May*	1745
Lord George Sackville	——	1 *June*	1745
Earl of Ancram	——	4 *June*	1745
Viscount Petersham	——	5 *June*	1745
Hugh Warburton	——	22 *June*	1745
William Shirley	——	31 *August*	1745
Sir William Pepperell	——	1 *Sept.*	1745
Duke of Bedford	——	27 *Sept.*	1745
Cuthbert Ellison	——	1 *Oct.*	1745
Duke of Ancaster	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Duke of Kingston	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Marquis of Granby	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Earl of Berkeley	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Earl of Cholmondeley	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Earl of Halifax	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Viscount Falmouth	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Viscount Harcourt	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Earl Gower	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Lord Herbert	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Lord Edgcumbe	——	4 *Oct.*	1745
Michael O'Brian Dilkes, Bt.	—	14 *Nov.*	1745
John Laforey	——	20 *Nov.*	1745
Charles Russell	——	21 *Nov.*	1745
Earl of Sandwich	——	22 *Nov.*	1745
Earl of Home	——	29 *Nov.*	1745
James Kennedy	——	7 *Feb.*	174$\frac{5}{6}$
Peter Naizon	——	17 *Feb.*	174$\frac{5}{6}$
Lewis Dejean	——	9 *April*	1746
Henry Conway	——	9 *April*	1746

James

James Abercrombie	——	16 *April*	1746
Lord Viſcount Bury	——	24 *April*	1746
Henry Holmes	——	12 *May*	1746
Sir Andrew Agnew	——	25 *Auguſt*	1746
Robert Napier	——	25 *Dec.*	1746
Richard Lyttleton	——	16 *April*	1747
Alexander Dury	——	5 *Oct.*	1747
Francis Leighton	——	1 *Dec.*	1747
Hedworth Lambton		1 *Dec.*	1747
Charles Fitzroy	——	1 *Dec.*	1747
Lord Robert Manners	——	2 *Dec.*	1747
John Moſtyn	——	3 *Dec.*	1747
John Scott	——	4 *Dec.*	1747
Toby Rocayrol, Brevet	——	15 *Feb.*	1747/8
Edward Pool	——	15 *Feb.*	1747/8
John Waldegrave	——	25 *Feb.*	1747/8
John Jordan	——	15 *March*	1747/8

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lord Carpenter,	19 *Aug.* 1715	1ſt Troop Horſe Guards.
William Pinfold,	23 *Dec.* 1717	Offarrell's.
Richard Whitworth,	1 *Jan.* 171 7/8	2d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
John Parſons,	8 *July* 1721	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Alexander Gordon,	28 *Feb.* 172 1/2	Wardour's.
William Bellenden,	3 *Apr.* 172 1/2	Late third Troop Horſe Guards.
Richard Legg,	5 *Apr.* 172 1/2	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Robert Brackley,	30 *Oct.* 1734	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles-William Pearce,	1 *Jan.* 173 5/6	Irwin's.
William Wright,	7 *July* 1737	Hamilton's.
Anthony Lamelloniere,	9 *July* 1737	3d Troop Horſe Guards.
Peter Renovard,	10 *May* 1738	Browne's.
Daniel Degennes,	18 *Aug.* 1739	De Grangues's.
William Lethulliere,	7 *Nov.* 1739	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Richard Hemmington,	3 *May* 1740	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Thomas Corbet,	5 *May* 1740	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Philip Roberts,	13 *Jan.* 174 0/1	2d Troop Horſe Guards.
William Erſkine,	21 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Cope's.
James Paterſon,	24 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Cornwall's.
James Cunningham,	25 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Lord George Beauclerk's.
George Walſh,	26 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Powletts.
Charles Croſby,	29 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Kennedy's.
Peregrine-Tho. Hopſon,	30 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Fuller's.
Edward Tyrrell,	31 *Jan.* 174 0/1	Wynyards.
Sir Peter Halkett,	1 *Feb.* 174 0/1	Lee's.
John Horſeman,	2 *Feb.* 174 0/1	Warburton's
Daniel Paul,	3 *Feb.* 174 0/1	Mordaunt's.

Edward Martin,	3 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	Wolfe's.
John Aldercorn,	5 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	Hargrave's.
Mel. Guy Dickens,	6 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	Lascelles's.
Edward Carr,	7 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Bennet Noel,	10 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Hugh Macquire,	15 *Feb.* 174$\frac{0}{1}$	Bruce's.
Alexander Duroure,	17 *Apr.* 1741	Ancram's.
John Leighton,	24 *Apr.* 1741	Fraser's.
Charles Whiteford,	27 *Apr.* 1741	Cockran's.
James Innes,	28 *Apr.* 1741	Guise's.
John Ramsey,	12 *Mar.* 174$\frac{1}{2}$	St. Clair's.
Theodore Dury,	30 *Mar.* 1742	Poole's.
Robert Catherwood,	31 *Mar.* 1742	Battereau's.
Samuel Gumley,	22 *Apr.* 1742	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
John Sabine,	22 *Apr.* 1742	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Jonathan Driver,	15 *May* 1742	Kerr's.
Nathaniel Mitchell,	22 *Sept.* 1742	Churchill's.
Mitchel Doyne,	3 *Apr.* 1743	Reade's.
Lord Ossulstone,	6 *Apr.* 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Charles Hay,	7 *Apr.* 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
George Boscawen,	9 *Apr.* 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
George Stanhope,	10 *Apr.* 1743	Conway's.
Earl of Effingham,	11 *Apr.* 1743	2d Troop Horse Guards.
Lord George Bentick,	12 *Apr.* 1743	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Andrew Robinson,	9 *June* 1743	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Philip Honywood,	23 *July* 1743	Bland's.
William Kingsley,	28 *Aug.* 1743	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
William Burrard	25 *Dec.* 1743	Trelawny's.
James Durand,	20 *Feb.* 174$\frac{3}{4}$	1st Reg. Foot Guards.
Paul Mascareen,	17 *Mar.* 174$\frac{3}{4}$	Philipps's.
George Howard,	2 *Apr.* 1744	Lieut. General Thomas Howard's.
Lord Robert Bertie,	11 *Apr.* 1744	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Thomas Cokayne,	29 *May* 1744	Pulteney's.
Alexander Heron,	20 *June* 1744	Oglethorpe's.
Robert Rich,	24 *June* 1744	Barrell's.
Francis Otway,	9 *Mar.* 174$\frac{4}{5}$	Wade's.
Sir John Whitefoord,	19 *Mar.* 174$\frac{4}{5}$	Rothes's.
Thomas Dunbar,	19 *Mar.* 174$\frac{4}{5}$	Folliot's.
John Campbell,	25 *Apr.* 1745	Loudoun's.
Jaspar Clayton,	1 *May* 1745	Colonel Murray's.
William Whitmore,	1 *May* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Gordon,	1 *May* 1745	Laforey's.
Charles Powlett,	1 *May* 1745	Agnew's.
James Cotes,	1 *May* 1745	Richbell's.
Charles Jenkinson,	27 *May* 1745	Royal Reg. of H. Guards.
Edward Legard,	27 *May* 1745	Beauclerk's.
Daniel Webb,	27 *May* 1745	Sir John Ligonier's.
John Cosseley,	27 *May* 1745	Skelton's.
Edward Cornwallis,	27 *May* 1745	Sackville's.

William

William Peter,	27 *May* 1745	4th Troop Horſe Guards.
Francis Hildeſley,	27 *May* 1745	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
John Lowry,	27 *May* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Perry,	27 *May* 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Julius Cæſar,	27 *May* 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Cathcart,	27 *May* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Charles Manners,	27 *May* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Joſeph York,	27 *May* 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
William Tenniſon,	1 *June* 1745	Otway's.
Philip Chenevix,	1 *June* 1745	Bowles's.
Thomas Butler,	1 *June* 1745	By Brevet.
Boteler Hutchinſon,	22 *June* 1745	Torrington's.
Henry Ravenhill,	22 *June* 1745	Frampton's.
John Arabin,	22 *June* 1745	St. George's.
John Bell,	22 *June* 1745	Harriſon's.
John Monroe,	7 *July* 1745	Lord John Murray's.
John Fitzwilliams,	23 *July* 1745	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Robert Anſtruther,	30 *July* 1745	Anſtruther's.
William Acourt,	7 *Aug.* 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
Charles Montagu,	15 *Aug.* 1745	Bockland's.
Robert Elliſon,	1 *Sept.* 1745	Shirley's.
William Strode,	20 *Sept.* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Lord Lindores,	20 *Sept.* 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Earl of Lauderdale,	20 *Sept.* 1745	Handaſyd's.
John Steuart,	1 *Oct.* 1745	Deputy Quarter-Maſter General.
John Stanwix,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Granby's.
Arthur Owen,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Edgcumbe's.
Daniel Herring,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Falmouth's.
William Congreve,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Gower's.
Joſeph Duſſaux,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Halifax's.
George Lloyd,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Late Harcourt's, made Major to Barrell's, March 26, 1748.
Mathew Sewell,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Major to Richbell's.
Thomas Brudenell,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Montagu's Ordnance.
Viſcount Malpas,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Earl of Cholmondeley's.
John Creed,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Montagu's Carabinier's.
Earl of Scarborough,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Ancaſters.
John Mordaunt,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Kingſton's.
Gilbert Vane,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Berkeley's.
Richard Herbert,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Lord Herbert's.
Alexander Vanderduſſen,	8 *Oct.* 1745	By Brevet.
Samuel Mitchell,	28 *Oct.* 1745	1ſt Reg: Foot Guards.
John Parker,	21 *Nov.* 1745	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Earl of Glencairne,	29 *Nov.* 1745	Major to Powlett's.
John Forbes,	24 *Dec.* 1745	Deputy Quarter-Maſter General.
Jeffrey Amherſt,	25 *Dec.* 1745	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.

David

David Watſon,	18 *Jan.* 174⅝	Deputy Quarter-Maſter General
John Lambton,	24 *Jan.* 174⅝	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Wynne,	7 *Feb.* 174⅞	Moleſworth's.
Charles Jefferys,	17 *Feb.* 174⅝	M. Gen. Cholmondeley's.
John Grey,	17 *Feb.* 174⅝	Colonel Herbert's.
William Deane,	17 *Feb.* 174⅝	Dejean's.
David Cunningham,	25 *Feb.* 174⅝	Penmure's.
Timothy Carr,	9 *April* 1746	1ſt Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Joſeph Hudſon,	11 *April* 1746	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Henry Erſkine,	16 *Apr.* 1746	Quarter Maſter-General on the Expedition under General St. Clair.
John Duvernet,	30 *Apr.* 1746	1ſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards.
George Joycelyn	8 *May* 1746	Bragg's.
Peter Demar,	12 *May* 1746	Holmes's.
Mark Anthony Saurin,	24 *Aug.* 1746	Hawley's.
Charles Colvill,	25 *Aug.* 1746	Campbell's.
John Barrington,	17 *Sept.* 1746	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
George Lord Forbes,	11 *Oct.* 1746	Fowke's.
James Lockhart,	2 *Feb.* 174⅞	Johnſon's.
George Mac Dowgal.	3 *Feb.* 174⅞	Craufurd's.
Archibald Douglaſs,	4 *Feb.* 174⅞	Richbell's.
Sherrington Talbot,	5 *Feb.* 174⅞	Dalzell's.
Robert Armiger,	7 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Court Knivet,	9 *Feb.* 174⅞	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Cuthbert Sheldon,	10 *Feb.* 174⅞	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Griffin Whitewell,	18 *Feb.* 174⅞	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
Studholm Hodgſon,	22 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
George-Auguſtus Elliot,	18 *May* 1747	2d Troop H. Grenad. G.
John Parſlow,	18 *May* 1747	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Chriſtopher Legard,	2 *July* 1747	Leighton's.
William Petitot,	2 *July* 1747	Lieut. General Charles Howard's.
Edward Whitmore,	17 *July* 1747	Fleming's.
John Toovey,	19 *Sept.* 1747	Naizon's.
Thomas White,	28 *Nov.* 1747	Tyrawly's.
Richard Talbot,	15 *Feb.* 174⅞	Blakeney's.
Henry Hickman,	15 *Feb.* 174⅞	Huſke's.
James Francis Mercier,	16 *Feb.* 174⅞	Pepperell's.
Evelyn Chadwicke,	16 *Feb.* 174⅞	His Royal Highneſs the Duke's Dragoons.
John Thomas,	17 *Feb.* 174⅞	2d Reg. Foot Guards.
John Owen,	18 *Feb.* 174⅞	Folliot's.
Edward Sandford,	19 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
William Browne,	20 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
James Halyburton,	21 *Feb.* 174⅞	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
ard Wynne,	22 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.

John

John Boſcawen,	23 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
John Prideaux,	24 *Feb.* 174⅞	3d Reg. Foot Guards.
George Townſhend,	25 *Feb.* 174⅞	1ſt Reg. Foot Guards.
Henry Whitley,	15 *Mar.* 174⅞	Cobham's.
John Wilſon,	26 *Mar.* 1748	Conway's.
Juſtan Mac Carty,	9 *Apr.* 1748	1ſt Troop Horſe Guards.

Majors.

James Agnew,	4 *Apr.* 1733	Cope's.
Thomas Weldon,	30 *Aug.* 1736	Wardour's.
Paul Malide,	12 *July* 1737	De Grangues's.
Edward Browne,	10 *May* 1738	Browne's.
Chriſtopher Clarges,	5 *Sept.* 1739	Mordaunt's.
John Adams,	2 *Dec.* 1739	Handaſyd's.
Armand Du Peron,	4 *Feb.* 174⅛	Wynyard's.
Daniel Picquiere,	8 *Feb.* 174⅛	Irwyn's.
Charles Otway,	9 *Feb.* 174⅛	2d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Marcus Smith,	13 *Feb.* 174⅛	Hargrave's.
John Severn,	21 *Feb.* 174⅛	Laſcelle's.
William Rufane,	29 *Apr.* 1741	Ancram's.
John Chambre,	3 *May* 1741	Blakeney's.
Richard Bowles,	13 *Mar.* 174½	Hamilton's.
James Forreſter,	20 *Apr.* 1742	St. Clair.
Robert Abbott,	24 *Apr.* 1742	4th Troop of H. Guards.
Stephen Otway.	19 *Apr.* 1742	Read's.
John Caulfield,	25 *Dec.* 1743	Trelawny's.
Thomas Mathews,	14 *May* 1744	Fraſer's.
John Ball,	1 *June* 1744	3d Reg. Dragoon Guards.
Joſeph Preſton,	3 *July* 1744	Bligh's.
Charles Clarke,	31 *Aug.* 1744	2d Troop of H. Guards.
Peter Chaban,	31 *Aug.* 1744	Cobham's.
Edward Wills,	9 *Mar.* 174⅘	3d Troop of H. Guards.
George Gray,	19 *Mar.* 174⅘	1ſt Troop of H. Guards.
Charles-William Tonyn.	19 *Mar.* 174⅘	Rothes's.
Richard Bendiſh,	1 *May* 1745	Cornwall's.
Newton Barton,	1 *May* 1745	Bland's.
Charleton Leighton,	1 *May* 1745	Laforey's.
Henry Gore,	1 *May* 1745	2d Troop of H. Guards.
Sir James Chamberlayne,	1 *May* 1745	Royal Reg. of H. Guards.
Richard Madan,	27 *May* 1745	Sir John Ligonier's.
Charles Rainsford,	27 *May* 1745	Major of the Tower of London.
Anthony Meyrac,	27 *May* 1745	Sackville's.
James Beard,	27 *May* 1745	Lord Henry Beauclerk's.
Thomas Lacy,	27 *May* 1745	Johnſon's.
James Johnſon,	27 *May* 1745	Hawley's.
Abel Warren,	1 *June* 1745	Otway's.
Urmſton Peppys,	1 *June* 1745	Bowles's.

George

George Heighington,	22 *June* 1745	Colonel Herbert's.
John Reed,	22 *June* 1745	Torrington's.
Robert Bell,	22 *June* 1745	Harriſon's.
Thomas Erle,	22 *June* 1745	St. George's.
William Mackenzie,	24 *June* 1745	Loudoun's.
Benjamin Rudyerd,	26 *July* 1745	Fowke's.
William Horton,	30 *July* 1745	Oglethorpe's
Marmaduke Sowle,	15 *Aug.* 1745	Bockland's.
James Mac Donald,	1 *Sept.* 1745	Churchill's.
James Johnſon,	20 *Sept.* 1745	4th Troop of H. Guards.
John Mompeſſon,	27 *Sept.* 1745	Bedford's.
Francis Grant,	1 *Oct.* 1745	Lord John Murray's.
Charles-Henry Colins,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Lord Herbert's.
James Burleigh,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Falmouth's.
William Johnſton,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Berkeley's.
Montagu Wilmot,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Halifax's.
William Hepburn,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Ancaſter's.
Thomas Bate,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Harcourt's.
Robert Mitford,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Edgcumbe's.
Chiverton Hart	4 *Oct.* 1745	Kingſton's.
John Young,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Bolton's.
George Marriott,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Earl of Cholmondeley's.
William Muir,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Granby's.
Mathew Swiney,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Montagu's Carabinier's.
Charles Guerin,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Montagu's Ordnance.
Scot Floyer,	4 *Oct.* 1745	Gower's.
John Brewſe,	29 *Nov.* 1745	Lord George Beauclerk's.
Charles Durand,	29 *Nov.* 1745	Agnew's.
Lewis Du Poncett,	25 *Jan.* 1745/6	Bruce's.
Otho Hamilton,	30 *Jan.* 1745/6	Philipps's.
John Warburton,	7 *Feb.* 1745/6	Moleſworth's.
Richard Webb,	17 *Feb.* 1745/6	Battereau's.
John La Fauſille,	17 *Feb.* 1745/6	Wolfe's.
Richard Worge,	25 *Feb.* 1745/6	Penmure's.
Edward Stillingfleet,	20 *Mar.* 1745/6	Frampton's.
William Gardiner,	23 *Apr.* 1746	Kerr's.
William Twiſden,	30 *Apr.* 1746	1ſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards.
John Littlehales,	30 *Apr.* 1746	Shirley's.
Sir William Boothbey,	12 *May* 1746	Kennedy's.
William Browne,	12 *May* 1746	Holmes's.
George Moncriefe,	23 *May* 1746	Anſtruther's.
William Thompſon,	24 *Aug.* 1746	1ſt Reg. Dragoon Guards.
John Croſbie,	25 *Aug.* 1746	Campbell's.
Caroline-Frederick Scott,	30 *Sept.* 1746	Guiſe's.
Hugh Scott,	22 *Nov.* 1746	Fullar's.
Bigoe Armſtrong,	12 *Dec.* 1746	Folliot's.
William Markham,	14 *Dec.* 1746	Poole's.
James Adolphus Dickenſon Oughton,	2 *Feb.* 1747	Dejean's

Cyrus

Cyrus Traphaud,	3 *Feb.*	1747	Lt. Gen. Tho. Howard's,
Robert Monckton,	5 *Feb.*	1747	M. Gen. Cholmondeley's,
Henry Rich,	6 *Feb.*	1747	Rich's,
Charles Handaſyd,	26 *Mar.*	1747	Offarrell's,
David Douglaſs,	7 *Apr.*	1747	Conway's,
Ralph Burton,	26 *May*	1747	2d Tp. of H. Gr. Guards
Charles Lawrence,	12 *June*	1747	Warburton's,
John Craufurd,	2 *July*	1747	Pulteney's,
Robert Douglaſs,	2 *July*	1747	Lord Geo. Beauclerk's,
Sir. Geo. Suttee,	2 *July*	1747	Leighton's,
Hamilton Lambert,	17 *July*	1747	Fleming's,
Robert Dalrymple,	26 *Aug.*	1747	St. Clair's,
Thomas Young	19 *Sept.*	1747	Naizon's,
Richard Field,	5 *Oct.*	1747	Bragg's,
Edward Momby,	28 *Nov.*	1747	Tyrawly's,
William Robinſon,	5 *Dec.*	1747	Skelton's,
Charles Moreton,	16 *Feb.*	1747/8	Dalzell's,
John Barnard,	22 *Feb.*	1747/8	Huſke's,
Thomas Gage,	23 *Feb.*	1747/8	Lee's,
Cecill Forreſter,	24 *Feb.*	1747/8	Col. Murray's,
Cadwallader Blayney,	25 *Feb.*	1747/8	Pepperell's,
Stringer Lawrence, Brev.	25 *Feb.*	1747/8	In the Eaſt Indies,
James Otway,	26 *Feb.*	1747/8	H.R.H.the D. Dragoons,
George Wade,	26 *Mar.*	1748	3d Reg. of Drag. Guards,
John Elveys,	9 *Apr.*	1748	1ſt Troop of H. Guards.

The Charge of his Majeſty's Guards, Garriſons and other Land Forces for the Year 1748.

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.	Total.
		l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.*
HORSE.			
S. B. First Troop of Guards	81	16958	
S. B. Second ditto	81	16958	
S. B. 1ſt Troop of Grenad. Guards	177	10900 14	
S. B. Second ditto	176	10772 12	
S. B. Royal Regiment of Guards	535	36118 2	
	1250		91707 8
DRAGOONS.			
1 S. B. 1ſt Reg. of Dragoon Guards	651	29058 17 6	
2 S. B. Second ditto	435	19684 14	
3 S. B. Third ditto	435	19684 14	
Royal Regment of Drag.	538	23683 5	
F. Earl of *Crawford's*	538	23683 5	
S. B. Lieut. General *Bland*	538	23683 5	
F. Sir *Robert Riche's*	538	23683 5	

Num-

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.	Total.
		l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
F. Earl of *Rothes*'s	538	23683 5	
F. Sir *John Cope*'s	538	23683 5	
S. B. Lord Visc. *Cobham*'s	435	19684 14	
S. B. Lord *Mark Kerr*'s	435	19684 14	
N. B. Colonel *Naizon*'s	435	19684 14	
F. His Royal Highness the Duke's.	435	19684 14	
	6489		289266 11 6

FOOT.

S. B.	1st Reg. of F. Guards	2903	65758	
	Second ditto	1866	42642 1	
	Third ditto	1866	42696 19	
F.	First Bat. of Lt. G. *St. Clair*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Second ditto.	1157	20047 13	
S. B.	Lt. Gen. *Thomas Howard*'s Regiment	977	18132 5	
N. B.	Lieut. G. *Barrell*'s	977	18132 5	
S. B.	Lieut. General *Guise*'s	815	15229 3	
F.	Lieut. General *Wolfe*'s	977	18132 5	
S. B.	Colonel *Bockland*'s	977	18132 5	
N. B.	Lieut. General *Skelton*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Lieut. Gen. *Pulteney*'s	977	18132 5	
N. B.	Col. *Herbert*'s	815	15259 3	
S. B.	Lieut. G. *Harrison*'s	815	15259 3	
N. B.	Lieut. G. *Handasyd*'s	815	15259 3	
N. B.	Colonel *Folliot*'s	815	15259 3	
F.	L. George *Beauclerk*'s	977	18132 3	
F.	L. George *Sackville*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Lieut. G. *Campbell*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Lieut. Gen. *Huske*'s	977	18132 5	
N. B.	Earl of *Ancram*'s	815	15259 3	
F.	Earl of *Panmure*'s	977	18132 5	
N. B.	Lieut. G. *Blakeney*'s	815	15259 3	
F.	Lieut. Gen. *Bragg*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Ld. Henry *Beauclerk*'s	977	18132 5	
S. B.	Colonel *Leighton*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Lieut. G. *Johnson*'s	977	18132 5	
S. B.	Maj. G. *Cholmondeley*'s	977	18132 5	
S. B.	Maj. Gen. *Fleming*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Colonel *Dejean*'s	977	18132 5	
F.	Lord *John Murray*'s	1160	21060 5	

Num-

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days.			Total.		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
F. Colonel *Lee*'s	977	18132	5				
S. B. Colonel *Murray*'s	815	15259	3				
S. B. Colonel *Lascelle*'s	815	15259	3				
F. Colonel *Conway*'s	977	18132	5				
N. B. Colonel *Batereau*'s	1155	20248	91				
F. Earl of *Loudon*'s	1045	19126	11				
E. I. Twelve Independent Companies	1381	23716	16				
	40385	774506	16				
INVALIDS.							
S. B. Col. *Wardour*'s Reg.	515	9933	17				
S. B. 25 Independ. Com.	1300	22646	5				
	1815				32580	2	
Garrisons, with Fire and Candle		37029	9	9			
Contingencies		30000					
Forrage and Waggon Money to the Battalions in *Flanders*.		13386	8	$6\frac{6}{7}$			
					80415	18	$3\frac{6}{7}$
Total	49939				1267376	15	$9\frac{6}{7}$

Mem. The Troops and Regiments Lettered, *viz.*
S. B. ——— are in *South-Britain.*
N. B. ——— *North-Britain.*
F. ——— *Flanders.*
E. I. ——— *East Indies.*

Charge of his Majesty's Forces in the Plantations, Minorca *and* Gibraltar, *for the Year* 1748.

In the PLANTATIONS.	Numbers.	Pay for 366 Days.			Total.		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lieut. Gen. *Dalzell*'s Reg.	815	15259	3				
Lieut. Gen. *Philipps*'s	815	15259	3				
Major Gen. *Oglethorpe*'s	804	15478	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$			
Colonel *Trelawney*'s	1157	21026	14				
4 Companies at *New York*	445	7161	8				
1 Company at *Bermudas*	58	1052	5				
1 Company in the Island of *Providence*.	150	2473	11				
3 Companies in *South-Carolina*.	345	5846	17				
	4589				83557	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Num-

	Numbers.	Pay for 336 Days.	Total.
		l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Brought over	4589		83557 1 9½
Garrisons at *Anapolis Royal*, *Canso*, *Placentia* and *St. John*			2878 8 9½
Officers of the Garrison at *Rattan*.			939
AT CAPE BRETON.			
Col. *Shirley*'s Regiment	1144	20108 13	
Sir *William Pepperell*'s	1144	20108 13	
Major General *Fuller*'s	815	15259 3	
Col. *Warburton*'s	815	15259 3	
	3918		70735 12
Officers of the Garrison at *Louisbourg*.			1634 16
IN MINORCA.			
Major Gen. *Wynyard*'s Reg.	815	15259 3	
Colonel *Offarrel*'s	815	15259 3	
Lieut. Gen. *Anstruther*'s	815	15259 3	
Colonel *Kennedy*	815	15259 3	
	3260		61036 12
Officers of the Garrison.			6700 8 9
IN GIBRALTAR.			
Brig. Gen. *Fowke*'s Reg.	815	15259 3	
Lieut. Gen. *Hargrave*'s	815	15423 17	
Lord *Tyrawley*'s	815	15259 3	
Major Gen. *Read*'s	815	15259 3	
	3260		61201 6
Officers of the Garrison.			3759 7 9
Provisions for Lieut. Gen. *Philipp*'s Regiment in Garrison at *Annapolis Royal*, *Canso* and *Placentia*, deducting four Pence *per Diem* out of the Subsistance of each Non-Commission Officer and private Man towards that Expence. Remains to be born by the Government.		2839 7 11	

Num-

	Numbers.	Pay of Troops and Regiments for 366 Days	Total.
		l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Provisions for the several Regts. at *Gibraltar.*		24000	
Provisions for Maj. Gen. *Oglethorp*'s Regiment at *Georgia.*		2445 10	
Provisions for the Independent Companies at *Providence.*		456 5	
Provisions for the Companies at *Rattan.*		4161	
Provisions for the Regts. at *Cape Breton.*		24000	
			57902 2 11
Total	15027		350034 14 1½
The Charge of Ten Regts. of Marines, *Anno* 1748.			
Lieut. Gen. *Churchill*'s Regiment ——			
Col. *Fraser*'s ——			
Col. *Holme*'s ——			
Lord Visc. *Torrington*'s	1155 each.	17185 16 9½ each.	
Col. *Cockran*'s ——			
Col. *Laforey*'s ——			
Lieut. Gen. *Cornwall*'s			
Col. *Jordan*'s ——			
Major Gen. *Pawlett*'s			
Sir *Andrew Agnew*'s			
Total of Marines	11550		171[illegible]58 7 11
Allowance to the Ten Colonels in lieu of Cloathing to make their personal Pay 800 *l.* per Ann. about 300 *l.* each,		3000	
Cloathing the Ten Regiments of Marines and Charges attending it.		16731 11 8	19731 11 8
Contingencies,			4500
		Total	£ 196089 19 7

The Charge of the General and General Staff-Officers, and Officers of the Hospitals for his Majesty's Land Forces Anno 1748.

General and General Staff-Officers		43907 13 9
Officers of the Hospitals		6267 15
Forage for the General and Staff-Officers in Flanders.		3685 14 3
	£	53861 3

List of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland.

HORSE.

Colonel *John Brown*'s Regiment.
Major General *Thomas Bligh*'s.
Lieutenant General *Phineas Bowle*'s.

DRAGOONS.

Lord *Molesworth*'s.
Lieutenant General *Richard St. George*'s.
Major General *Henry Degrangue*'s.
Major General *John Mordaunt*'s.

FOOT.

Lieutenant General *Alexander Irwin*'s.
Lieutenant General *Charles Otway*'s.
Colonel *Edward Poole*'s.
Colonel John *Batterau*'s.

List

List of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Great-Britain.

Berwick,	Governor,	*Thomas Howard.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Colonel *Priee.*
Blackneſs,	Governor,	*Charles Hope Weir*, Eſq;
Calſhot Caſtle,	Governor,	*William Knapton.*
Carliſle,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Foliot.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Howard.*
Cheſter,	Governor,	Earl of *Cholmondeley.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Major Gen. *Cholmondeley.*
Cinque-Ports,	Lord Warden,	Duke of *Dorſet.*
	Lieut. of *Dover* Caſtle,	Lord *John Sackville.*
	Deputy Lieut. ditto.	*Thomas Hales.*
Dunbarton-Caſtle,	Governor,	*John* Earl of *Caſſills.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	
Dartmouth,	Governor,	*Thomas Panton.*
Edinburgh Caſtle,	Governor,	Lord *Mark Kerr.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Preſton.*
Graveſend *and* Tilbury Fort,	Governor,	
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Sir *M. Lambert.*
Guernſey,	Governor,	*Charles Straban*, Eſq;
	Lieutenant-Governor,	
Hull,	Governor,	Maj. Gen. *Pulteney.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Jones.*
Inverneſs,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Hawley.*
	Deputy-Governor,	Major *Grant.*
Jerſey,	Governor,	
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Colonel *Beake.*
Landguard Fort,	Governor,	Lieut. Coll. *Cracbrode.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. *Hayes.*
St. Maws,	Captain,	Col. *Duroure.*
Pendennis,	Governor,	General *Barrell.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Col. *Houghton.*
Hurſt Caſtle,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Huſke.*
Plymouth,	Governor,	John Earl of *Dunmore.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	*George Gibbon.*
Portland Caſtle,	Governor,	*S. Williams.*
Portſmouth,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Honywood.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	
South-Sea Caſtle,	Deputy-Governor,	Capt. *Smith.*
Sheerneſs,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Huſke.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. *Evans.*
Scilly Iſlands,	Governor,	Earl of *Godolphin.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. *Godolphin.*
Scarborough Caſtle,	Governor,	*Thomas Hill*, Eſq;
Sterling Caſtle,	Governor,	Earl of *Loudoun.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Coll. *Abercrombie*,
Tynmouth,	Governor,	Earl of *Hertford.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	*Henry Villers*, Eſq;
Tower,	Conſtable,	Lord *Cornwallis.*
	Lieutenant,	Lord *H. Pawlet.*
	Deputy,	Major *White.*
Upnor,	Governor,	Maj. Gen. *Guiſe.*
Fort William,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Bland.*
	Deputy-Governor,	*Alexander Campbell.*
Windſor,	Governor,	Duke of *St. Albans.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	Capt. *Oliver.*
N. Yarmouth,	Governor,	Col. *Townſhend.*
Iſle of Wight,	Governor,	Earl of *Portſmouth.*
	Lieutenant-Governor,	—— *Pawlet.*
Sandown,	Captain,	
Yarmouth Caſtle,	Captain,	*David Worteley.*

Cranbrook Castle,	Captain,	
Cows Castle,	Captain,	Col. *G. Howard.*
Fort Augustus,	Governor,	Lieut. Gen. *Hawley,*
	Deputy Governor,	Major *Caulfield.*

The Charge of his Majesty's Garrison's.

For *BERWICK.*

	Sal. *per Diem.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The whole Pay *per Diem,* amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle)		2	11	7
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town — —		0	16	5
To the Lieutenant-Governor — —		0	10	0
For the Pay of *Blackness* Castle, including 16*s.* 5*d.* to the Governor — —		1	17	11
The Pay of *Calshot* Castle amounts to —		0	6	6
Carlisle — — —		1	5	0
Chester — — —		1	4	0
Clifford's Fort, near *Tinmouth* —		0	6	0
The Pay of the *Cinque-Ports,* including the Lord Warden, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 4½*d.* and the Lieutenant of *Dover* Castle, amounts to — —		4	12	10
Dumbarton Castle — —		3	11	9¾
Dartmouth — — —		0	18	0
Edinburgh Castle — — —		6	12	7¼
Gravesend and *Tilbury* together — —		2	10	11¼
Guernsey, inclusive of the Governor —		1	2	8
Hull, &c. — — —		3	4	0½
Hurst. Castle — — —		0	14	4
Holy Island — —		0	3	0
Jersey, exclusive of the Governor —		1	2	0
Landguard Fort — —		0	16	0
St. Maws — —		0	10	6
Pendennis — —		1	7	7½
Plymouth, and *St. Nicholas* Castle, 3 *l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* including the Governor ——		5	13	3¾
Portland Castle —— —		0	8	2
Portsmouth, including the Governor, 1 *l.* 18 *s.* 4*d.* and Lieutenant-Governor 10*s.* amounts to		5	2	0
South-Sea Castle — —		0	8	0
Sheerness, including to the Governor, 16*s.* 5 *d.* ¼ and Lieutenant-Governor, 10*s.* amounts to		2	12	11½
Scilly Island — ——		0	18	0
Scarborough Castle —— —		0	3	10½
Sterling, including to the Governor, 16*s.* 5 *d.* ¼ and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to —		6	10	1¼
Tinmouth Castle, consisting only of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, amounts to —		1	6	5¼
Total—		59	6	7

Tower

Tower of LONDON.

	Sal. *per Diem.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the Conſtable and Chief Governor		2	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant		1	18	4
Deputy-Lieutenant		1	0	0
Chaplain		0	6	8
Tower-Major		0	10	0
Surgeon		0	2	6
Maſter-Gunner		0	2	0
Four other Gunners, 1 *s.* each		0	4	0
Gentleman-Porter		0	4	$7\frac{3}{8}$
Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 *s.* 2 *d.* each		2	6	8
Phyſician		0	10	0
Apothecary		0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Gentleman Goaler		0	3	10
Water-Pumper		0	0	$7\frac{7}{8}$
Yeoman-Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates		0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger		0	0	4
Clock-keeper and Bell-ringer		0	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$
Repairs, Intelligence, and ſweeping the Chimneys		0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Fuel for the Warders		0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Total		10	7	$9\frac{1}{8}$
Upnor Caſtle, including *Upnor*, *Cockham-wood*, and *Gillingham*		1	13	0
Fort *William*		3	3	4
Windſor Caſtle, including to the Governor 3 *l.* 4 *s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*		3	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$
North Yarmouth		0	14	0
Iſle of Wight, compriſing *Sandown* Fort, *Yarmouth* Caſtle, *Cariſbrook* Caſtle, and *Cowes* Caſtle, including to the Governor 1 *l.* 7 *s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* To the Lieutenant-Governor 1 *l.* The whole is		5	11	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Surveyor of the Guards, being the Perſon who looks after the Repairs of the Horſe-Guards in and about *St. James*'s Park and the *Tilt-yard*		0	2	6
To *St. James*'s Park Gunners, 15 *s.* 6 *d.* with the Allowances to the Fire-maſter, to the Grenadiers, to the Meſſengers of the Secretary, to the Forces and Paymaſter-General, to the Drum Major-General, to the Provoſt-Maſter-General and his Men; to the Barrack-Maſter-General in *North-Britain*, and the Barrack-Maſter in the *Savoy*; to the Surgeon of the Town and Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, and the Barrack of *Bernera*, *Killichuiman*, and Rivan of *Badenoch*, in all *per Diem*		3	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Barracks in the Garrisons hereafter mentioned.

	per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
For *Berwick*		300	0	0
Blackness Castle		10	0	0
Calshot Castle		10	0	0
Carlisle		36	0	0
Chester		30	0	0
Cinque-Ports		18	0	0
Dumbarton Castle		30	0	0
Dartmouth		18	5	0
Edinburgh Castle		20	0	0
Gravesend and *Tilbury*		73	0	0
Guernsey		40	0	0
Hull, and the Blockhouse		237	0	0
Hurst Castle		18	0	0
Jersey Island		63	0	0
Landguard Fort		18	0	0
St. Maws		10	0	0
Pendennis		18	0	0
Plymouth		91	0	0
St. Nicholas Island, and *Mount Batten*		36	0	0
Portland Castle		10	0	0
Portsmouth		500	0	0
Inverness, and *Fort-George*		140	0	0
Sheerness		91	0	0
Scilly Island		18	0	0
Scarborough Castle		10	0	0
Sterling Castle		20	0	0
Tinmouth Castle		18	0	0
Tower of *London*		127	0	0
Upnor		20	0	0
Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, and Bedding, Fire and Candle		150	0	0
Windsor		18	0	0
North-Yarmouth		10	0	0
Isle of Wight		54	0	0
For the Horse-Guards, in the whole		350	0	0
For the Foot-Guards, in the whole		450	0	0
For the Guards that do Duty at *Edinburgh* and the Cannongate		120	0	0
To the Barracks in the *Savoy*, including Attendance, and all other Incidents		340	0	0
Total		3522	5	0

NUM-

NUMBER LXXVIII.

Governor and Staff Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Lieutenant-General *William Hargrave*, Governor,		2	0	0
Lieutenant-Governor —— ——		1	0	0
John Hampden, Esq; Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions, for himself and Clerks		1	10	0
Mr. *Jeffery Ekins* Chaplain to the Governor		0	6	8
John Fleming, Esq, Secretary to the Governor —		0	10	0
William Holloway, Esq; Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and Commissary of the Musters ——		0	10	0
William Clanahan, Esq; Town-Major ——		0	5	0
John Tyrell, Town-Adjutant ——		0	3	0
Mr. *James Penman*, Surgeon-Major ——		0	10	0
Mr. *John Stone* and *William Dingwell*, Mates		0	5	0
John Peck, Provost-Marshal ——		0	4	0
Mr. *John Dominick Grana*, Signal-man ——		0	1	0
Mr. *Henry Freeman*, Turnkey ——		0	1	0
Total ——		7	5	8

NUMBER LXXIX.

Governor and other Staff-Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Minorca.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
JAMES Lord *Tyrawley*, Governor		2	0	0
Lieutenant-General *Blakeney*, Lieut. Governor		2	0	0
Lord Viscount *Irwin*, Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions —— ——		2	0	0
James Auchmutty, Chaplain to the Governor		0	6	8
George Moncrief } Joint-Secretaries to the Go- *Theophilus Bancon* } vernor		0	10	0
Sir *Anthony Westcomb*, Bart. Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and Commissary of the Musters ——		0	10	0
Robert Frampton, Captain of the Ports		0	5	0
George Harvey, Provost-Marshal ——		0	4	0
John Castillo, Signal-Man ——		0	1	0
George Moncrief, Fort-Major of Fort *St. Anne*		0	5	0
Giles Wakeman, Adjutant to ditto ——		0	3	0
Calmer Cockerell, Surgeon ——		0	5	0
Daniel Cabroll, Mate to ditto ——		0	5	0
Total ——		8	14	8

NUMBER LXXX.

Office of Paymaster General of the Land-Forces.

THE Right Honourable *William Pitt*, Esq; Paymaster-General
James Grenvill, Esq; Deputy.
Peregrine Fury, Esq;
Joseph Andrews, Esq;
George Abbot, Esq;
Anthony Sawyer, Esq;
Mr. *Humfrey Portman*, Gent.
Mr. *Robert Randoll*, Gent.
Mr. *Edward Wheeler*, Gent.
Mr. *John Mill*, Gent.
Mr. *John Hesse*, Gent.
Mr. *William Jackson*, Chamber-keeper and Messenger.
Mr. Deputy-Messenger.
Mrs. *Mary Hunt*, Necessary-Woman.

NUMBER LXXXI.

War-Office.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Fox*, Secretary at War,
Edward Lloyd, Esq; Deputy Secretary,
Thomas Sherwin, Esq; First Clerk.

Clerks,
- Mr. *Gilbert Elliot*,
- Mr. *John Calcraft*,
- Mr. *John Budd*,
- Mr. *James Reynolds*,
- Mr. *John Chapman*,
- Mr. *James Blake*,
- Mr. *Daniel Dufresnay*,
- Mr. *Harman Leece*,
- Mr. *John Orgate*,
- Mr. *Francis Matthews*
- Mr. *John Davies*,
- Mr. *Robert Pierce*,
- Mr. *Bell Lloyd*,
- Mr. *John Woolcombe*,

Paymaster of Widows Pensions, *Edward St. Hill*, Esq;
Mr. *Thomas Machin*, House-keeper.
Mr. *Charles Whisson*, Messenger.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXII.

Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment of Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain.

Salaries *per Diem*.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Right Honourable *William Pitt*, Esq; Paymaster General, ———	1	0	0
The Right Honourable *Henry Fox*, Secretary to the Forces, ——— ———	1	0	0
Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the Lord Viscount *Middleton*, Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, each ——— ———	2	1	1½
Thomas Gore, Esq; Commissary General of the Musters, for himself and two Clerks ———	1	2	6
Sir *Anthony Westcomb*, Bart. Deputy-Commissary General ——— ——— ———	1	3	0
Richard-Tempest Gulliford, Esq; Deputy-Commissary ——— ———	0	10	0
G. Overend, Esq; Deputy-Commissary ———	0	10	0
John Ellis, *Thomas Watson*, *Peter Calmel*, *Thomas Cholwick*, Esqrs; ditto ———	0	10	0
William Crudge, Esq; Commissary at *Scilly*, ———	0	2	6
Charles Le Geyt, Commissary at *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, ——— ———	0	1	4
Thomas Morgan, Esq; Judge-Advocate-General, and for his Clerk and Deputy at *Jersey* and *Guernsey*	0	1	0
Charles Ingram, Adjutant-General ———	1	0	0
Lieut. General *Bland*, Quarter-Master-General ———	1	0	0
Dr. *Edward Wilmot*, Physician-General ———	0	10	0
———, Surgeon General ——— ———	0	10	0
George Garnier, Esq; Apothecary-General ———	0	10	0
———, Esq; Secretary to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army ———	0	16	5¼
Lieut. General *Bland*, General and Commander in Chief in *North-Britain* ———	4	0	0
His Aid-de Camp and Secretary ———	0	10	0
Major General *Joshua Guest*, as Brigadier to the Forces in *North-Britain* ———	1	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel *Clayton*, Major of Brigade ———	0	10	0
Philip Baker, Esq; Secretary to the Forces in *North-Britain* ——— ——— ———	1	0	0

Sal.

	Sal. *per Diem*,	*l.*	*s.*	*d*
Charles Hope Weir, Commissary of the Musters in *North-Britain*		0	10	0
William Caulfield, as Baggage-Master and Inspector of the Roads in *North-Britain*		0	5	0
James Cockrane, Clerk of the Court-Martials in *North-Britain*		0	7	6
Colonel *Thomas Lascelles*, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General		0	10	0
Mr. *John Russell*, Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier Guards		0	7	0
Mr. *Thomas Hayward*, Provost to the three Regiments of Foot-Guards		0	3	0
Mr. *John Lane*, Surveyor of the Guards		0	2	6
Mr. *John Budd*, Surveyor of the Barracks in the *Savoy*		0	4	0
Mr. *Justly Watson*, Firemaster to the Grenadiers		0	3	0
Mr. *Charles Whisson*, Messenger to the Secretary of the Forces		0	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. *William Jackson*, Messenger to the Paymaster-General		0	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. *John Clothier*, Drum-Major-General		0	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. *Christopher Predham*, Provost-Marshal-General		0	5	0
Major General *Joshua Guest*, Barrack-Master-General in *Britain*		1	0	0
Thomas Sherwin, Esq; Barrack-master to the *Savoy*		0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
For three Men attending the Judge-Advocate-General, each		0	1	6

Three Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty.

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lord Viscount *Bury*, Lord *Robert Manners*, Colonel *Mostyn*,	each	200	0	0

An

An Account of the Pay allowed to every Commission and Non-Commission Officer and private Man of His Majesty's Forces (his two Troops of Horse Guards, and two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards excepted) with the Neat Pay allowed to each of them per *Day, after the several Deductions made for Poundage, Hospital, Agency, and Off-reckonings.*

	Full Pay per Diem.			*Neat Pay* per Diem.		
HORSE.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel and Captain	2	1	0	1	18	6
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	9	6	1	7	8¼
Major and Captain	1	7	0	1	5	4½
Captain	1	1	6	1	0	2¼
Lieutenant	0	15	0	0	14	1
Cornet	0	14	0	0	13	1½
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	5	0	0	4	8¼
Quarter-Master	0	8	6	0	7	11¼
Surgeon	0	6	0	0	5	7½
DRAGOONS.						
Colonel and Captain	1	15	0	1	12	10½
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	1	4	6	1	3	0
Major and Captain	1	0	6	0	19	3
Captain	0	15	6	0	14	6½
Lieutenant	0	9	0	0	8	5¼
Cornet	0	8	0	0	7	6
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	5	0	0	4	8¼
Surgeon	0	6	0	0	5	7½
FOOT GUARDS.						
Colonel and Captain	1	19	0	1	16	7½
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	8	6	1	6	9
Major and Captain	1	4	6	1	3	0
Captain	0	16	6	0	15	5¼
Lieutenant	0	7	10	0	7	4¼
Enfign	0	5	10	0	5	6
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	4	0	0	3	9
Quarter-Master	0	4	0	0	3	9
Surgeon	0	4	0	0	3	9

FOOT

	Full Pay per Diem.			*Neat Pay* per Diem.		
FOOT.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel and Captain	1	4	0	1	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	0	17	0	0	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Major and Captain	0	15	0	0	14	1
Captain	0	10	0	0	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Lieutenant	0	4	8	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Enfign	0	3	8	0	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Adjutant	0	4	0	0	3	9
Quarter-Master	0	4	8	0	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Surgeon	0	4	0	0	3	9
HORSE.						
Kettle-Drummer	0	3	0	0	3	0
Corporal	0	3	0	0	2	6
Trumpeter	0	2	8	0	2	0
Private Man	0	2	6	0	2	0
DRAGOONS.						
Quarter-Master	0	5	6	0	5	6
Serjeant	0	2	6	0	2	0
Corporal	0	2	0	0	1	6
Drummer	0	2	0	0	1	6
Hautbois	0	2	0	0	1	6
Private Man	0	1	9	0	1	5
FOOT GUARDS.						
Drummer Major	0	1	6	0	1	6
Hautbois	0	1	6	0	1	6
Serjeant	0	1	6	0	1	0
Corporal	0	1	0	0	0	8
Drummer	0	1	0	0	0	8
Private Man	0	0	10	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
FOOT.						
Serjeant	0	1	6	0	1	0
Corporal	0	1	0	0	0	8
Drummer	0	1	0	0	0	8
Private Man	0	0	8	0	0	6

Memorandum. The Non-Commiſſion Officers and private Men, have no Deductions made out of their Pay for Poundage, Hoſpital, and Agency, that being taken out of their groſs Off-reckonings.

The

The Pay of the Two Troops of Horſe Guards, and Two Troops of Horſe Grenadier Guards.

	Full Pay per Diem.			*Neat Pay* per Diem.		
HORSE GUARDS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel and Captain	1	16	0	1	14	1¼
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	1	3	0	1	1	9¾
Major and Cornet	1	2	0	1	0	10½
Major and Guidon	1	0	0	0	18	11¼
Captain and Exempt	0	13	0	0	12	3¼
Lieutenant and Brigadier	0	10	0	0	9	5¼
Cornet and Sub-Brigadier	0	5	0	0	4	8¼
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3¾
Lieutenant and Adjutant	0	7	0	0	6	7¼
Surgeon	0	8	0	0	7	6¾
HORSE GRENADIER GUARDS.						
Colonel and Captain	1	10	0	1	8	5¼
Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant	1	2	6	1	1	1¼
Major	1	0	0	0	18	9
Captain and Lieuteuant	0	17	0	0	15	11¼
Guidon and Captain	0	16	0	0	15	
Sub-Lieutenant	0	10	0	0	9	4¼
Chaplain	0	6	8	0	6	3
Lieutenant and Adjutant	0	7	0	0	6	6¾
Surgeon	0	8	0	0	7	6¾

N. B. The private Gentlemen of the Two Troops of Horſe Guards, have each of them 4 *s.* a Day, which is *per* Week, 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 0 *d. Viz.*

Subſiſtence *per* Week,	0	19	6
Orderly Money,	0	00	6
Cloathing,	0	06	0
For Remounting,	0	02	0
Total	1	08	0

The

The Charge of 1264 *Horse and* 4908 *Foot of the Troops of his Majesty, the King of* Sweden, *as* Landgrave *of* Hesse Cassell, *in the Pay of* Great-Britain, *from the* 25*th of* December, 1747, *to the* 24*th of* Decemb. 1748, *inclusive, being* 366 *Days.*

		Num.	Pay in *Holland* Money for 366 Days. *Guild.*	*St.*	*d.*	Reduced into Sterl. at 10 *G.* 10. *St.* to the Pound. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Pay of the	Horse	1264	491154	18	5	46776	13	1 ½
	Foot	4908	742727	9	3	70735	18	11 ½
		6172	1233882	7	8	117512	12	1
	General Officers		46024	10		4383	5	8 ½
The Pay of the	Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery.		41601	19	13 ½	3962	1	9 ¾
			1321508	17	5¼	125857	19	7½
For the Annual Subsidy of 150000 Crowns Bank Money of *Amsterdam*, payable for these Troops, from the 25th *December* 1747, to 24th *December* 1748, both inclusive, being 366 Days Computed at 4 *s.* and 9 *d.* ¾ per Crown.						36095	15	
						Total £.	161951	14 7¼

The

The Charge of 4800 *Foot, the Troops of the Duke of* Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, *taken into the Pay of* Great-Britain, *and the* States General, *from the* 25*th of* March 1748, *to the* 24*th of* December *following, being* 275 *Days.*

	Holland Money in 42 Days.	*Holland* Money for 275 Days.
	Guild. St. d.	*Guild. St. d.*
The Pay of the General Officers	2481 10 7	16248 4 0½
The Pay of ſix Regiments of Foot	80667 2 2	528177 10 3½
The Pay of the Officers and others belonging to the Train of Artillery	3271 16 0	21422 10 0
Guilders	86420 9 1	565848 4 4

	l. s. d.
Which Sum of 565848 *Guil.* 4. *St.* 4. *d.* reduced into Sterling at 10. *Guil.* 10. *St.* to the Pound is	53890 6 *t*
Levy Money for 3372 Men at 30 Crowns each, current Money of *Holland* is 101160 Crowns, and at 50 *Stivers* to the Crown makes 252900 *Guild.* Which reduced into Sterling at 10. *Guild.* 16 *St.* is ———	23416 13 4
	£. 77306 19 8½

One

One Moiety whereof to be paid by *Great-Britain*, amounting to	38653 9 8½
For the Annual Subsidy of 104000 Crowns *Bank* Money, payable for these Troops, pursuant to Treaty, at 53 *Stivers* per Crown, makes 275600 *Guilders*.	
¼ Whereof to be paid by *Great-Britain*.	
Which ¼ reduced into Sterling at 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* to the Pound	19138 17 9
Total	£ 57792 7 5½

NUMBER LXXXIII.

A LIST of his ROYAL HIGHNESS *the Prince of* WALES's *Officers and Servants.*

His ROYAL HIGHNESS's *Council and Commissioners of Revenue.*

	Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
CHancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir *Tho. Bootle*, Knt	*Patent Fee,*	100	0	0
	Salary	400	0	0
Groom of the Stole, *Henry* Duke of *Chandos*, ——		1200	0	0
Master of the Horse, *Charles* Earl of *Middlesex*	*Patent Fee*	44	0	0
	Salary	1000	0	0
Treasurer and Receiver-General, *Thomas* Earl of *Scarborough*,	*Patent Fee*	100	0	0
	Salary	1600	0	0
Secretary and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Privy-Seal, and Seal for his Council, *Henry Drax*, Esq;	*Patent Fee*	66	13	4
	Salary	640	0	0
Cofferer, Lord *Charles Baltimore.*	*Patent Fee*	66	13	4
	Salary	800	0	0
Auditor General, *Charles Montagu*, Esq;	*Patent Fee*	100	0	0
	Salary	200	0	0
Surveyor-General, *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*, —— ——	*Patent Fee*	66	0	0
	Salary	400	0	0
Attorney-General, Hon. *Henry Bathurst*, Esq;	*Patent Fee*	50	0	0
	Salary	100	0	0
Sollicitor-General, *Paul Jodrell*, Esq;	*Patent Fee*	30	0	0
	Salary	70	0	0

Officers, Clerks, and Servants attending them.

	Sal. *per Ann*			
Clerk of the Council, *Robert Andrews*, Esq;		60	0	0
Remembrancer to the Council, *John Sanderson*, Esq;		10	0	0
Engrosser to the Great Seal, Mr. *Robert Fawcett*, —		15	0	0
Keeper of the Council-Chamber, Mr. *Richard Burrow*, by Patent, 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem.*		45	12	6
Messengers attending the Council,	Mr. *William Irons*, Mr. *Daniel Yate*, each	45	12	6
Deputy-Cofferer, the Hon. *George Hamilton*, Esq;		300	0	0

In the Treasurer's Office.

Mr. *Edward Godfrey*, first Clerk, ——		140	0	0
Mr. *Henry Herbert*, second Clerk, ——		80	0	0
Mr. *Philip Beger*, Mr. *Charles Fountain*,	Messengers, each —	71	18	4

In the Secretary's Office.

	Sal. *per Ann.*
Rev. *Casper Wetstein*, M. A. Under-Secretary,	100 0 0
Mr. *John Simons*, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, and Council-Seal, and first Clerk to the Secretary	80 0 0
Mr. *Nicholls*, Second Clerk,	60 0 0
Benjamin Romaine, Office-keeper,	30 0 0
Benjamin Romaine, Letter-Carrier,	16 0 0
Council learned in the Law, two vacant, each	50 0 0

Officers of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy in *Cornwall* and *Devon*, the Hon. *Thomas Pitt*, Esq;	Antient Salary,	53 6 8
	Additional Salary,	1000 0 0
Auditor of the Dutchy, *Charles Montagu*, Esq;		220 0 0
Thomas Clark, Deputy-Auditor and Surveyor,		
Assay-Master of Tin, *Charles Trelawny*, Esq;		200 0 0
Receiver-General of the Dutchy for Life, *Richard Elliot*, Esq;	Antient Salary,	77 0 0
	Additional Salary	200 0 0
Messenger of the Dutchy, Mr. *Thomas Clark*,		5 0 0
Bailiff Itinerant, Mr. *George Thomas*,		3 0 10
Constable of *Launceston-Castle*, *Hugh Pyper*, Esq; for Life,		13 6 8
Stewards of the Hundreds, *Christopher Hawkins*, Esq;		6 13 4
Comptroller of the Stannaries, Mr. *John Luxmore*,		50 0 0
Four Supervisors of the Tin in *Cornwall* and *Devon*. Mr. *George Johns*, Mr. *William Luxmore*, Mr. *John Rowe*, *Isaac Waddon*, Esq;	each	80 0 0
Steward of the Manors in *Somersetshire*, *William Templeman*, jun. Esq;		11 10 0
In *Dorsetshire*, *Henry Drax*, Esq;		2 0 0
Steward of *Kenington* in *Surry*, the Right Hon. *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*,		1 6 8
Shippon, County of *Berks*, *John Wright*, Esq;		1 6 8
Old Shoreham, County of *Sussex*, Mr. *Thomas Parham*,		1 6 8
Berkhamsted, County of *Hertford*, *Robert Pauncefort*, Esq;		5 0 0
Lordship of *Kirton* in *Lindsey*, *Com' Lincoln*, the Right Hon. *Thomas* Earl of *Scarborough*,		6 13 4

Officers

Officers and Servants of his ROYAL HIGHNESS'S *Bedchamber, and Above-ſtairs.*

		Sal. *per Annum.*
Groom of the Stole,	*Henry*, Duke of *Chandos*, —	
Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber,	*Francis*, Lord *North* and *Guildford*, ——	
	Charles, Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*,	each 600 0 0
	William, Earl of *Inchiquin*,	
	Arthur, Lord Viſcount *Doneraile*,	
Maſter of the Robes,	*John Schutz*, Eſq; —	800 0 0
Grooms of the Bed-chamber,	*John Evelyn*, Eſq;	
	Samuel Maſham, Eſq;	
	Thomas Bludworth, Eſq;	each 400 0 0
	Sir *Edmund Thomas*, Bart.	
	Henry Oxenden, Eſq;	
	Daniel Boone, Eſq;	
Pages of the Bedchamber,	*William Reynolds*,	
	John Barnard,	each 180 0 0
	Pennel Hawkins,	
	Frederick Pavonarius,	
Their Servant,	*Henry Vogler*, ——	20 0 0
Clerk of the Cloſet,	*Francis Ayſcough*, D. D.	200 0 0
Phyſicians in Ordinary,	*Matthew Lee*, Eſq; ——	150 0 0
	Edward Wilmot, Eſq; ——	150 0 0
Surgeons,	Mr. *Cæſar Hawkins*,	each 100 0 0
	Mr. *Pennel Hawkins*,	
Gentleman-Uſher of the Privy-Chamber,	*Edmund Bramſton*, Eſq; ——	150 0 0
Gentlemen-Uſhers, Daily-Waiters,	*Edmund Bramſton*, Eſq; —	150 0 0
	William Wentworth, Eſq;	150 0 0
Gentlemen-Uſhers, Quarterly-Waiters,	*Theodore Smith*, Eſq;	
	John Barnard, Eſq;	each 100 0 0
	Wenman Roberts, Eſq;	
	Timothy Carr, Eſq;	
Pages of the Preſence,	*David Ewans*,	each 80 0 0
	John Niven,	
Yeoman of the Robes,	*Frederick Pavonarius*, —	70 0 0
Barber, — —	*William Reynolds*, —	100 0 0
Neceſſary-Woman,	*Margaret Palman*, —	80 0 0
Muſick and Inſtrument-Keeper,	*Thomas Vincent*, —	60 0 0
Chapel-Keeper,	*John Edwards*, —— —	10 0 0
Barge-Maſter,	*John Garrett*, —— —	30 0 0

		Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Watermen,	*Joseph Tomlinson*, *William Hillier*, *George Dennis*, *Richard Webb*, *Bartholomew Nutt*, *John Philipps*, *Thomas Taylor*, *Joseph Cowden*, *William College*, *John By*, *John Randall*, *Richard Love*, *Michael Maynard*, *Anthony Bouch*, *John Tomlins*,	each	3	3	0
Library-Keeper,	Vacant,		100	0	0
Principal Painter,	*John Ellys*, Esq;				
Apothecary,	Mr. *John Gowland*,				

Officers and Servants under the Direction of the Master *of the* Horse.

Master of the Horse, *Charles* Earl of *Middlesex*.

Equerries,	*Martin Madan*, Esq; *William Scott*, Esq; Hon. *Will. Hall Gage*, Esq; *Andrew Leslie*, Esq; *John Stannix*, Esq;	each	300	0	0
Riding Equerry,	*Solomon Durell*, Esq;		150	0	0
Pages of Honour	*Herbert Leighton*, Esq; *John Dudley*, Esq; *James Hamilton*, Esq;	each	150	0	0
Clerk of the Stables,	*William Hoskins*, Esq;		130	0	0
Purveyor of the Stables,	Vacant,		120	0	0
Master of the Dogs and Guns,	Vacant,		120	0	0
Coachman,	*John Hoggray*, *Thomas Haley*, *Henry Cotes*, *John Fenton*, *Thomas Tupper*, *Thomas Crofts*,	each	45	0	0
Postilions,	*James Hamilton*, *Thomas Blackbourne*, *Robert Walker*, *William Maddox*, *John Colabeen*, *Thomas Moyce*,	each	20	10	0

Sal

			Sal. *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Chaiſeman,	*John Helme,*	——		53	10	0
Aſſiſtants to the Chaiſeman,	*Thomas Helme,*	each		24	5	0
	William Hornby,					
Helpers in the Stables.	*John Atkinſon,*	each		20	10	0
	John Stevens,					
	Thomas Hughes,					
	Charles Godbold,					
	William Bellamy,					
	Brian Catril,					
Grooms in the Stables,	*Paul Stone,*	each		53	10	0
	Michael Nicholſon,					
	Richard Hoiles,					
	Philip Granger,					
	William Cator,					
	Charles Point,					
	Joſeph Smith,					
Footmen	*Francis Wybrow,*	each		41	1	0
	Thomas Edwards,					
	John-Conrad Fulling					
	Samuel Clayton,					
	Richard Weaver,					
	David Roberts,					
	William Mulcaſter,					
	Richard Chapman,					
	Charles Cato,					
	Frederick Shlagel,					
	William White,					
	Willinm Mayne,					
	James Dell,					
Chairmen	*Frederick Meſſing,*	each		39	17	6
	John Watts,					
	Thomas Wheatly,					
	Hugh Cotton,					
Farrier,	*John Humphrys*	——				

Officers of His Royal Highneſs's *Family below Stairs, under the Treaſurer.*

Maſter of the Houſhould, *Thomas.* Lord Viſc. *Gage,*		800	0	0
Comptroler of the Houſhold, *Robert Nugent,* Eſq;		600	0	0
Clerks of the Houſhold,	*Charles Hamilton,* Eſq; *Sir John Cuſt,* Bart.	each 500	0	0
Clerk of the Kitchen, *John Grove,* Eſq;	——	200	0	0
Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Kitchen,	——	20	0	0
Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry, *William Weſtphal,*		150	0	0
Groom of the Pantry and Ewry, *Thomas Brown,*	——	30	0	0
Aſſiſtant in the Pantry and Ewry, *David Knight*	——	30	0	0
Yeoman of the Cellar, Mr. *Thomas Stillingfleet,*	—	200	0	0
Groom of the Cellar, *Robert Brett*	——	40	0	0

		Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Assistant in the Cellar, *Henry Schenkemeyer*,		——	30	0	0
Master-Cook, *Joseph-Harper Reynolds*,		——	80	0	0
Yeomen-Cooks,	*George Kloprogge*, *James Reid*,	each ——	50	0	0
Groom-Cooks,	*John Durant*, *Charles Preston*	each ——	40	0	0
Roasters,	*James Arrow*, *Thomas Cairnes*,	each ——	30	0	0
Scowerer, *Morgan Williams*,		——	30	0	0
Soil-Carrier, *Charles Anthony*,		——	20	0	0
Turnbroaches,	*Edward Caires*, *Humph. Pritchard*, *James Moncrief*,	each ——	20	0	0
Boys in the Kitchen,	*John Wall*, *Albright Evers*, *Tho. Carpenter*, *Richard Hill*,	each ——	10	0	0
Yeoman of the Scullery, *John Barkley*		——	50	0	0
Groom of the Scullery, *Richard Hall*,		——	40	0	0
Assistant in the Scullery, *Mary Walker*,		——	20	0	0
Table-Laundress, *Katharine Gynander*		——	100	0	0
Table-Coverer to the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber,	*Samuel Parkin*,	—	40	0	0
Table-Coverer to the Bedchamber-Women,	*Herbert Jones*,	—	18	5	0
Superintendent of the Dwelling-Houses, and Inspector of the Bills relating thereto,	Sir *William Irby*, Bt.		300	0	0
Wardrobe-keeper, Mr. *George Cure*,		——	50	0	0
House-keeper in *London*, Mrs. *Katharine Walkingshaw*,			200	0	0
Porter there, *Thomas Murray*,		——	50	0	0
Watchmen there,	*Thomas Cook*, *John Fowler*,	each —	25	0	0
Watchman at *Leicester-House* Gate, *Thomas Paine*,			30	0	0
Under-Housekeeper at the Garden-House in *St. James's-Park*,	Mr. *William Reynolds*,		140	0	0
Watchmen there,	*John Hastings*, *Jeremiah Morgan*.	each —	21	1	0
Under-Housekeeper at *Cliefden-House*.	Mrs. *Margaret Salliar*,		100	0	0
Watchmen there,	*Thomas Davis*, *John Berry*,	each ——	25	0	0
Under-House-keeper at *Durdanes*, *Henry Higher*,		—	100	0	0
Watchman there, *Joseph Spaers*,		——	25	0	0

Officers and Servants belonging to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Vice-Chamberlain, Sir *William Irby*, Bart.			500	0	0

Mistress

		Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Mistress of the Robes,	*Grace* Countess of *Middlesex*,		500	0	0
Ladies of the Bedchamber,	*Anne*, Viscountess *Irwin*, Lady *Charlotte*, *Edwin*, *Char.* Visc. *Torrington*, Countess of *Scarborough*, *Charlotte*, Visc. *Howe*, *Eliz.* C. of *Berkley*,	each	400	0	0
Maids of Honour,	*Charlotte Dives*, *Elizabeth Granville*, *Elizabeth Chudleigh*, *Elizabeth Lawson*, *Catherine Nevill*, *Mary Bridget Mostyn*,	each	200	0	0
Bedchamber-Women,	*Mary Evelyn*, *Margaret Clavering*, *Jane Leighton*, *Jane Payne*, *Arabella Herbert*,	each	200	0	0
Pages of Honour,	*Thomas Osbert Mordaunt*, *Robert Parkhurst*, Esq;	each	100	0	0
Secretary, *James Cressett*, Esq;			300	0	0
Gentleman-Usher of the Privy-Chamber,	*Garton Orme*, Esq;		150	0	0
Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily-Waiters,	*Garton Orme*, Esq; *William Hawley*, Esq;	each	150	0	0
Gentlemen Ushers, Quarterly Waiters,	*John Maitland*, Esq; *Francis Hildesley*, Esq; *Andrew Robinson*, Esq; *James Stratton*, Esq;	each	100	0	0
Pages of the Presence,	*Caspar Nicolay*, *John Duill*,	each	80	0	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,	*John Palman*, *Charles Lattman*, *George Angel*, *Ernest Barnet*,	each	120	0	0
Their Servant, *John Edwards*,			20	0	0
Laundress, *Margaret Winter*,			127	0	0
Keeper of the Robes, and Head-dresser, *Sophia Ritzau*,			127	0	0
Necessary-Woman, *Mary Alleway*,			80	0	0
Dressers to the Lady *Augusta*, Mrs. *Louise Pauline De Chaires* Mrs. *Adaliza Goodrick*,		each	100	0	0
Præceptor to Prince *George*, *Francis Ayscough*, D. D.			500	0	0
Page of the Back-Stairs to Prince *George*,	Mr. *Nicholas Ramus*,		80	0	0
Page of the Presence to Prince *George*, *George Smith*,			50	0	0

NUMBER LXXXIV.

The Establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke.

		per Annum,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Right Honourable *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; Comptroller ——					
Chamberlain, *William-Wyndham Ashe*, Esq; ——					
Secretary, Sir *Everard Fawkener*, Knt. —					
Lords of the Bedchamber,	*William* Earl of *Ancram*, *George* Lord Visc. *Bury*, *Charles* Lord *Cathcart*,	each	400	0	0
Grooms of the Bedchamber,	Hon. *Felton Harvey*, Esq; Colonel *Mellioniere*, Colonel *Fitzwilliams*.	each	400	0	0
Master of the Horse, Hon. *John Boscawen*, Esq;					
Equerries,	Hon. *Bleuet Wallop*, Esq; *Dean Poyntz*, Esq;	each	300	0	0
Pages of Honour,	Master *Howard*, Sir *William Russell*, Bart.	each	100	0	0
Sempstress and Laundress, Mrs. *Ann Kemp*, —			300	0	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,	*Peter Longueil*, *John Hess*, *John Andrews*, Mr. *Schultz*, Mr. *Tappee*,	each	80	0	0
Pages of the Presence,	Mr. *Edmund Cooper*, Mr. *John Helmcke*,	each	50	0	0
Physician, Dr. *John Pringle*, ——					
Surgeon, *John Andrews*, Esq; —					
Limner, Mr. *Maurier*, ——			100	0	0
Twelve Footmen, ——		each	41	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, Mr. *Ford*, —					
Four Coachmen, ——		each	45	0	0
Two Postillions, ——		each	25	0	0
Grooms,	*John Hopkins*, *Joseph Hind*, *Barnet Smith*,	each	45	0	0

With many more Servants in Livery.

Game-Keeper, Mr. *Prince*, ——

Huntsman, *William Ives*, ——

In the Kitchen.

Clerk, Mr. *Hugony*,				
Deputy, Mr. *Catour*,				
Cook, *James Goodwin*, —		80	0	0
Porter, *Alexander Carey*, ——		50	0	0

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXV.

The Eſtabliſhment of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Amelia *and the Princeſs* Caroline.

			per Annum,	l.	s.	d.
Ladies of the Bedchamber,	Lady *Iſabella Finch*, Lady *Harriot Campbell*, Lady *Anne Montagu*,	each		300	0	0
Equerry, Captain *Bateman*,		—		100	0	0
Gentlemen-Uſhers,	*Henry Villiers*, Eſq; *Robert Dingley*, Eſq; ——— *Granger*, Eſq; Captain *Bradſhaigh*, Captain *Bateman*, ——— *Williamſon*, Eſq;	each		100	0	0
Page to Princeſs *Amelia*, Maſter *Bateman*,		—				
Page to Princeſs *Caroline*, Maſter *Howard*,		—		100	0	0
Bedchamber Women,	Mrs. *Elizabeth Robthorn*, Mrs. *Frances Ruſſell*, Mrs. *Catherine Swinton*, Mrs. *Middleton*,	each		100	0	0
Laundreſſes, *Sophia*, and *Catherine Hetling*,		each		70	0	0
Chambermaids,	*Sarah Burroughs*, *Mary Boatſon*,	each		30	0	0
Neceſſary-Woman, Mrs. *Morton*,		—		40	0	0
Privy-Purſe, Mr. *Brinks*,		—		100	0	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,	Mr. *Erneſt Hetlin*, Mr. *John Hutchins*, Mr. *James Shaw*, Mr. *John Eller*,	each		60	0	0
Muſick-Maſter, Mr. *Handel*,		—		200	0	0
Dancing-Maſter, Mr. *Glover*,		—		240	0	0
Porter of the Back-Stairs, Mr. *Cha. Hamilton*,				40	0	0
Table-Keeper to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, Mr. *Colebatch*,				20	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, *Henry Reickenberg*,						
Coachmen,	*John Brocas*, *Henry Starper*,	each		40	0	0
Hunting-Groom, *Benjamin Godin*,		—		55	0	0
Hobby-Groom, *John Taylor*,		—		55	0	0
Six Footmen,		—	each	41	10	0
Two Poſtillions,			each	20	0	0
Eight Helpers,		—	each	20	0	0

NUM-

NUMBER LXXVI.

A LIST of the NAMES *of the Governor, Sub-governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of* The Governor and Company of Merchants of *Great-Britain*, Trading to the *South-Seas*, and other Parts of *America*, for the Encouraging the Fiſhery, 1748.

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, Governor.

PETER BURRELL, Eſq; Sub-Governor.

JOHN BRISTOW, Eſq; Deputy Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Joſeph Adams, Eſq;
Richard Baker, Eſq;
Thomas Le Blanc, Eſq;
John Coke, Eſq;
Jonathan Collyer, Eſq;
John Edwards, Eſq;
Sir Charles Egleton, Knt.
Joſeph Fawthrop, Eſq;
Joſeph Gulſton, jun. Eſq;
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;
George Jennings, Eſq;
Thomas Lane, Eſq;
James Lock, Eſq;
Robert Lovick, Eſq;
Roger Mainwaring, Eſq;
Sydenham Malthus, Eſq;
Henry Muilman, Eſq;
Nathaniel Paice, Eſq;
John Phillipſon, Eſq;
Samuel Smith, Eſq;
John Wenham, Eſq;
Robert Wylde, Eſq;
Samuel Craghead, Eſq;
Francis Fauquier, Eſq;
Francis Gaſhry, Eſq;
Richard Hall, Eſq;
Joſiah Hardy, Eſq;
Richard Salway, Eſq;
Thomas Swayne, Eſq;
John Warde, Eſq;

Transfer Days of *South-Sea* Stock, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*.

Transfer Days of Old Annuities, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*.

Transfer Days of New Annuities, *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*.

Dividends on Stock and New Annuities payable *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas*; and, on Old Annuities, *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXVII.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy Governor, *and* Directors *of the Bank of* England, *for the Year* 1748.

BENJAMIN LONGUETT, Eſq; Governor.

WILLIAM HUNT, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

SIR Edward Bellamy, Knt. and Alderman.
Bryan Benſon, Eſq;
Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq;
John Bance, Eſq;
Matthews Beachcroft, Eſq;
Thomas Cooke, Eſq;
William Fawkener, Eſq;
Robert Nettleton, Eſq;
Charles Palmer, Eſq;
Matthew Raper, Eſq;
Charles Savage, Eſq;
Robert Saluſbury, Eſq;
Alexander Sheafe, Eſq;
Sir John Thompſon, Knt. and Alderman.
Peter Thomas, Eſq;
Thomas Whately, Eſq;
Merrik Burrell, Eſq;
Richard Chiſwell, jun. Eſq;
Benjamin Lethieullier, Eſq;
James Lever, Eſq;
Theophilus Salwey, Eſq;
John South, Eſq;
Godfrey Thornton, Eſq;
John Weyland, Eſq;

Transfer Days of Bank Stock are *Tueſdays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Ditto—3 *per Cent.*—1726 Transfer, *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*.
1731 Ditto. *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.
1742, 1743, 1744 Ditto. *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

A LIST of the Court *of* Aſſiſtants *of the* Royal African Company *of* England, 1748.

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, Governor.

Sir ATWILL LAKE, Bart. Sub-Governor;

CHARLES HAYES, Eſq; Deputy-Governos.

SOlomon Aſhley, Eſq;
Francis Boteler, Eſq;
Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq;
Edward Bullſtrode, Eſq;
John Cale, Eſq,
James Dargent, Eſq;
James Eckerſall, Eſq;
William Finch, Eſq;
Edward Gouge, Eſq;
John Hickman, Eſq;
Andrew Hopegood, Eſq;
Francis Hopegood, Eſq;
Samuel Jones, Eſq;
Bibye Lake, Eſq;
Charles Lloyd, Eſq;
William Moreland, Eſq;
Benjamin Periam, Eſq;
Sir William Saunderſon, Bart.
Honorat Smith, Eſq;
George Speke, Eſq;
John Tilſon, Eſq;
Philip Trahern, Eſq;
Hon. John Vaughan, Eſq;
Philip Wilkinſon, Eſq;

NUMBER LXXXIX.

A LIST of the Directors *of the United Company of Merchants of* England, *Trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *elected for the Year* 1748.

DOdding Braddyll, Eſq;
William Baker, Eſq; Ald.
William Braund, Eſq;
Richard Benyon, Eſq;
Robert Bootle, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Burrow, Eſq;
Richard Chauncy, Eſq;
Roger Drake, Eſq;
Samuel Feake, Eſq;
Harry Gough, Eſq;
Robert Hudſon, Eſq;
Alexander Hume, Eſq;
Michael Impey, Eſq;
Stephen Law, Eſq;
William Mabbott, Eſq;
Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Eſq;
Henry Plant, Eſq;
Thomas Phipps, Eſq;
William Rider, Eſq;
Thomas Rous, Eſq;
William Steele, Eſq;
Whichcott Turner, Eſq;
William Willy, Eſq;
James Winter, Eſq;

Transfer Days of *India* Stock, every Day but *Saturday*.

NUM-

NUMBER XC.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *Philip* Lord *Hardwicke*, 2100*l. per Ann.*
His Secretary, *Hutton Perkins*, Eſq;
Maſter of the Rolls, Right Hon. *William Forteſcue*, Eſq;
His Secretary, *Charles Deaves*, Eſq;
Deputy Secretary, *Thomas Brown*, Eſq;
Secretary of the Cauſes, by Conſent, at the Rolls, *Thomas Jekyl*, Eſq;

The Twelve Maſters in Chancery are,

Rt. Hon. Will. Forteſcue, Eſq;
Robert Holford, Eſq;
William Kinaſton, Eſq;
Thomas Bennet, Eſq;
Francis Eld, Eſq;
Mark Thurſton, Eſq; who is alſo Accomptant-General.
Samuel Burroughs, Eſq;
Anthony Allen, Eſq;
William Spicer, Eſq;
Richard Edwards, Eſq;
Edmund Sawyer, Eſq;
Henry Montague, Eſq;

Secretary of the Petitions, Hutton Perkins, Eſq;
Purſe-Bearer, the Hon. Mr. York.
Deputy Purſe-Bearer, Mr. Hayward.
Secretary of Bankrupts, Philip-Carteret Webb, Eſq;
———of Preſentations, Michael Leheup, Eſq;
———of Commiſſions of the Peace, Gabriel Mallett, Eſq;
———of the Decrees and Injunctions, and Clerk of the Docquets, James Bernard, Eſq;
Secretary of Lunaticks, Laurence Cottam, Gen.
Clerk of the Briefs, Charles Wellard, Eſq;
Receiver of the Fines, Robert Salkeld, Eſq;
Clerk of the Cuſtodies of Lunaticks (a Patent Place for Life) the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot.
His Deputy, Charles-Henry Talbot, Eſq;
Clerk in Common to the Maſters in Chancery, Thomas Leech, Gent.

Gentleman of the Chamber.

Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Thomas Lambe.

Secretary of Appeals, Robert Wellward, Eſq;
Serjeant at Arms, Richard Jephſon, Eſq;
Uſher of the Court.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

Thomas Bridges, Eſq;
John Collins, Eſq;
——Spooner, Eſq;
Samuel Reynardſon, Eſq;
Iſaac Whittington, Eſq;
William Midford, Eſq;

Principal Clerks of the Crown.

The Hon. Charles York, Eſq;
Their Deputy,
Prothonotary of the Court, Matthew Snow, Eſq;
The Hon. John York, Eſq;
Charles Frewen, Eſq;

Clerks of the Hanaper.

Duke of Chandos,
Warden of the Fleet, John Eyles, Eſq;
Edw. Pudſey, Eſq;

Two Examiners.

Arthur Trevor, Eſq;
Edward Northey, Eſq;

Examining Clerks.

Mr. William Rawlins,
Mr. John Nourſe,
Mr. John Turner,
Mr. John Peck,
Mr. Barnabas Richards,
Mr. Joſiah Shaw.

Copying Clerks in the Examining-Office.

Mr. Peter Bennet,
Mr. Thomas Cheyne,
Mr. Tamerlane Guillim,
Mr. Roger Griffith,
Mr. Richard Butler,
Mr. Joſias Burgis,
Mr. Francis Stephens,
Mr. Richard Maxwell.

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Richard Aſhton, Eſq;
Charles Frewen, Eſq;
Thomas Gamull, Eſq;

Proprietors of the Supbœna-Office.

Pauncefort Green, Gent.
Thomas Head, Gent.
Their Deputy, Mr. Abraham Hancock.
John Bell, Gent.

The Regiſter-Office.

Principal Regiſter, Charles, Duke of St. Alban's.

Deputy Regiſters.

Richard Rainsford, Eſq;
George Edwards, Eſq;

Rolls-Regiſters.

Richard Howard, Eſq;
James Scott, Eſq; Clerk of the Reports and Cuſtody of the Entry-Books.
William Bowyear, Eſq;

Entering

Entering Clerks at the Regiſters-Office.

Francis Bowyear, Eſq; John Cole, Eſq;
Regiſter of the Affidavits, Jeremian Sambroke, Eſq;
Deputy Clerk ditto, ——— Holdſworth,
Clerk of the Patents, Charles Cocks, Eſq;
Uſher of the Rolls, Nicholas Dennys, Eſq;
His Deputy, Charles Gold, Gent.
Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, Mr. William Rooke.

Gentleman of the Chamber at the Rolls.

Edward Carpenter, Eſq;
Crier of the Court, John Acroyd, Gent.
Court-Keeper, Thomas Scorey.
Tipſtaff to the Lord Chancellor, James Adlam.
Tipſtap to the Maſter of the Rolls, Johanna Harbine.

The Names of the preſent Corporation of Curſitors.

Thomas Barnes, Eſq; Principal.

} Aſſiſtants.

Robert Woodford,
John Smith,
Andrew Swift,
John Popham,
John Browne,
John Brewſter,
Cornelius Burg,
Stephen Beckingham,
John Whitehead,
Richard Filkin,
Samuel Hetherington,
Robert Buxton,
Hon. Peter King,
John Putland,
Bennet Garrard,
William King,
Peter Sykes,

Alienation-Office.

Sir William Aſhburnham, Bart.
Hill Muſſenden, Eſq;
Cornelius Caley, Eſq;
} Commiſſioners, 40 *l.* each Term.

Their Dsputies.

Elfred Staples, Eſq; Richard Newton.
John Spelman, Eſq;
Maſter in Chancery, William Freeman, Eſq; 20 *l.* each Term.
Receiver, Sir William Aſhburnham, each Term 40 *l.*
Clerk of the Endorſements, Mr. Theoph. Newman, each Term 5 *l.*
Clerk of the Entries, each Term 5 *l.*

A LIST of the Commissioners of Bankrupts appointed by the present Lord Chancellor.

I.

Roger Coningsby, Esq;
Robert Salkedl, Esq;
Richard Davies, Esq;
Richard Wood, Gent.
Thomas Life, Gent,

II.

Thomas Lane, Esq;
John Probyn, Esq;
John Welles, Gent.
Alex. Hamilton, Gent.
Henry Clive, Gent.

III.

John Webber, Esq;
Thomas Walker, Esq;
Thomas Hutches, Esq;
Thomas Owens, Gent.
Charles Owen, Gent.

IV.

John Roberts, Esq;
Thomas Brooke, Esq;
Tho. Coventry, Esq;
James Mead, Gent.
John Grubb, Gent.

V.

John-Tracy Atkins, Esq;
William Melmoth, Esq;
John Seare, Esq;
Francis Warden, Gent.
Fountayne-Wentworth Osbaldeston, Gent.

VI.

Francis Capper, Esq;
William Mildmay, Esq;
Samuel Baldwin, Gent.
Darell Short, Gent.
Carleton Hayward, Gent.

VII.

John Mason, Esq;
John Locker, Esq;
Gilbert Jodrell, Gent.
Richard Woolfe, Gent.
John Lucas, Gent.

VIII.

Thomas Burrell, Esq;
Efred Staples, Esq;
John Way, Esq;
John Whitehead, Gent.
Edward Woodcock, Gent.

IX.

William Freeman, Esq;
Peter Holford, Esq;
Thomas Butler, Gent.
Charles Scrase, Gent.
John Pye, Gent.

X.

Sollom Emlyn, Esq;
Mat. Kenrick, Esq;
Francis Rock, Esq;
William Selwin, Esq;
Thomas Clendon, Gent.

Surviving Patentee for making out the Commissions, Doctor Cowper, Rector of Barkhampstead in Hertfordshire, Son of the late Spencer Cowper, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas.

NUM.

NUMBER XCI.

KING's BENCH.

SIR William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Juſtice.
Salary 4000 *l. per Ann.*

The reſt of the Judges.

Sir Martin Wright, Knt.
Sir Thomas Denniſon,
Sir Michael Foſter,
} Sal. 1500 *l. per Ann.* each.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, James Burroughs, Eſq;
Secondary, Henry Maſterman, Eſq;

CLERKS.

Mr. Henry Athorpe, Clerk of the Rules.
Mr. John Matthews,
Mr. Richard Roſe,
Mr. Henry Waldron,
Mr. Edmund Webb,
Mr. John Bach,
Mr. William Hughes.

A Liſt of the ſeveral Officers on the Plea Side.

Chief Clerks for Inrolling Pleas, { William Lee, and John Antonie, Eſq;
Secondary, Samuel Clarke, Eſq;
Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Cowper.
Clerks of the Papers, Mr. Edward Benton, and Mr. Robert New.
Clerk of the Dockets, Mr. Martin Lantrow.
Signer of the Writs, Mr. John Hawley.
Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. Ralph Day.
Clerk of the Bails, Mr. Charles Haddock.
Marſhal, Mr. Aſhton.
Cuſtos Brevium, Beverſham Filmer and Theodore Johnſon, Eſqrs.

Clerk of the inward Treasury, William Tullie, Esq;
Clerks of the Errors, Mr Salkeld and Mr. White.
Deputy-Marshal, Mr. Beardmore.

Signer of the Bills of Middlesex, Mr. Marshal.

Filazers of the several Counties.

For the City of Bristol, Mr. James Mead.
For the County of Derby, Mr.
For the County of Devon, and City of Exeter, Mr. Martin Lantrow.
For the Counties of Essex and Monmouth, Mr. Theodore Johnson.
For the County and City of Glouceſter, Mr.
For the County of Lincoln, Mr.
For the County of Sussex, Mr. John Frewen.
All the other Counties in England are claimed by Mr. Thomas Vaughan.

Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Profits arising by the Seals of the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, William, Duke of Cleveland.

His Grace's Deputy, Robert Atkinson, Esq;

Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit, Jerome Knap, Esq;
———Midland-Circuit, John Blencowe, Esq;
———Norfolk-Circuit, Roger Jenyns, Esq;
———Northern-Circuit, ------ Knotsford, Esq;
———Oxford-Circuit, Thomas Mulso, jun. Esq;
———Western-Circuit, Maddox Hawkins, Esq;

NUM-

NUMBER XCII.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Juſtice, Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Salary 2000 *l. per Annum.*

The other Judges,

Sir *Thomas Burnet*,
Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. } Salary 1500 *l. per Ann.* each.
Sir *Thomas Birch*.

Cuſtos Brevium Office.

Cuſtos Brevium, Earl of *Lichfield*, 600 *l. per Ann.*
His Deputy, *Walter Baynes*, Eſq;

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *George Cooke*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Henry Fotbergill*, Eſq;
Second Prothonotary, *Henry Pacey*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Henry Paramor*, Eſq;
Third Prothonotary, *Thomas Borett*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Henry Barnes*, Eſq;
Warden of the Fleet, *John Eyles*, Eſq;

Three Clerks of the Judgments, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*, Mr. *Newſome*.
Mr. *Thomas Buckle*,

Three Clerks of the Dockets, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*, Mr. *Robinſon*.
Mr. *Buckle*,

Chirographer's Office.

Maſter, *James Colebrooke*, jun. Eſq;
Secondary, *Joſeph Biſcoe*, Eſq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Richard Campion*,
Mr. *Peter Storer*,
Mr. *Iſaac Le Gay*,
Mr. *Dorrel Hawley*,
Mr. *Francis Vauvert*,
Mr. *Joſeph Holland*,
Mr. *Eliſha Biſcoe*,
Mr. *Richard Garon*,
Mr. *Dorrel Hawley*, Regiſter and Clerk of Proclamations.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Thomas Maidstone*, Esq;

Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. *Thomas Maidstone*, Mr. *John Stubbs*.
Mr. *John Talbot*,

Treasury-Keeper of the Court of Common-Pleas, Mr. *John Stubbs*.

Clerk of the Inrollments of Writs for Fines and Recoveries, Mr. *Henry Barnes*.

His Deputy, Mr. *William Robinson*.

Clerk of the Warrants, Inrollments, and Estreats in the Common-Pleas, *Edward Eyre*, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. *Benjamin Sparrow*.

Clerk of the Juries, *Edward Bulstrode*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Hugh-William Pritchard*, Gent.

Clerk of the Esloigns, Mr. *Thomas Clendon*.

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *William Dave*, Esq;

Clerk of the Errors, *Gabriel Johnston*, Esq;

Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Umfreville*.

Clerk of the Seal-Office, Mr. *Walker*.

Clerk of the Jurats, Mr. *Windham*.

Clerk of the Supersedeas, Mr. *Morris*.

Clerk of the Jurats, Mr. *Cecil*.

Four Exigenters

Mr. *Dighton*.
Mr. *Ward* of *Staples-Inn*.
Mr. *Cotton*.
Mr. *Eaton*.

Exigenter, *Francis-Keyte Dighton*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Nathaniel Lott*.

A List of the Philazers of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, with the Counties belonging to each respective Philazer.

Essex and *Hertfordshire*, Mr. *William Boycot*.

Warwickshire, *Leicestershire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*, City of *Coventry*, and Town and County of *Nottingham*, Mr. *Whitelock*.

Bedfordshire, *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire*, Mr. *Harper*.

Shropshire, *Staffordshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Rutlandshire* and City of *Lichfield*, Mr. *John Biscoe*.

Hampshire, *Wiltshire*, and the Town of *Southampton*, Mr. *William Hester*.

Dorsetshire, *Somersetshire*, City of *Bristol* and Town of *Pool*, Mr. *John Martin*.

Devonshire and City of *Exeter*, Mr. *Joseph Dobyns*.

Suffolk,

Suffolk, Mr. *Currer*.
Norfolk and City of *Norwich*, Mr. *George Greene*.
Yorkshire, City of *York*, and Town of *Hull*, Mr. *Bibye Lake*.
Northumberland, *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*, and Town of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, Mr. *Thomas Ward*.
London and *Middlesex*, *Robert Eyre*, Esq;
Surry, *Sussex*, *Kent*, and the City of *Cauterbury*, Mr. *Thomas Whitfield*.
Lincolnshire and City of *Lincoln*, *Henry Allen*, Esq;
Cambridgeshire and *Huntingdonshire*, Mr. *William Ward*.
Cornwal, *Glouceſterſhire*, City of *Glouceſter*, *Worceſterſhire*, City of *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*, Mr. *John Staples*.

NUMBER XCIII.

The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR *Thomas Parker*, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000*l. per Ann.*
Charles Clarke, Esq;
Edward Clive, Esq;
Heneage Legg, Esq; } Barons, Sal. 1500*l. per Ann.* each.
Curſitor Baron, *Edward Barker*, Esq;

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

Samuel, Lord *Maſham*, King's Remembrancer,
Charles Taylor, Esq; Deputy.
James Pearſe, Esq; Firſt Secondary.
George Arbuthnott, Esq; Second Secondary.

The other Six Sworn Clerks.

Mr. *Henry Ord*,
Mr. *Thomas Gregg*,
Mr. *John Thompſon*,
Mr. *Charles Eyre*,
Mr. *Richard Wood*,
The Sixth Vacant.

Clerk of the Port-Bonds, Mr. *John Thompſon*.
Clerk of the Duplicates, Mr. *Rowland Simon*.
George Gordon, Regiſter.

The Lord-Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.

William Melliſh, Esq; Remembrancer,
Robert Barbor, Esq; Deputy.
William Allanſon, Esq; Firſt Secondary.
Henry Bromfield, Esq; Second Secondary.
Robert Barbor, Esq;
Mr. *George Perrot*, } Sworn Clerks.
Mr. *William Dickenſon*, Sworn Clerk and Philazer.
Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer-Chamber, *Gibbons Bagnall*, Esq;
Robert Armourer, Bagman.

Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, *Henry-Holt Henly*, Esq;
Deputy, *Robert Gardiner*, Esq;
Secondary, *William Wrightson*, Esq;

Eight Sworn Clerks.

Francis Bradshaw, Esq;
Mr. *Cranmer*,
Mr. *Hornby*,
Mr. *Maidstone*,
Mr. *Whitehead*,
Mr. *Winter*,
Mr. *Denton*,
Mr. *Gent*.

Comptroller of the Pipe, Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, jun.
Usher and Examiner of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. *Scrivener*.

Office of Pleas.

Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Esq; Master.
William Hall, Esq; Deputy.

Attorneys.

Mr. *Richard Marriot*,
Mr. *Thomas Lloyd*,
Mr. *Daniel Dandy*,
Mr. *Thomas Franck*.

And Eight Side-Clerks.

Foreign Opposer, *William Hammond*, Esq;
Clerk of the Extracts, *John Cook*, Esq;
Surveyor of the Green-Wax, *Nath. Booth*, Esq;
Clerk of the Nichils, Mr. *Huxley*,
William Aislabie, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
James Thomas, Esq; his Deputy.
William Benson, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
Edward Bangham, Esq; his Deputy.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths.

Charles, Duke of *Grafton*.
William Hanmer, Esq; Deputy.
Treasurer, *Jeffrey Elwes*, Esq;
Comptroller, *William Degray*, Esq;
Receiver of the First-Fruits, *George Turner*, Esq;
Receiver of the Tenths, *Charles Pilsworth*, Esq;
Sollicitor, *James Henderson*, Gent.
Chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer, and hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;
Auditors of the Land-Revenue, Land-Tax, and Window-Taxes, *viz.* For the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Chester*, and *Derby*, *Charles Shelly*, Esq;
For all the other Counties in *England*, *William Lowndes*, Esq; for Life.
For the Principality of *Wales*, *Thomas Farrington*, Esq;

Officers accountable before the said Auditors, *viz.*

Henry Legg, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, Parks and Chaces, North and South Sides of *Trent*.
Woodward of *New-Forest*, *Joseph Hinxman*, Esq;
Woodward of *Whittlewood*, and *Saulcey* Forests, *John Warner*, Gent.

Receivers-

Receivers-General of his Majesty's Land-Revenue.

John Mills, Esq; } for Life.
John Stainforth, Esq; }
John Duncombe, Esq;
John Lucas, Esq;
James Pitt, Esq;

Mr. *Alexander Rennald*,
Mr. *Edward Emily*,
Mr. *John Gilham*,
Mr. *John Mason*.

NUMB. XCIV.

SERJEANTS at Law.

MAtthew Skinner, Esq; *Premier.*

Sir Samuel Prime, King's Serjeant.
John Belfield, Esq;
Joseph Girdler, Esq;
Thomas Hussey, Esq;
Abraham Gapper, Esq;
William Wynne, Esq;
John Agar, Esq;
Richard Draper, Esq;
William Hayward, Esq;
Thomas Barnardiston, Esq;
Edward Bootle, Esq;
Edward Willes, Esq; King's Serj.
Edward Eyre, Esq;
David Poole, Esq;

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

Sir Dudley Rider, Knt. *His Majesty's Attorney-General.*
Hon. William Murray, Esq; *Sollicitor General.*
John Anglionby, Esq;
Hon. John Finch, Esq;
Hon. John Trevor, Esq;
Francis Fane, Esq;
Henry Bathurst, Esq; *Attorney-General to the Prince.*
Paul Jodrill, Esq; *Sollicitor-General to ditto.*
Sir John Strange, Knt.
Robert Pauncefort, Esq;
Alexander-Hume Cambell, Esq;
John Brown, Esq;
Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.
Thomas Clarke, Esq;
Nathaniel Gundry, Esq;
William Noell, Esq;
Sydney-Stafford Smith, Esq;
Henry Banks, Esq;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in *Wales*, during Life.

Chief Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, *and* Denbigh *Shires.* } Matthew Skinner, Esq; Hon. John Talbot, Esq;
Brecknock, Glamorgan, *and* Radnor *Shires.* } Richard Carter, Esq; William Harvey, Esq;
Caermarthen, Pembroke, *and* Cardigan *Shires.* } John Pollen, Esq; Hon. John Trevor, Esq;
Caernarvon, Merioneth *Shires*, *and* Anglesey, } Rogers Holland, Esq; John Pollen, Esq;

NUMBER XCV.

The Names of the Officers *in the Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of* Lancaſter.

Richard, Lord *Edgcumbe*, Chancellor.
Edward Willes, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, Attorney-General.
John Jolliffe, Eſq; Receiver-General.
William Eaſt, Eſq; Auditor on the South Side of *Trent*.
Peregrine Fury, Eſq; Auditor on the North Side.
Sir *John Statham*, Knt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the North Side of *Trent*.
Robert Sherard, Eſq; Surveyor on the South Side.
Robert Fenwick, Eſq; King's Serjeant at Law, within the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.
Copel Payne, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Learned Council.
Henry Hanks, Eſq; another of his Majeſty's Learned Council.
Peter Chaſſely, Eſq; Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the Records.
Mr. *John Wolfe*, Deputy Clerk and Regiſter of his Majeſty's Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of *Lancaſter*.
Mr. *Thomas Aſhton* and Mr. *Edmund Burton*, the two Attorneys of the ſaid Court.
Mr. *John Wolfe*, Secretary to the Chancellor.
Mr. *Benjamin Arnold*, Uſher and Meſſenger.

Officers in the Court of Chancery, *held at* Preſton *in the County Palatine of* Lancaſter.

Chancellor, *Richard*, Lord *Edgcumbe*.
Vice-Chancellor, *John Ford*, Eſq;
King's Attorney, *Robert Fenwick*, Eſq;
Chief Clerk, Regiſter, and Examiner, *Nicholas Wooſey*, Gent.
Mr. *Thomas Starkey*,
Mr. *Henry Smith*,
Mr. *William Shawe*,
Mr. *John Stocke*,
Mr. *James Makon*,
} Clerks and Curſitors.
Prothonotary, *Charles Bowles*, Eſq;
His Deputy, *Thomas Foſter*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Crown, *Francis Reynolds*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Peace, *William Kenyon*, Eſq;
Meſſenger, Mr. *Samuel Coates*.

NUMBER XCVI.

Of the Marſhal's-Court.

The Judges Court.

THE Lord-Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold for the Time being (his Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*.)

The Knight-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Houſhold for the Time being (Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knt.)

And the Steward of the Court, who muſt be a Barriſter at Law (*Sidney-Stafford Smith*, Eſq;)

Deputy-Steward, *John Cay*, Eſq;

In this Court, in Civil Actions, both the Plaintiff and Defendant muſt be belonging to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Of the Court of his Majeſty's Palace at Weſtminſter, *called the* Palace-Court, *held in* Southwark, *the Juriſdiction of which extends twelve Miles round, from the ſaid Palace at* Weſtminſter, *the City of* London *only excepted.*

There are the ſame Judges, Counſellors, and Attorneys, as in the Marſhal's Court; but in this Court neither the Plaintiff nor Defendant muſt be of, or belonging to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Prothonotary, *Richard Bulſtrode*, Eſq;
Secondary and Deputy Prothonotary, *Edward Gilbourne*, Gent.

Counſellors belonging to the Court.

John Lawſon,
—— *Martin*,
George Weller,
John Spelman,
} Eſqrs.

Attorneys.

Mr. *Henry Baynes*,
Mr. *Edward Wilſon*,
Mr. *Thomas Coxeter*,
Mr. *Samuel Plummer*,
Mr. *George Gilbourne*.

The Judges are all of them appointed by his Majeſty.

The Prothonotary, by the Knight-Marſhal.

The Counſellors and Attorneys, by the Lord-Steward and the Knight-Marſhal.

NUMBER XCVII.

The FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

PRESIDENT.

THE Duke of *Bedford*.

Peter Burrell, Esq;
Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;
Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart.
John Milner, Esq;

Six VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord *Vere Beauclerk*.
Lord *Charles Cavendish*,

TREASURER.

Taylor White, Esq;

Harman Verelst, Esq; Secretary.
Mr. *Richard Smith*, Steward.
Mrs. *Tomkins*, Matron.

NUMBER XCVIII.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE *Council*-Office,
The *Treasury*-Office, } in the *Cockpit*.
The *Custom-House*, in *Thames-Street*.
The *Excise-Office*, in the *Old-Jewry*.
Salt-Duty-Office, in *York-Buildings*.
Wine-Licence-Office, in *Arundel-street*.
Stamp-Office, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Square*.
Hackney-Coach-Office, in *Surry-street*.
Hawkers and *Pedlars* Office, in *Holbourn-Court*, *Gray's-Inn*.
Lord *Privy-Seal*'s Office, in *Whitehall*.
The *Earl-Marshal*'s Office, at the College of Arms on St. *Bennet's-Hill*.
The *Secretary of State*'s Office, in the *Cock-pit*.
Board of Green-Cloth Office, at St. *James's*.
Lord-Chamberlain's Office, in *Park-Place*.
Master of the *Wardrobe*'s Office, at *Montague-House*.
Secretary of *War*'s Office, in *Whitehall*.
The *Plantation* Office, and the Commissioners of *Trade*, at the *Cock-pit*.

Law-Offices, where kept.

KING's-BENCH.

The *King's Bench* Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Crown Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Custos Brevium, *Nisi prius*, and the *Paper* Offices, in the said *King's-Bench* Office.

Office

Office of the Clerk of the *Bails* and *Poſtea's*, in the ſame Office.
The Office of the *Clerk of the Peace* for the County of *Middleſex*, in the *Middle-Temple*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.
Office of the *Rolls*, in ditto.
Officers of the *Maſter in Chancery*, in ditto.
Clerk of the *Crown*'s Office, in *Clifford*'s-*Inn*, *Fleet-ſtreet*.
Six-Clerks Office, in *Chancery-Lane*, near which is the Office of the *two Examiners* in *Chancery*.
The *Prothonotary* in *Chancery*'s Office, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.
Regiſter's Office in *Chancery*, in *Symond*'s-*Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.
Petty-Bag Office, is next the *Rolls Chapel*, in ditto.
Curſitor's Office, in ditto.
Alienation Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Subpœna Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.
Affidavit Office, in *Symond*'s-*Inn*.
Patent Office, in *Palſgrave-Head-Court*, near *Temple-Bar*.

Officers belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Cuſtos Brevium Office, *Brick-Court*, near the *Middle-Temple*.
One of the *Prothonotary*'s Offices, in the *Middle-Temple*.
Another in *King*'s *Bench-Walks*, in the *Inner-Temple*.
The third in *Serle*'s-*Court*, in *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*.
The *Chirographer*'s Office, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.
The Clerk of the *Treaſury*'s Office, and of the *Enrollments* of *Fines*, or the *King*'s *Silver* Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
The Clerk of the *Outlawries* Office, in *Fleet-ſtreet*.
Office of Clerk of the *Warrants*, in *Symond*'s-*Inn*.
Office for Inrolling or Entring *Recoveries*, is with the Clerk of the Warrants in *Symond*'s-*Inn*, who likewiſe inrolls Deeds acknowledged in that Court.
Office of the Clerk of the *King*'s *Silver*, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Office of Clerk of the *Juries* and *Habeas-Corpus*'s, at the *Petty-Bag-Office* in the *Rolls*.
Office of Clerk of *Eſſoins*, in *Sheer-Lane*.
Superſedeas Office, in the *Poultry-Compter*, *London*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, in *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*.
King's *Remembrancer*'s Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Pipe Office, in *Gray*'s-*Inn*.
Foreign-Oppoſers Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.
Firſt-Fruits Office, in the *Middle-Temple*.
Clergy-Tenths Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.

The

The Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* is kept near the lower *Exchequer*, in *Westminster-Hall*.

The Offices belonging to that Court are kept in the old Buildings, in the first Court in *Gray's-Inn*.

Admiralty Office, against *Scotland-Yard*.

Commissary-General's Office, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Office of Pay-master-General of the *Guards* and *Garrisons*, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Judge-Advocate's Office, at the same Place.

Office of the *Comptrollers* of the Army-Accompts, in *Privy-Garden*.

Navy-Office, in *Crutched-Friars*.

Pay-master's Office of the *Navy*, in *Broad-street*.

Victualling Office, on *Little-Tower-hill*.

Office of *Ordnance*, in the *Tower*.

Office of the Governors of the *late Queen's Bounty of the Poor Clergy*, in the new Buildings adjoining to the *Banqueting-House* in *Whitehall*.

Bank of England Office, in *Threadneedle-street*.

South-Sea House, in ditto.

East-India Office, at the *East-India* House, } in *Leaden-hall-*
Royal *African* Company's Office, } *street*.

Sion College, near the North-side of *London Wall*, by *Cripplegate*.

The College of *Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

Doctor's-Commons, in the Parish of St. *Bennet Paul*'s *Wharf*, where are held the High Court of *Admiralty*, the High Court of *Delegates*, the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*.

Herald's Office, in *Doctor's-Commons*.

The *Royal Society* Offices and Repository, in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-street*.

General-Post Office, in *Lombard-street*.

There are Six *Penny-Post* Offices; the chiefest is in *Threadneedle-street*; *Westminster* Office, near *Charing Cross*; *Southwark* Office, near St. *Mary Overy*'s Church; St *Paul*'s Office, in *Pater-noster-row*; *Temple* Office, in *Chancery Lane*; and *Hermitage* Office, on *Little Tower-Hill*.

FINIS.

Alterations while the LISTS *were printing.*

In the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Town of Cambridge.

For Samuel Shepheard, *Esq*;—Chriſtopher Jeffreaſon, *Esq*;

Cornwall.

Sir Coventry Carew, *Bart*.—James Buller, *Esq*;

Callington.

Thomas Coppleſton, *Esq*;—Edmund Bacon, *Esq*;

Huntington.

Kellond Courtnay, *Esq*;—William Montague, *Esq*;

Northamptonſhire.

Thomas Cartwright, *Esq*;—Valentine Knightley, *Esq*;

Northumberland.

John Fenwick, *Esq*;—*Lord* Oſſulſtone.

Bath.

General Wade,—*General* Ligonier.

Eye.

Roger Townſhend, *Esq*;—Nicholas Harding, *Esq*;

Weſtbury.

John Bance, *Esq*;—Matthew Mechel, *Esq*;
Paul Methuen, *Esq*;—Chancy Townſend, *Esq*;

Montgomery.

Henry Herbert, *Esq*;—William Herbert, *Esq*;

Add to the Knights of the Bath.

Sir Peter Warren.
Sir Edward Hawke.

In the Secretary's Office.

Richard Aldworth, *Esq*; *Under-Secretary in the* Southern Province.

Liſt of Deans.

Dr. Littleton, *Dean of* Exeter.

In the Board of Works.

Henry Flitcroft, *Esq*; *Maſter Maſon.*
Mr. Oram, *Maſter Carpenter.*

NUMBER XXVII.

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

MR. Thomas Young, *Master.*

ASSISTANTS.

Thomas Fairholm,	Patrick Arthur,
John Hope,	Archibald Angus,
Robert Baillie,	Mark Sandilands,
John Halyburton, *jen.*	William Graham,
George Gray,	*Baillie* James Stuart,
William Dowglas,	John Halyburton, *jun.*

Alexander Scott, *Treasurer.*
Robert Ross, *Clerk.*

At EDINBURGH.

The *Maiden Hospital* founded by the Company of *Merchants* in *Edinburgh*, and *Mary Erskine*, in the Year 1695, for maintaining and educating the Female Children and Grand-Children of decayed Merchants, and other Female Children presented by their respective Patrons.

Patrons are entituled to a Right of presenting a Girl, qualified as above, upon paying 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and have a Power of presenting any Girl upon paying 200*l.* Sterling.

The Girls are received betwixt the Age of seven and eleven Years, and go out when they are seventeen Years compleat.

They are taught to read and write English, to Cypher, and Spinning and Sewing of all Sorts, Pastry, and every Thing that may qualify them for Service, or for teaching Gentlemens Children in the Country several Parts of necessary Education.

There is in this Year, 1748, about 60 Girls in the said Hospital, and the present Governors are as follow, *viz.*

Thomas Young, *Praeses.*

Mr. Thomas Fairholm,	*Mr.* William Hogg,
James Stuart,	Walter Hogg,
John Halyburton,	Archibald Angus,

Mr.

A

LIST

Of all the

OFFICES and OFFICERS

IN

NORTH-BRITAIN,

or SCOTLAND.

PART II.

NUMBER I.

The Nobility of Scotland, *and their Second Titles.*

Dukes 10.	Their eldeſt Sons.
JAMES Hamilton, *Duke of* Hamilton, *and Duke of* Brandon *in* England.	*Marquis of* Clydeſdale.
Francis Scot, *Duke of* Buccleugh.	*Earl of* Dalkeith.
Charles Lenox, *Duke of* Lenox, *and Duke of* Richmond *in* England,	*Earl of* March.

Cosmo-George Gordon, *Duke of* Gordon,	*Marquis of* Huntley.
Charles Douglass, *Duke of* Queensbury, *and Duke of* Dover *in* England,	*Earl of* Drumlanrig.
Archibald Campbell, *Duke of* Argyle,	*Marquiss of* Lorn.
Arch. Douglass, *Duke of* Douglass,	*Earl of* Angus.
James Murray, *Duke of* Athol, *and Lord* Strange *in* England,	*Marq. of* Tullibairden.
William Grahame, *Duke of* Montross,	*Lord* Grahame.
Robert Ker, *Duke of* Roxburgh,	*Marquiss of* Beaumont.

MARQUISSES 3.	Their eldest Sons.
John Hay, *Marquiss of* Tweeddale,	*Lord* Yster,
William-Henry Ker, *Marquiss of* Lothian,	*Earl of* Ancrum.
George Johnston, *Marquiss of* Annandale,	*Lord* Johnston.

EARLS 54.	Their eldest Sons.
John Lindsay, *Earl of* Crawford,	*Lord* Lindsay.
Mary Hay, *Countess of* Errol,	*Lord* Hay.
William Sutherland, *Earl of* Sutherland,	*Lord* Strathnaver.
John Lesly, *Earl of* Rothes,	*Lord* Lesly.
James Douglass, *Earl of* Morton,	*Lord* Aberdour.
David Erskin, *Earl of* Buchan,	*Lord* Cardros.
William Cunningham, *Earl of* Glencarne,	*Lord* Kilmaurs.
Alexander Montgomery, *Earl of* Eglington,	*Lord* Montgomerie.
John Kennedy, *Earl of* Cassils,	*Lord* Kennedy.
John Sinclair, *Earl of* Caithness,	*Lord* Berrendale.
James Stuart, *Earl of* Murray,	*Lord* Doun.
William Hume, *Earl of* Hume,	*Lord* Dunglass.
Charles Fleming, *Earl of* Wigton,	*Lord* Fleming.
Thomas Lyon, *Earl of* Strathmore,	*Lord* Glammis.
Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of* Aberrcone,	*Lord* Paisley.
Alexander Erskin, *Earl of* Kellie,	*Lord* Pittenween.
Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of* Haddington,	*Lord* Bining.
James Stewart, *Earl of* Galloway,	*Lord* Gairles.
John Maitland, *Earl of* Lauderdale,	*Lord* Maitland.
George Hay, *Earl of* Kinnoul,	*Lord* Dupplin.
James Campbell, *Earl of* Lowdon,	*Lord* Mauchin.
William Crighton, *Earl of* Dumfries,	*Lord* Crighton.
—Alexander, *Earl of* Sterling,	*Lord* Alexander.

Charles Bruce, *Earl of* Elgin, *and Earl of* Aylesbury *in* England,	*Lord* Bruce *of* Kinloss.
Charles Stewart, *Earl of* Traquair,	*Lord* Linton.
James Weems, *Earl of* Weems,	*Lord* Elcho.
William Ramsay, *Earl of* Dalhousie,	*Lord* Ramsay.
James Ogilvy, *Earl of* Finlator *and* Seafield,	*Lord* Deskford.
Alexander Lesly, *Earl of* Leven *and* Melvill,	*Lord* Balgonie.
Lyonel Talmash, *Earl of* Dysert,	*Lord* Huntingtoure.
John Hamilton, *Earl of* Selkirk *and* Ruglen,	*Lord* Caire.
David Carnegy, *Earl of* Northesk,	*Lord* Rosehill.
William Bruce, *Earl of* Kincardin,	*Lord* Bruce.
James Lindsay, *Earl of* Balcaras,	*Lord* Cummerland.
Charles Gordon, *Earl of* Aboyn,	*Lord* Glenlivet.
Wm. Cochran, *Earl of* Dundonald,	*Lord* Cochran.
George, *Earl of* Dumbartan,	
John Keith, *Earl of* Kintore,	*Lord* Inverury.
John Campbell, *Earl of* Breadalbane,	*Lord* Glenorchie.
Wm. Gordon, *Earl of* Aberdeen,	*Lord* Haddo.
John Murray, *Earl of* Dunmore,	*Lord* Fincastle.
Lady Ann Hamilton, *C. of* Orkney,	*Lord* Kirkwall.
Wm. Douglas, *Earl of* March,	*Lord* Nidpath.
Hugh Hume, *Earl of* Marchmont	*Lord* Polwarth.
James Carmichael, *Earl of* Hyndford,	*Lord* Carmichael.
John Dalrymple, *Earl of* Stair,	*Lord* Dalrymple.
James Primrose, *Earl of* Roseberry,	*Lord* Dalmeny.
David Boyle, *Earl of* Glasgow,	*Lord* Boyle.
Charles Collier, *Earl of* Portmore,	*Lord* Millington.
John Stewart, *Earl of* Bute,	*Lord* Mountstuart.
John Hope, *Earl of* Hoptoun,	*Lord* Hope.
Henry Scot, *Earl of* Delorain,	*Lord* Hermitage.

VISCOUNTS 9.

Lucius-Henry Cary, *Viscount* Falkland,	Peregrin Osborn, *V.* Dunblain,
David Murray, *V.* Stormont,	Charles Graham, *V.* Preston.
John Arbuthnet, *V.* Arbuthnet,	James Drummond, *V.* Strathallan,
Robert Mac Gill, *V.* Oxenford,	Patrick Crawford, *Vis.* Garnock.
Arthur Ingram, *Vis.* Irwin,	

BARONS 32.

James Forbes, *Lord* Forbes,
Alexander Fraſer, *L.* Salton,
John Gray, *Lord* Gray,
Char. Cathcart, *L.* Cathcart,
G. Douglas, *L.* Mordington,
Hugh Semple, *L.* Semple,
—— Elphingſton, *L.* Elphingſton,
Francis Oliphant, *L.* Oliphant,
Henry Borthwick, *L.* Borthwick,
George Roſs, *L.* Roſs,
James Somervel, *L.* Somervel,
James Sandilands, *L.* Torphichen,
Alexander Leſly, *L.* Lindores,
——— Stewart, *L.* Blantyre,
James Cranſton, *L.* Cranſton,
Francis Napier, *L.* Napier,
Thomas Fairfax, *L.* Cameron,
George Mackay, *L.* Rae,
Wm. Forreſter, *L.* Forreſter,
George Ogilvy, *L.* Bamff,
John Colvil, *L.* Colvil *of* Culroſs,
——— Murray, *L.* Elibank,
David Falconer, *Lord* Halkerton,
John Hamilton, *L.* Belhaven,
Robert Rollo, *L.* Rollo,
James Ruthven, *L.* Ruthven,
Rutherford, *alias* Durie, *L.* Rutherford,
John Bellenden, *L.* Bellenden,
William Leſlie, *Lord* Neuwark,
Charles Kinnaird, *L.* Kinnaird.

NUMBER II.

A LIST *of the Knights Brethren of the moſt Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle.*

GEORGE II. King of *Great-Britain*, Sovereign.

FRANCIS, *Duke of* Buccleugh.
Charles, *Earl of* Tankerville.
Charles, *Earl of* Portmore.
James, *Duke of* Athol.
William, *Marquiſs of* Lothian.
James, *Earl of* Morton.
John, *Earl of* Bute.
John, *Earl of* Hyndford.
Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkley.
Lionel, *Earl of* Diſert.
James, *Earl of* Murray.
Coſmo, *Duke of* Gordon.

NUM-

NUMBER III.

The Officers of State.

Achibald, Duke of *Argyle*, Keeper of the Seal uſed in Place of the Great-Seal; Salary 3000 *l. per Annum.*

James, Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy-Seal, Sal. 3000 *l. per Ann.*

William, Marquiſs of *Lothian*, Lord Regiſter; Salary 1200 *l. per Annum.*

William Grant, Eſq; Lord Advocate; Salary 1000 *l. per Ann.*

Andrew Fletcher, Eſq; Lord Juſtice Clerk; Sal. 400 *l. per Ann.*

Privy-Council. See the Engliſh *Liſts.*

NUMBER IV.

The Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. *See the* Engliſh *Liſts.*

NUMBER V.

Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

JOHN *Idle*, Eſq; Lord Chief-Baron; Salary 1500 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *John Clerk*,
Vacant.
Thomas Kennedy, Eſq;
} Barons; Salary 500 *l. per Annum* each.

Edward Edlin, Eſq; ——— 1000 *l.*

King's Remembrancer.

William Steuart, Eſq; Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

Attorneys of the Court.

James Stewart, — —
John Vicaridge, — —
} Gent. Salary 50 *l. per Ann.* each.

James Beresford Mariot, —
James Campbell, — —
Robert Bliſſet, — —
George Inglis, — — —
} No Salary.

Treaſurer's Remembrancer.

Wyvill Botler and *George Clark*, Eſqrs; Salary 200 *l. per Ann.*

Joſeph Williamſon, Clerk.

Clerk of the Pipe.

Andrew Fletcher, Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*
John Forbes, Deputy.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir *James Dalrymple*, Bart. Auditor-General; Salary 1200 *l. per Annum.*
John Philip, Esq; Deputy-Auditor; Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*
John Mc Dougal, Auditor's Clerk.
Mr. *John Dundas*, Presenter of Signatures; Salary 52 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*
James Leslie, Esq; King's Sollicitor to the Court; Salary for himself and Clerk, 140 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *William Montgomery*, Marshal; Salary 80 *l. per Annum.*
James Callender, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50 *l. per Ann.*
William Kelso, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the *Exchequer*; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*
John Chalmer, ——— } Macers of the *Exchequer*, Sal. 50 *l. per Ann.* each.
Thomas Parker, ———
John Heriot, ———
Lord *Bellenden*, Hereditary-Usher; Salary 211 *l.* 16 *s. per Ann.*
Archibald Tod, Deputy-Usher and Serjeant at Arms; Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*
The Honourable Sir *James Gordon*, Bart. Secretary to his Highness the Prince of *Wales* for *Scots* Affairs.
John Ross, Messenger; Salary 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*
Daniel Wilson, Door-keeper, Salary 15 *l. per Annum.*
Clement Porter, Ditto ——— 15 *l. per Annum.*
William Kelso, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the *Exchequer*, at 40 *l. per Annum.*
Alan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties, and Pay-master of his Majesty's Civil Establishment; for himself and Clerks 650 *l. per Annum.*
For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 *l per Annum.*
For Beadmens Gowns, and distributive Charity on his Majesty's Birth day, 108 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly.

NUMBER VI.

The Lords of Session.

CHarles Erskine, *Esq*; *Lord-President*; Salary 1500 *l. per Annum.*

Mr.

Mr. David Erſkine *of* Dun,
Mr. Andrew Fletcher *of* Miltoun, *Lord Juſtice* Clerk,
Sir Gilbert Eliot *of* Minto, *Bart.*
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple *of* Drummore,
Mr. Patrick Campbell *of* Monzie,
Mr. John Pringle *of* Haining,
Mr. Alex. Frazer *of* Strichen,
Mr. Pat. Grant *of* Elchies,
Mr. John Sinclair *of* Murkle,
Alexander, *Earl of* Leven,
Sir James Ferguſſon *of* Kilkerran, *Bart.*
Mr. Robert Dundaſs *of* Arniſtoun,
Vacant.
} Salary 500 *l. per Annum* each.

Archibald *Duke of* Argyle,
John *Marquiſs of* Tweeddale,
} *Extraordinary Lords, who give their Opinion, and vote in all Cauſes with the other Lords.*

Thomas Gibſone, *Clerk of his Majeſty's Proceſſes before the Seſſion*; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Gibſon, *ſen. Under-Clerk*,
Robert Low, *Extracter*,
} Salary 10 *l. per Ann.* each.

Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, *Writer of Hornings at his Majeſty's Inſtance*; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Graham, ——
Alexander Mitchell, ——
Francis Gibb, ——
Francis Gibſon, ——
} *Macers*; Salary 10 *l. per Annum* each.

Kenneth M'Kenzie, ——
William Dundas, ——
} *Houſe-keepers*; Salary 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* each.

NUMBER VII.

A LIST *of the Profeſſors in the ſeveral Univerſities of* North-Britain, *&c.*

The Univerſity of St. Andrews.

Office-Bearers in the *Univerſity.*

HIS Highneſs *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, Chancellor of the *Univerſity*, and Conſervator of its Privileges.

Mr.

Mr. *William Young*, Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. *Thomas Tullideph*, Rector.

The Old or St. Salvator's, *Colledge.*

Mr. *William Young*, Provoſt.
Mr. *Henry Ramſay*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *James Duncan*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *John Young*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *James Kemp*, Profeſſor of Greek.
Mr. *William Vilant*, Profeſſor of Humanity.

The New, or St. Mary's *Colledge.*

Mr. *Muriſon*, Principal, and firſt Profeſſor of Divinity.
Mr. *Andrew Shaw*, Profeſſor of Divinity.
Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, Profeſſor of Church-Hiſtory.
Mr. Profeſſor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.

St. Leonard's *College.*

Mr. *Thomas Tullideph*, Principal.
Mr. *John Cragie*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *Henry Reymer*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *David Young* ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *Francis Pringle*, Principal Profeſſor of Greek.
Mr. *Ninian Young*, Profeſſor of Humanity.
Mr. *David Gregory*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Mathematicks.
Dr. *Thomas Simpſon*, *Chandos* Profeſſor of Anatomy and Medicine.
Mr. *James Angus*, Keeper of the Univerſity's Library.
Mr. *Alexander Mac Culloch*, Arch-Beadle.

☞ *Their Salaries are but ſmall.*

An Account of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

THE Univerſity of *Glaſgow* was erected by a *Bull* of Pope *Nicholas* V. dated *7timo Calendas Januarii*, A. D. 1451, at the Deſire of King *James* II. of *Scotland*; Dr. *William Turnbull*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, ſupplying the whole Charges of the Foundation. By the Pope's ſaid Bull, he and his Succeſſors in the Biſhoprick of *Glaſgow*, were conſtituted Chancellors of the Univerſity, with all the ſame Powers enjoy'd by the *Rectors dicti Cancellarij* of the Univerſity of *Bononia*. And there was erected, "*Studium generale in Thelogia, Jure* "*Canonico & Civili, Artibus, atque quavis alia licita Facul-*"*tate.*" And all Powers, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities which had at any Time been granted by the *Holy See* to the Univerſity of *Bononia*, are granted to the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*.

The ſaid moſt Reverend Prelate likewiſe procured a Charter, under the Great-Seal of *Scotland*, of moſt ample Priviledges to this Univerſity, from King *James* II. dated at *Sterling*,

21 *April*,

21 *April*, 1453. The Biſhop alſo, with Conſent of the Dean and Chapter gave the Univerſity another Charter of Privileges, under their Seal, 1 *Dec.* 1453. All which Charters were confirmed by Charters from ſucceeding Kings and Archbiſhops.

The Univerſity was at firſt compoſed of the Clergy of the Cathedral, and the neighbouring Country; among whom were Mr. *Patrick Lath*, then Chancellor of the Dioceſe, afterwards Chancellor of *Scotland*, and Mr. *David Cadzow*, or *Kago*, Præcentor of the Cathedral, who was the firſt Rector, and afterwards a great Benefactor to the Univerſity. Mr. *William Elphinſton* was firſt Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then Rector of this Univerſity, and at laſt Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and Founder of that Univerſity. The Abbot of *Kilwinning*, and ſome of his Monks, with thoſe of the Abbey of *Melroſs*, were Members of this Univerſity at its firſt Foundation. In the Year 1457, we find matriculated into the Univerſity, "Andreas Stuart, *Subdecanus* Glaſguenſis *Frater Sereniſſimi Regis* Scotorum, Jacobi *Secundi*."

There is in the Records of this Univerſity ſtill extant the original Rector's Book, in Vellum, containing a regular Journal of all Proceedings in the Univerſity-Congregations, from the Foundation to very near the Time of the Reformation, with the original Subſcriptions of the Members.

At the Reformation, 1560, when all Revenues of the Church and Religious Houſes were ſeized, and the *Popiſh* Clergy turned out, the Members of this Univerſity fled to *France* or *Flanders*, the Buildings were neglected, and the greateſt Part of the Salaries of Maſters and Scholars were taken away. Queen *Mary*, by her Letters to the Lords of Council and Seſſion, dated 13 *July* 1563, granted again, "for the Maintenance of Scholars (called Burſars here) certain Lands and Annuities formerly belonging to the Predicant Friars at *Glaſgow*, together with their Church and Dwellings." Some few Years after, they alſo obtained a Grant of all the Lands, Houſes, Annuities, *&c.* which had formerly belonged to any Chapels, Alterages, Prebendaries in any Churches or Monaſteries founded in *Glaſgow*.

King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, by his Charter dated at *Dalkeith*, the 13th of *July* 1577, confirming the former Donations, granted to the College erected in the Univerſity, the Tythes of the Pariſh of *Govan*, for maintaining the Principal, Regents, Burſars, or Scholars, and Servants: This Charter was ratified in his next Parliament. Alſo, the ſaid King, with Advice and Conſent of Parliament, by an Act dated the 28th of *June* 1617, grants to the ſaid College, the whole Tythes of the Pariſhes of *Renfrew* and *Kilbride*, reſerving Stipends to the Miniſters.

By ſeveral other generous Donations the Funds of this College were augmented: The Rev. Mr. *Zacharias Boyd* gave above 1600 *l.* Sterling before the Civil-Wars; by which,

and some other Funds, were purchased the Tithes of three other Parishes, *William*, late Earl of *Dundonald*, gave Lands worth about 60 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for Maintenance of Bursars in Philosophy and Theology. The late *Anne*, Dutchess of *Hamilton*, gave 1000 *l.* Sterling, for Maintenance of three Students of Theology. This Fund is now augmented, by careful Management, near to 1500 *l.* Capital.

The late King *William*, of glorious Memory, gave to the College a Grant of 300 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick, for several Purposes about the College, and among others, 70 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for maintaining four Students in Theology. The late Queen *Anne*, upon Representation made to her, That the *Scotch* Parliament, before the Union, had resolved to give some Augmentation to the *Scotch* Universities and Colleges, gave a Grant of 210 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* to each of them during her Life. This has been continued by King *George* I. and his present Majesty. King *George* I. also gave a very handsome Fund for a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Before the Revolution, Mr. *John Snell* devised to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, certain Lands for Maintenance of *Scotch* Students: These Lands now maintain four Scholars at 40 *l.* *per Annum* each for eleven Years: And upon the Death of his Daughter, two other Scholarships will be added. These Scholars are limited to be of *Scotch* Parents, born in *Scotland*, and to have studied two Years in *Glasgow*; reserving to this College the Right of nominating them to the Master and Fellows of *Baliol*

The late Rev. Dr. *Daniel Williams* devised, for the Maintenance of Students in Theology, certain Lands to this College, the Value of which is not yet fully ascertained.

His Grace the Duke of *Chandos* gave 500 *l.* Sterling to this University, which is employed towards building a Library, which is a very beautiful Structure.

John Orr, of *Barrowfield*, Esq; late Rector, gave 500 *l.* Sterling for a Fund; the Interest of which is yearly to be added to the former Fund, for buying Books. The late Principal, the Rev. Mr. *John Stirling*, left 165 *l.* Sterling to the same Purpose.

The University-Officers are the Chancellor, who is elected for Life. The Power of the Chancellor is chiefly in confering Academical Honours.

The Rector, who is elected annually *in Comitiis*, where all the matriculated Members have Votes, his Power is near to that of the Vice-Chancellor in *Oxford*, being the chief Magistrate in the University.

The Dean of the Faculty, who is elected annually by the University Meeting, or the *Senatus Academicus*, composed of the Rector and all the Regents and Professors. His Business is

to

to preſide in all Affairs of Literature, and publick Examinations. The Chancellor has alſo the Power, in his Abſence, to nominate a Vice-Chancellor.

The Profeſſors are thirteen, and, by a late Statute, take Place according to the Seniority of their Admiſſion, except the Principal and the Second Profeſſor of Theology, who are always ranked firſt.

There are beſides, upon the Foundation, and upon Funds ſince added, a Library-Keeper, a Bedellus, about 30 Burſaries of one ſort or other, and a Janitor, beſide inferior Servants.

In this Univerſity there is only one College. The Profeſſors are all elected by the Faculty, or *Senatus Academicus*, except the Principal, and thoſe of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Anatomy.

The Buildings of this College are much better than thoſe of any College in *Scotland:* They conſiſt of three Squares, two old ones, and one lately built, but not yet finiſhed. The old Buildings in Queen *Mary*'s, or King *James* VI's Days, have probably been ſeparated from the Town by a high Wall; but now the College fronts the principal old Street of *Glaſgow*. The old Front to the Street, which is a very ſtately Edifice, three Stories high, and about 130 Feet in length, was built in the Year 1653, together with the greateſt Part of the Outer-Square or Court, and the South-ſide of the Inner-Square or Court; but the other Sides of the Inner-Court are much older. The lateſt built Part of theſe three Sides is above an hundred Years old, of hewn Stone, all three Stories high, and more decent than moſt Buildings of that Time. The Outer-Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and fifty in Depth, in the Area within the Buildings. The inner old Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and near a hundred Feet in Depth, within the Buildings. To the Front is added Street-wards on the South-ſide, the Principal's Houſe, large and convenient. To the North-ſide is built the New Court, not yet finiſhed, in which there are at preſent ſix very large and convenient Houſes for the Profeſſors. The Area of this Court, within the Buildings, is about ſixty-five Feet in Breadth, and about a hundred and eighty in Depth, retiring further back from the Street than the Depth of both the old Courts. There is lately built the Duke of *Chandos*'s Library, on the S. E. Corner of the old Square, quite ſeparated from all the other Buildings, and fronting to the Gardens; it is ſixty Feet long, thirty-eight wide, and thirty-three Feet high to the Cornice. The whole Fabrick of the three Courts ſtands upon an Area of two hundred and ſeventy Feet towards the Street, and as much in Depth, Behind the Buildings is a ſpacious Garden, of near nine *Engliſh* Acres, incloſed with a Wall of hewn Stone, about eight Foot high, and laid out into very beautiful Walks, adorned with Hedges: Adjacent to this is a decent Phyſick-Garden. In the Buildings are nine large Houſes for the Profeſſors;

a University-Hall, very spacious, and well finished; a Common-Hall; two Libraries, and six convenient Schools or Chambers for teaching, with about forty large Chambers for Lodgings to the Students, a Printing-house, and publick Kitchen. The Tower or Steeple standing between the two old Courts, is tolerably beautiful and stately, being about eighty Feet high of Stone-work, beside the Roof or Spire.

The Library is a pretty large Collection of Books, about nine thousand Volumes.

In this College there is a curious Collection of Stones with *Roman* Inscriptions, found in the *Roman* Wall near *Glasgow*, most of which are printed in some late Collections of the *British* Antiquities.

The Course of teaching is this: Each Professor is confined in his Teaching to one Business or Science; and all Students in any Science are taught by its proper Professor: So that each Scholar often attends two or three Lectures of different Professors during the same Session.

The Session or Term begins the 10th Day of *October*, and continues, without Interruption, to the Middle of *June*, and then one long Vacation of near four Months. During the whole Session of eight Months, there are scarce 12 Holidays.

When a Scholar enters, he is supposed to have read only the ordinary Latin School-Books, and the Greek Grammar, and the Gospels. He enters under the immediate Care of the Professor of Humanity, and is taught three Hours each Day in *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Livy*, *Cicero*, &c. and during the first Year he ordinarily attends to the *Greek* Lessons an Hour at least each Day.

The second Year he enters the *Greek* Class, called *Bajan*, from the *French*, *Bas-gens* (this having formerly been the youngest Class). Here they are taught two Hours every Day in *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Aristotle*'s *Poeticks*, *Longinus*, &c. and continue one Hour each Day to attend the Professor of *Latin*.

The third Year they read two Hours each Day *Logicks*, *Metaphysicks*, and *Pneumaticks*, with the Professor of these Branches of *Philosophy*; and this Year begin the Study of *Geometry*, being taught an Hour each Day by the Professor of *Mathematicks*, and many attend also the *Greek* Lectures.

The fourth Year they are taught two Hours each Day by the Professor of *Moral Philosophy*, who reads either in *Greek* or *Latin* some ancient or modern Book of *Ethicks* or *Politicks*; and this Year the Scholars continue to attend the Lessons of *Geometry*, and perhaps attend a Lecture of *Humanity*.

The fifth Year they are taught two Hours at least by the Professor of *Natural Philosophy*, as that Science is improved by Sir *Isaac Newton*, and attend two Hours in the Week a Course of Experiments. Some continue to attend Lessons of *Mathematicks*,

maticks, or the Leſſons of the *Law of Nature and Nations*, or of *Greek*, or *Latin*. At the End of this Year, thoſe who deſire and are qualified, are admitted to the Degree *of Arts*, called here that of *Maſter*, which here requires only four Years ſtanding, as the *Batchelors* Degree in *Oxford*. And all who have ſtudied well the *Latin* Tongue at School, and have got the Rudiments of the *Greek*, are admitted to enter as of the *Bajan* Claſs; nay, many enter the *Logick* Claſs.

During the three Years of *Philoſophy*, the Scholars have frequent Exerciſes in Declaiming and Diſputing, both in the ſeveral Claſſes, and in the Common-Hall: And, about the 10th of *December*, there is a publick Examination of all the Under Graduates, which continues a Fortnight or three Weeks, three Days each Week at leaſt.

After this Standing in the College, Scholars attend, as they are inclined for the Buſineſs of their Lives, either the Leſſons of Divinity an Hour each Day, and along with them ſtudy *Hebrew* and other *Oriental Languages*, or *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, with the ſeveral Profeſſors, who teach each an Hour every Day; or ſtudy *Law* or *Phyſick* under the ſeveral Profeſſors, who are obliged at leaſt to teaeh four Hours in the Week ſuch Scholars as apply to them.

The *Scotch* Clergy, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of *Preſbytery*, have not applied to the *Scotch* Univerſities for Degrees in *Divinity*: But before the Revolution the ſame Degrees were conferred in *Divinity* as are now in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: And the *Scotch* Colleges confer theſe Degrees on *Divines* of other Countries, who apply for them, having ſtudied in *Scotland*, but not upon leſs Standing than in *Oxford*.

Degrees in *Phyſick* and *Law* are frequently confered here as in other Univerſities.

The Scholars in *Glaſgow* all wear red Gowns while they are Under-Graduates; and the Profeſſors wear black Gowns, like thoſe of Doctors of *Civil Law*.

A LIST *of Officers of the Univerſity of* Glaſgow.

Office-Bearers.

Chancellor, His Grace *William* Duke of *Montroſe*.
Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Neil Campbel*.
Rector, Mr. *George Bogle*.
Dean of Faculty, Mr. *William Leechman*.

Profeſſors.

Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Principal of the College, and firſt Profeſſor of *Theology*.

Mr.

Mr. *William Leechman*, ſecond Profeſſor of *Divinity*.
Mr. *John Lowdoun*, eldeſt Profeſſor of *Philoſophy*.
Mr. *Alexander Dunlop*, Profeſſor of *Greek*.
Mr. *George Roſſe*, Profeſſor of *Humanity*.
Mr. ——— *Dunlop*, Profeſſor of *Oriental Languages*.
Mr. *Robert Simſon*, Profeſſor of *Mathematicks*.
Mr. *William Forbes*, Profeſſor of *Laws*.
Dr. *John Johnſtoun*, Profeſſor of *Medicine*.
Dr. *Robert Hamilton*, Profeſſor of *Anatomy* and *Botany*.
Mr. *William Anderſon*, Profeſſor of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*.
Mr. *Francis Hutcheſon*, Profeſſor of *Ethicks* and *Moral Philoſophy*.
Mr. *Robert Dick*, Profeſſor of *Natural Philoſophy*.
Mr. *James Moor*, Bibliothecary.

Dugald Weir, Bedellus.
Collin Campbell, Janitor.
David Holms, Chamberlain.
John Donaldſon, Scavenger.

An Account of the Univerſity *and* King's College *of* Aberdeen.

It is certain, that the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Aberdeen* publickly taught and profeſſed not only *Theology* and the *Canon-Law*, but alſo *Grammar*, *Philoſophy* and the other Liberal Arts, during ſome Centuries after *A. D.* 1125, in the Reign of *David* the firſt King of *Scots*; yet the firſt Erection of the Univerſity of *Alberdeen*, by publick Authority, was not before *A. D.* 1494. At which Time *James* IV. King of *Scots* procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. a Bull, dated 4 Id. *Feb.* of the 'foreſaid Year, erecting in the City of Old *Aberdeen* an Univerſity [*Univerſitas Studii generalis*] wherein *Theology*, the *Canon* and *Civil Laws*, *Medicine*, *Philoſophy*, and all other Liberal Arts and Sciences ſhould be publickly taught and profeſſed; allowing both Profeſſors and Students in ample Form, all the Privileges, Liberties, Immunities, and Exemptions enjoyed by any Univerſity whatſoever, particularly the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Bononia*: All which Privileges the King himſelf confirmed by his Royal Authority, allowing this Univerſity all the Powers and Liberties which the moſt Chriſtian *French* Kings had conferred on the Univerſity of *Paris*, or his Royal Progenitors King *James* I. and II. on the Univerſities of St. *Andrew's* and *Glaſgow*.

The renowned Biſhop *Elphinſton* eſtabliſhed Doctors and Profeſſors in the ſeveral Faculties, Maſters and Students to the Number, at firſt, of ſix and thirty, which he afterwards enlarged to two and forty. Theſe Perſons founded, were 1. Four

Doctors; the first, Doctor of *Theology*, who is Principal of the whole College; the second, Doctor of *Canon-Law*; the third, of *Civil-Law*, and the fourth, of *Medicine*. 2. Eight *Masters of Arts*, of which, the first was Sub-Principal; the second, *Humanity* Professor; the other six, Students of *Theology*, out of which were chosen the Regents, who, together with the Sub-Principal, were to teach *Philosophy*, and the *Arts*. 3. Three Batchelors, Students of the *Laws*, two of the *Civil-Law*, and one of the *Canon*. 4. Thirteen Students of *Philosophy* and *Arts*. 5. Eight Prebendary-Priests [*Sacerdotes Præbendarii*] the first whereof was *Cantor*; the second, *Sachrist*; the other six were called *Capellani Chori*; one of which was Organist. 6. Six Singing Boys [*sex Pueruli Choreales*] who were to be put with the 'foresaid Priests at Divine Service, at all Hours, in the College-Chapel.

For the Accommodation of all those founded Members, the said Bishop *Elphinston*, mostly on his own Charges, built a stately College, consisting of an entire Court, containing an handsome Chapel richly furnished, a lofty Steeple with a noble *Cupola* in Form of an Imperial Crown, supported with arched Pillars rising cross-wise from the Battlement, and a Set of fine large Bells; also large publick Halls, and convenient Apartments for the Principal, Sub-Principal, Regents, Students of *Theology* and *Philosophy*, to whom only he assigned Lodgings within the Gates of the College. To the other Masters, *viz.* the Canonist, Civilest, Mediciner and Grammarian, with their Students, he caused to be built without the College, but within the Precinct of the University, separate Manses, with Gardens, and other Conveniencies, where the said Professors were to have all their Lessons, and, together with their Students, to live collegiately. He appointed also Chambers for the eight Prebendary-Chaplains, and six Singing-Boys, without the College. He assigned also to each of these founded Members, out of the Revenues gifted or procured by the King and himself, several distinct Salaries, sufficient at that Time, considering the Value of Money then, though now small and inconsiderable.

But a full History of all those founded Members, their Offices, Mansions and Provisions, as also of the whole ancient Foundation and Constitution of this University (digested by the consummate Bishop *Elphinston*, &c. published by Bishop *Gavin Dunbar*) compared with the new Foundation, made about the Time of the Reformation, together with an Account of all the learned Men, in the several Professions, who have flourished there, and of all those Gentlemen educated there, who have distinguished themselves in the Commonwealth of Letters, or have been advanced to eminent Offices in Church or State, likewise of all the Benefactors ancient and modern, is expected from one of the Professors of the said University, who hath, with great Labour, these several Years by-

gone,

gone, compiled an Account of all those Particulars from original Rights, Kings Charters, Chartularies, Records, and other authentick Papers, yet extant in the Charter-Chest and Library of King's-College. Besides several obvious Uses of such a Performance, 'tis humbly conceived, that it might contribute much to set in Light that Branch of *Scotish* History, *viz.* The ancient Constitution of their Universities, which was almost buried in Oblivion about the Time of the Reformation, and yet continues so; the Universities of St. *Andrew* and *Glasgow* having at that Time, or afterwards, lost the greatest Part of their original Papers, whereas the University of *Aberdeen* has theirs entire.

His Majesty's *Marischal* College and University of *Aberdeen* was founded the 2d of *April*, 1593, by *George* Earl *Marischal*; which Foundation was confirmed by the King and Parliament the 2d of *July* thereafter, as likewise by King *Charles* II. and his Parliament, *Anno* 1661. By both which Acts of Parliament the Earl *Marischal*'s Foundation-Charter of the said College is ratified and confirmed, and all the Freedoms, Liberties, and Jurisdiction, that to any Free College within this Realm by Law and Practice is known to appertain, are by the Authority of King and Parliament conferred and disponed to the said College: So that it is a distinct University from the other College, in the neighbouring Village, commonly called the King's College, or old College of *Aberdeen*. Both Colleges were united, and called the *Caroline* University by King *Charles* I. who in the last Parliament held by him in *Scotland*, declared them one University, under that Name, and bestowed on them the Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*; but all this was reversed at the Restoration of King *Charles* II.

At first the *Marischal* College consisted of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, four Assessors to the Rector, the Principal, and three Regents, for teaching the Languages and Philosophy, six Bursars, one OEconomus, or Butler, and a Cook. The Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, and Assessors, are Annual Magistrates of the University, chosen by the Students, with Concurrence of the Principal and other Masters. The Dean of Faculty only is chosen by the Rector, Principal, Masters, and Ministers of *Aberdeen*, called Parson of St. *Nicholas*. The Election of these Magistrates is on the 1st of *March* yearly.

Besides these extrinsick Members, the College now consists of a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Medicine, Mathematicks, three Professors of Philosophy, one of Greek, and a Professor of Oriental Languages, which Professor was lately founded by the late Rev. Mr. *Gilbert Ramsay*, Minister of the Gospel in *Barbados*, who likewise provided 15 *l. per Annum* to each of four Bursars in *Philosophy*, and 25 *l. per Annum* to each of two Bursars in *Divinity*, in the

the ſaid Univerſity, a Library-Keeper, a Porter, and a Servant under him.

There are a great many other Burſars in his Majeſty's *Mariſchal* College: The moſt conſiderable were founded by *Irvine* of *Drum*, Eſq; *Turnerhall*, and the late Biſhop of *Sarum*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, and Mr. *William Lorimer*.

The Earl *Mariſchal*, Founder of the ſaid College, beſtowed for the Maintenance of the Principal, three Regents, *&c.* ſeveral Lands, with the *Grey-Friar* Convent, *&c.* which had been given to him by the Provoſt, Baillies, Council and Community of *Aberdeen*, to be annexed to the College, as the Acts of Parliament, above-mentioned, more fully bear. But Earl *Mariſchal*'s Donation out of his own Lands, to the ſix Burſars, did not take place.

The Principal Profeſſors of Medicine, Philoſophy, and Greek, are now preſented to the reſpective Offices by his Majeſty, ſince the Forfaulture of the Earl *Mariſchal*.

The Magiſtrates and Town-Council, as Patrons, preſent the Profeſſor of Divinity; which Office was firſt founded by one Mr. *Pat. Copland*.

The Library of this College, as well as a Salary for a Keeper, was firſt founded by Mr. *Thomas Reid*, Secretary to King *James* VI. for the Latin Tongue.

The Buildings conſiſt of two Courts, the old adjacent to the *Grey-Friars* Church, and where the Schools for Teaching are, is made up of low Buildings, and in very bad Repair, being very old, and the Society having but a pitiful Fund either to repair or keep them in Repair. The new Buildings, which were begun and carried on by Contributions and Gifts from the Community of *Aberdeen*, Noblemen and Gentlemen who had been educated at the College, are not, for want of Money, yet fully finiſhed. The Houſe is upwards of one Hundred and Twenty Foot long, with a Plat-form at one End, deſigned for an Obſervatory: It conſiſts of a Common School, or Hall, in which publick Prayers are ſaid, Examinations, Orations, and Commencements are held: A large Hall, for Meetings of the Univerſity, in which are ſeveral good Pictures of the Benefactors and Profeſſors: In the third Floor is the Library, in which are a good many valuable Manuſcripts, and beſt Editions of Greek and Latin Authors: The reſt of the Building is made up of the Chambers for the Students.

There is a Room well furniſhed with Inſtruments, *&c.* where are read publick Lectures for Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, and Experiments performed.

The Principal and Profeſſors wear black Cloth Gowns. The Students uſe red Gowns.

On publick Occaſions, the Sacriſt, or Firſt Beadle, carries a large Silver Mace gilt before the Members of the Univerſity.

The Principal and Professors, besides what they have by the first Foundation, have out of the *Exchequer* 105 *l.* Sterling divided amongst them yearly; but yet their Salaries are very mean and trifling.

The Session of the College is only for six Months.

The Arms or Seal of the University bears Quarterly the paternal Coat of the noble Family of *Marischal*, the first Founder, and the Arms of the Town of *Aberdeen*, with a Laurel surrounding the Shield, with a Sun for the Crest, and the Motto LUCEO.

A LIST *of the present Members of the University and King's College in* Aberdeen.

Archibald *Duke of* Argyll, CHANCELLOR.

	Annual Payments.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *John Paten*, of *Grandhim*, Rector.				
Mr. *Geo. Chalmers*, Principal, S. Th. & Art.	—106	02	02	$\frac{3}{12}$
Mr. *John Lumisdon*, S. Th. P. Mr. *Charles Hamilton-Gordon*, Advocate, Jur. Civ. P. Dr. *James Gregory*, Med. P. Mr. *Alexander Burnet*, Sub-Principal, P. P. Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, Humanity Professor,	each ——	40	14	01 $\frac{3}{12}$
Mr. *Alexander Rait*, P. P. Mr. *John Chalmers*, P. P. Mr. *John Bradfut*, G. P.	each ——	33	06	10 $\frac{8}{12}$
Mr. *George Gordon*, Professor of Oriental Languages,	——	50	00	00

Note, 1. The Professions of Canon-Law, Civil-Law, and Medicine, which had been laid aside about the Time of the Reformation, were restored by *Patrick Forbes*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Chancellor of the University, about *Anno* 1630; as also the Office of the *Cantor*, or Profession of Musick, about the same Time.

2. The Profession of Oriental Languages was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of the University, *Anno* 1624, and endowed by King *William*, *Anno* 1698, with a Fund of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

3. The Profession of Mathematicks was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of their University, *Anno* 1703, and endowed by the *Scotish* Parliament, *Anno* 1706, with a Fund of 50 *l.* for the Space of 25 Years. The learned Dr. *Tho. Bower* (who died at *London*, *November* 1, 1723,) was the first Professor.

An

An Account of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The Univerſity of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *James* VI. *A. D.* 1582. This Erection was thereafter ratified in ſeveral Parliaments, and laſt of all by the Union Act, 1706. The Royal Founder endowed his own Univerſity with as ample Privileges as any other in his Dominions enjoyed. The Magiſtrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh* are perpetual Curators, and the Lord Provoſt of the City for the Time is Chancellor of the Univerſity.

At the firſt Inſtitution, the Faculty conſiſted of a Principal, who was alſo Profeſſor of Divinity, and four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, to whom ſoon after was added a Profeſſor of Humanity and Rhetorick; and theſe five were commonly called Regents.

As the Reputation of the Univerſity, and Number of the Students increaſed, ſeveral new Profeſſions were inſtituted and endowed, partly by the Royal Bounty, and partly by the Curators of the Univerſity, aſſiſted therein by the liberal Donations and Mortifications of many of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Citizens, who either had their Education in the Univerſity, or were zealous to promote Learning there. Out of theſe Benefactions likewiſe Funds were allotted for many Scholarſhips or Burſaries, and a publick Library was founded, and, by degrees, well furniſhed with uſeful and curious Books.

The College-Buildings are rather convenient than magnificent. The Principal and Ordinary Profeſſor of Divinity have each a commodious Dwelling, disjoined from the other Building, and ſurrounded with Gardens. There are beſides an Univerſity-Hall, which ſerves alſo as a *Muſæum* or Repoſitory; a Common-Hall; Schools for every Profeſſion; a ſpacious Publick Library; two other Libraries, one Theological, the other Phyſiological, a Printing-Houſe, and a good many Chambers in which Students may lodge if they pleaſe: But in this Univerſity the Students are not confined to lodge within the College, to eat at a Common Table, or to wear any diſtinguiſhing Habit, and no *Teſt* is required of them, 'till they are to take Degrees, when they engage to adhere to the *Proteſtant* Religion, to honour the Univerſity, and promote uſeful Learning.

The Principal is always Firſt Profeſſor of Divinity: By his Office he preſides in the Meetings of the Faculties, or *Senatus Academicus*, confers all Degrees in the Preſence and by the Appointment of the Faculties, appoints the publick Exerciſes, viſits the Claſſes, and takes an Account of the Behaviour of the Students.

The Profeſſors of Divinity, Eccleſiaſtick Hiſtory, and Oriental Languages, are obliged by the Conſtitution to teach publickly in the Univerſity, and to inſtruct all Students, who attend

their Schools, in their ſeveral Profeſſions, without any *Præmium*.

The Ordinary Profeſſor of Divinity attends in the publick School five Days of the Week, reads Lectures of Divinity, explains ſome Syſtem, appoints Exerciſes to the Students, propoſes Queſtions, and ſolves Difficulties.

The *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity has for his particular Province Church Hiſtory, on which he has publick Diſcourſes during the Seſſion.

The Profeſſor of Oriental Languages is employed in inſtructing the Students of Divinity in the Hebrew, Syriack, *&c.*

Of the five Regents there are three Profeſſors of Philoſophy, a Profeſſor of Greek, and a Profeſſor of Humanity.

The Humanity is the firſt or loweſt Claſs, in which a Choice of the beſt *Roman* Authors is explained and illuſtrated, and the Youth exerciſed in Writing, Latin and Engliſh.

In the Bajan, or Greek Claſs, the Youth are taught the Principles of that Language, and brought to explain Greek Authors, and to make Verſions from the Latin into Greek. Such as have already ſome Knowledge of the Language are attended by the Profeſſor at other Hours, and aſſiſted in reading the beſt Greek Orators, Hiſtorians, Poets, Philoſophers and Phyſicians.

The Courſe of Philoſophy is divided amongſt the three Profeſſors, each adhering to that Branch to which he has been named, while the Students annually riſe from one Profeſſor and School to another.

One of theſe Profeſſors has for his proper Buſineſs in the Univerſity, the teaching of Logick and Metaphyſicks, which employs the firſt Year of Philoſophical Studies.

To the Share of another Profeſſor falls the teaching Pneumaticks and Ethicks; he alſo reads Lectures of Political Philoſophy, and Natural Religion.

The third teaches the Principles of Natural Philoſophy, and a Courſe of Mechanical, Statical, Hydroſtatical, and Optical Experiments; for which Purpoſe the Univerſity is provided with a very good Apparatus of Machines and Inſtruments.

The Seſſion-Time, or Term, for theſe Claſſes, and generally for the other Profeſſions, commences the 10th of *October*, and ends about the middle of *June*, in which Time there are very few and ſhort Interruptions: The Meetings are every Day of the Week, for three Days thrice, and in the reſt twice; but at the Beginning, and towards the Ending of the Seſſion, the Afternoon Meetings are diſcontinued.

The Profeſſor of Mathematicks uſually teaches three Claſſes, and ſometimes four, according to the Number of Years that his Scholars apply themſelves to that Study. Beſides that, one or two of theſe Claſſes are ſometimes ſubdivided, by reaſon of the Number of Scholars, or other Circumſtances.

There are three Profeſſors of Law in this Univerſity; one of the Law of Nature and Nations; one of the Civil and Canon-

non-Law; the third of the Municipal or Common-Law. The firſt of theſe Profeſſors were eſtabliſhed and liberally endowed by the late Queen *Anne*, and is in the Gift of the Crown; the other two, as alſo a Profeſſion of Univerſal Hiſtory, and *Roman* Antiquities, were ſettled and endowed by Act of Parliament, by which 'tis appointed, That upon a Vacancy in any of theſe Profeſſions, the Faculty of Advocates ſhall nominate two Perſons whom they judge qualified for the Office, and the Town-Council of *Edinburgh* is to chooſe one of theſe for the Profeſſorſhip. Theſe Profeſſors regularly begin their private Leſſons about the beginning of *November*.

There is a Profeſſor of Anatomy, and four Profeſſors of Phyſick in the Univerſity, who concert among themſelves the moſt proper Order and Method of teaching the Science, and yearly teach a Compleat Courſe of Phyſick in all its Branches, beginning about the middle of *October*.

During the Seſſion, or Term-Time, the Principal has ſome Latin Diſcourſes in the Common-Hall, where all the Profeſſors and Students are convened; afterwards the Profeſſors in their Turn harangue in Publick every *Wedneſday* 'till *May*, when the publick Examinations and Diſputations begin. Towards the End of the Seſſions is the uſual Time for taking Degrees in *Arts*. Upon Application the Principal ſummons a Meeting of the Faculties, to whom the Promoter reports the Names and Standing of the Candidates: Examinators are appointed to make Trials of their Qualifications, and to report at next Meetings. If the Candidates are approved, they have it in their Option to be admitted in a Publick and ſolemn Manner, or in any private Way: If the firſt is choſen, ſome one or more of the Candidates muſt publiſh a Diſſertation or Theſis on ſome Subject in Philoſophy. Upon the Day appointed, all the Profeſſors and Students are convened in the Common-Hall, and all the Magiſtrates of the City, and Perſons of Note and Learning are invited to be preſent. After publick Prayers and Speeches by ſome of the Candidates, the Diſputation begins. Some of the Candidates, or others preſent, are at Liberty to propoſe Objections againſt the Theſis, which are anſwered by one of the Defendants: The Promoter moderates in the Diſpute, and determines upon Queſtions. After this, the Opinion of the Profeſſors being aſked, the Principal proceeds to the Solemnity of admitting the Candidates to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*. But this publick Solemnity is of late rarely choſen: So if the Examinators find the Candidates qualified, the Faculty acquieſce in their Report, and the Principal confers the Degree in their Preſence.

The Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* or *Laws*, is ſcarce ever ſought for by *Scots* Divines or Lawyers: But when Perſons of other Countries apply to this Univerſity, it has been often conferred, if the Perſons applying were of known Abilities, an eſtabliſhed Character, and ſufficient Underſtanding, after being

admitted *Maſter of Arts*. But as the Privileges of a *Doctor of Phyſick* are of more Importance to the Publick, and that Degree is often ſollicited, this Univerſity is in a particular Manner cautious to whom it is beſtowed: Therefore no Perſon can obtain the Degree of *Doctor of Phyſick*, unleſs he previouſly apply to one of the Profeſſors of *Phyſick*, who is Promoter for the Time; who enquires into the Time and Manner of his Studies: If he is ſatisfied therewith, he preſents him to a Meeting of the Faculties, to make known his Requeſt to be admitted upon Trials: The Faculty generally grant the Requeſt, and remit the Candidate to the Profeſſors of *Phyſick*, who appoint him ſuch Examinations and Exerciſes as they think neceſſary: If theſe Trials ſatisfy the Profeſſors of the Perſon's Sufficiency, they make their Report accordingly to the Meeting of the Faculties, by whoſe Appointment the Candidate is required to publiſh a Diſſertation on ſome Subject relating to *Medicine*; and upon a Day appointed he is to anſwer the Objections and Arguments that ſhall be propoſed againſt it by at leaſt two of the Profeſſors of *Medicine*, in a Meeting of the Faculties. Which being done, and Opinions aſked, if there is no Objection, the Candidate takes and ſubſcribes an Oath, and is admitted to the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine*.

The preſent Profeſſors in the Univerſity of Edinburgh *are*,

The Rev. Dr. *William Wiſheart*, elected, Principal and firſt Profeſſor, of Divinity.

The Rev. Mr. *John Gowdie*, Ordinary Profeſſor of Divinity.

Mr. *Patrick Cuming*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity and Church Hiſtory.

Dr. *John Stewart*, ——— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *William Cleghorn*, ——— }
Mr. *John Stevenſon*, ——— }

Mr. *Robert Hunter*, Profeſſor of Greek.

Mr. *George Stewart*, Profeſſor of Humanity.

Mr. *Matthew Stewart*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks.

Mr. *James Abercromby*, Profeſſor of the Law of Nature and Nations.

Mr. *John Ereſkine*, Profeſſor of the Municipal Law.

Mr. *Kennet M'kenzie*, Profeſſor of Civil and Canon-Law.

Mr. *Charles Mackie*, Profeſſor of Univerſal Hiſtory.

Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Profeſſor of Anatomy.

Dr. *John Rutherford*, ——— } Profeſſors of Phyſick.
Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, ——— }
Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, ——— }
Dr. *Robert White*, ——— }

The Rev. Mr. *William Dawſon*, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages.

Dr.

Dr. *John Alſton*, Profeſſor of Botany.
Mr. *Robert Henderſon*, Secretary and Library-Keeper.

A LIST *of the Royal College of Phyſicians at* Edinburgh.

Fellows.

Dr. *John Clerk*, Preſident and Council.
William Leirmont.
David Cockburn.
Robert Lowis, *John Stevenſon*, *William Cochrane*, *John Lermont*, } Council.
David Kinneir.
William Porterfield.
John Rutherford, M. P. Edinb. Cenſor.
Charles Alſton, Reg. Prof. Botan. Council and Secretary.
Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, King's Phyſician, M. P. in College of *Edinb.* Council.
Andrew Plummer, Prof. Med. & Chem. in College of *Edinb.* Cenſor.
James Dundas.
Alexander Cuningham.
Adam Murray.
John Taylor.
John Pringle, King's Phyſician in the Army.
John Baird.
David Fouls, Treaſurer.
Robert Whytt.
Stuart Threipland.
John Cochrane.

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.
Dr. *Alexander Ruſſel.*
David Balfour.
John Johnſtoune, M. P. in College of *Glaſgow.*
Thomas Simſon, M. P. in Univ. of St. *Andrews.*

Licentiates.

John Drummond.
James Houſton.
William Græme.
William Macfarlan.
Alexander Martin.
David Horſeburgh.
George Young.
John Boſwall.

After the Revolution ſeveral Attempts were made by the Royal College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*, for raiſing a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hoſpital, for Sick Poor; all which did miſgive until the Year 1725, when the Proprietors of the Fiſhery-Company reſolved upon a Diſſolution and a Diviſion of their remaining Stock. At which Time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Phyſicians, with the Concurrence of ſeveral other charitable and well-diſpoſed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon-Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, ſet about the procuring Subſcriptions from the Proprietors of the Fiſhery-Company, aſſigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for eſtabliſhing the deſigned Infirmary. And at the ſame Time many others, not of the Fiſhery-Company, did ſubſcribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as ſoon as a certain Sum was

ſigned for to begin the good Work. About *February*, 1728, the Capital firſt propoſed, and ſome more being ſubſcribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subſcriptions further, and call in the Money ſubſcribed for.

The Gentlemen who concerned themſelves in this good and charitable Work, obſerving that the Money ſubſcribed was gradually coming in, did digeſt ſome Rules for the Management of the Hoſpital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at preſent, but that the Management is committed to twenty Perſons annually elected; *viz.* The Lord-Provoſt of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and in his Abſence the Dean of *Gild:* The Deacon-Conveener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the Preſident, and in his Abſence the Vice-Preſident of the College of Phyſicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, whereof two out of the Profeſſors of Medicine in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, when ſuch are at the Time; the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the ſaid Univerſity at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Profeſſor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Miniſters of the Goſpel in *Edinburgh*; and ſix others who have been Donors to the Hoſpital; and a Houſe with Neceſſaries, ſuitable to the ſmall Beginning, being provided, publick Advertiſement was made, that the Hoſpital would be opened in *Auguſt* 1729, to take in Patients.

This Hoſpital has been kept up for ſix Years; the Patients are under the Inſpection of the Royal College of Phyſicians, who attend by Rotation; and ſix of the Chirurgeon-Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furniſh the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many ſick Poor, under great Variety of Diſtempers, and ſeveral extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Succeſs, perform'd in it; of all which a diſtinct Regiſter is kept. This has given ſo great Satisfaction to Perſons of all Ranks, in whoſe Way it has fallen to hear or enquire about it, that Donations are continued for encreaſing the Fund: And the Stock being now conſiderably augmented, and his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Charter, confirming this charitable Eſtabliſhment, which paſſed the Great-Seal of *Scotland* in *October* thereafter, the Managers of the Hoſpital do not doubt but that Donations will ſo encreaſe, that they will be in a Condition to build a proper Houſe for the ſick Poor who ſhall apply to them.

His Majeſty's Mariſchal *College and Univerſity of* Aberdeen.

Sir *Alexander Ramſay*, of *Balmain*, Bart. Rector.
James Thomſon, of *Portlethen*, Eſq; Dean of Faculty.

Dr.

Dr. *James Donaldſon*, ——
Mr. *John Biſſet*, ——
Mr. *James Ogilvie*, ——
Mr. *Alexander Thomſon*, ——
} Aſſeſſors.

Mr. *John Oſburn*, Principal, 70 *l.*

Mr. ———— Profeſſor of Divinity, vacant, 20 *l.*

Dr. *James Gordon*, M. P. 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$

Mr. *John Stewart*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks, 52 *l.*

Mr. *David Verner*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy,
Mr. *David Fordyce*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy,
Mr. *James Skeen*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy,
Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, Profeſſor of Greek,
} 34 *l.* each.

Dr. *James Donaldſon*, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages, 50 *l.* *per Annum.*

Library-Keeper, 14 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Annum.*

Mr. *John Miln*, Profeſſor of Humanity, Rector of the Grammar School, 30 *l.*

Three Uſhers under him, 10 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Note, That there is a Mortification by King *William* of 300 *l.* *per Annum* to each of the four Univerſities out of the late Biſhop's Rents, which is diſtributed amongſt ſeveral of the Regents and Profeſſors, according to their Grants.

This Univerſity has the ſame Privileges by their Foundation, that were granted to the Univerſity of Old *Aberdeen*, or any other Univerſity in *Scotland*, or Abroad, particularly *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is alſo the Inſtitutes of the Civil-Law taught by the ſaid Mr. *David Verner* in the ſaid Univerſity. Such of the Students as incline, are inſtructed in Hiſtory, and perfected in the Knowledge of the Claſſick Authors; and there is lately a very good Set of Mathematical Inſtruments belonging to the ſaid Univerſity.

There is lately erected at *Aberdeen* an Hoſpital for poor Boys, a handſome Stone-Building, with fine Gardens round it. One *Robert Gordon*, of an ancient honourable Family, and bred a Merchant, left upwards of Ten Thouſand Pounds *Sterling* for beginning and carrying on this Work, deſiring it might be called by his Name: But at the ſame Time, if any other ſhould add about Three Thouſand Pounds more, his Name ſhould be uſed likewiſe. The Magiſtrates, Town-Council, and the four Miniſters of *Aberdeen* are Patrons and Governors of this Hoſpital, who have Power to appoint a Treaſurer, and all other Officers and Servants, according to the Will of the Founder, whoſe Statue is to be ſet above the principal Entry of the Houſe.

NUMBER VIII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

ARchibald, *Duke of* Argyll, *Lord-Justice General*; *Salary* 2000 *l.* per Annum, *and for going the Circuit yearly*, 200 *l.*

Mr. Andrew Fletcher, *of* Milton, *Lord Justice Clerk*; *Salary* 400 *l.* per Annum, *and for going the Circuit yearly* 100 *l.*

Mr. David Erskine *of* Dun,
Sir Gilbert Elliot *of* Minto,
Mr. Alex. Frazer *of* Strichen,
Mr. Pat. Grant *of* Elchies,
Mr. Char. Erskine *of* Tinwall,
} *Sal.* 100 *l.* per Annum *each*, *and the like Sum for going the Circuit yearly.*

John Davidson, *Clerk of the Justice Court*, *Salary* 100 *l.* per Annum.

——— Scot, *of* Ednam, *Heretable Coroner of* Scotland.

Robert Leith, *Deputy Clerk*, *at* 40 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Lesly, ———
Robert Brysbane, ———
Archibald Murdoch, —
} *Macers*; *Sal.* 10 *l.* per Ann. *each.*

John Dalgleish, *Dempster*, 5 *l.* per Annum.

When two Lords go each Circuit, they have 100 *l.* each, and when only one Lord makes a Circuit, he has 180 *l.*

N. B. At going each of these three Circuits, there is an Advocate Depute, at 50 *l.* one Clerk at 30 *l.* one Macer at 10 *l.* and two Trumpets, at 10 *l.* each for their Charges.

NUMBER IX.

Officers of the Admiralty.

EARL of Findlaterre, *Lord Vice-Admiral of* Scotland; *Sal.* 1000 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. James Graham, *of* Airth, *Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.*

Mr. Hugh Forbes, *Advocate*, *Procurator Fiscal.*

Mr. Archibald Inglis, *Advocate Clerk.*

Alexander Jolly, *Clerk Deputy.*

James Lindsay, ———
George Wood, ———
James Thompson, ———
} *Macers of* Admiralty.

NUM-

NUMBER X.

Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.

JAMES *Duke of* Athol, *Lord Privy Seal*; *Sal.* 3000 *l.* per Annum.
Archibald Stewart, *his Deputy.*
David Kinloch, *Writer to the Privy-Seal.*

NUMBER XI.

The Officers of the Chancery.

ARchibald, *Duke of* Argyll, *Keeper of the Great-Seal of* Scotland; *Salary* 3000 *l.* per Annum.
Mr. Archibald Campbell, *Deputy Keeper.*
Mr. Robert Kerr, *Director of the* Chancellary; *Salary* 25 *l.* per Annum.
Alexander Campbell, *his Deputy.*
William Smith, *jun.* —— } *Chancery Clerks.*
John Irvine, — —— }

NUMBER XII.

The Lord Regiſter and his Officers.

WIlliam, *Marquiſs of* Lothian, *Lord Clerk Regiſter*; *Sal.* 1200 *l.* per Annum.
Mr. Hugh Forbes, *Advocate.*
Mr. William Kilpatrick,
Mr. William Hall, *Advocate,*
Mr. John Murray, *Advocate,* } *Principal Clerks of Seſſion.*
Mr. Thomas Gibſon,
Mr. James Juſtice, *Advocate,*
Sir Philip Anſtruther, *Advoc.* } *Joint Principal Clerks to the*
Mr. David Anſtruther, } *Bills.*
Charles Inglis, ——
John Forbes, —— } *Under Clerks to the Bills.*
David Bruce, ——
Mr. John Maule, *Advocate Clerk to the Regiſter of the Seazins.*
Robert Naſmith, *Advocate Clerk to the Admiſſion of Notars.*

William

William Douglaſs, *jun. of* Cavers, *Eſq; Keeper of the Regiſter of the Hornings*; *Salary* 20 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Hay, ——
Alexander Keith, ——
Alexander Finlayſon, ——
Thomas Gibſon, *ſen.* ——
George Livingſtoun, ——
Matthew Brown, ——
} *Under-Clerks of Seſſion.*

John Corſe, ——
John Alexander, ——
} *Under-Keepers of the Regiſter of the Laigh* (or *under*) *Parliament-Houſe.*

NUMBER XIII.

The Officers of the Crown.

COunteſs of *Errol*, or her Deputy, High-Conſtable.
High-Mareſchal, *William Keith.*
John, Earl of *Kintore*, Knight-Mareſchal; Salary 400 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XIV.

The Officers of the King's Houſhold.

ARchibald, Duke of *Argyll*, Heretable Maſter of the King's Houſhold in *Scotland*; Salary 2000 *l. per Annum.*
Sir *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langtoun*, Heretable Uſher; Salary 250 *l. per Annum.*
Sir *John Anſtruther* of that Ilk, Heretable Carver.

NUMBER XV.

The Heretable Keepers of his Majeſty's Palaces of North-Britain.

JAMES Duke of *Hamilton*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Holyrood-Houſe*; Salary 46 *l. per Annum.*
John Pitcairn, Under-Keeper, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
John Robertſon, Porter, Salary 37 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*
James Duke of *Athol*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Faulkland.*

David Viſcount *Stormont*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Scoon*.
James Marquiſs of *Annandale*, Heretable Keeper of *Lochmaban*.
Archibald Duke of *Argyll*, Heretable Keeper of *Dunſtaffnage* and *Carrick*.

NUMBER XVI.

Officers of the King's Works.

George Dundas, Eſq; Maſter of the Works; Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.
William Adams, Clerk of the Stores; Salary 30 *l. per Annum*.

NUMBER XVII.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

MR. *Thomas Hamilton*, Maſter of the Wardrobe; Salary 55 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*.
James Stewart, Firſt Under-Keeper; Salary 40 *l. per Annum*.
Peter Lindſay, Second Under-Keeper; Salary 20 *l. per Annum*.
James Innes, Clerk; Salary 30 *l. per Annum*.

NUMBER XVIII.

The Lord Lion, *and the reſt of the* Heraulds, *and* Purſuivants *at Arms*.

Alexander Brodie, Eſq; Lord *Lion*, King at Arms; Salary 300 *l. per Annum*.

HERALDS.

William Douglas, Marchmont,
James Fordyce, Snadown,
George Glaſs, Rothſay,
Roderick Chalmers, Roſs,
Alexander Martin, Ilay,
John Areſkine, Albany,
} Salary 25 *l. per Annum* each.

PURSUIVANTS.

Robert Brown, Carrick,
William Gray, Dingwall,
William Boyd, Unicorn,
Alexander Thomſon, Bute,
James Clerkſon, Kyntyre,
George Dick, Ormond,
David Erſkine, Clerk,
} Salary 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* each.

TRUM-

TRUMPETS.

Thomas Weir,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
George Innes,
John Yates,
Charles Areskine,
} Salary 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Annum* each.

NUMBER XIX.

The Sheriffs in North-Britain. H. *signifies Hereditary, and* D. P. *during Pleasure.*

Shires.	Sheriffs.
Edinburgh, *or* Midlothian,	*John* Earl of *Lauderdale*, D. P.
Haddington, *or* Eastlothian,	*John* Lord *Belhaven*, D. P.
Berwick, *or* Merse, Constabulary,	*William* Earl of *Hume*, D. P.
Roxburgh,	*Archib. Douglas* of *Cavers*, H.
Linlithgow, *or* Westlothian,	*John* Earl of *Hoptoun*, H.
Perth,	*James* Duke of *Athol*, for Life.
Kincardine,	*John* Earl of *Kintore*.
Aberdeen,	*Alex. Grant* of *Grantsfield*, Esq;
Inverness,	*Simon* Lord *Lovat*.
Ross,	Lord *Ross*.
Nairn,	*John Campbell* of *Calder*, Esq; H.
Cromartie,	*George* Earl of *Cromartie*, H.
Argyll,	*Archibald* Duke of *Argyle*, H.
Fife,	*John* Earl of *Rothes*, H.
Forfar, *or* Angus,	*David* E. of *Northesk*, for Life.
Bamf,	*James* Earl of *Findlaterre*, H.
Selkirk,	*John Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, H.
Peebles,	Earl of *March*, H.
Dumfries,	*Cha.* Duke of *Queensbury*, H.
Wigtown, *or* Galloway,	Sir *Andrew Agnew*, H.
Aire,	*John* Earl of *Loudon*, for Life.
Dumbarton,	*William* Duke of *Montross*, H.
Bute,	*John* Earl of *Bute*, H.
Renfrew,	*Alexander* Earl of *Eglington*, H.
Sutherland,	*John* Earl of *Sutherland*, H.
Cathness,	*John Sinclair*, of *Ulbster*, Esq; *H.*
Lanerk,	*John* Earl of *Selkirk*, D. P.
Clackmannan,	Col. *William Dalrymple*, H.
Kinross,	Sir *John-Hope Bruce*, H.
Elgin,	*James* Earl of *Murray*, H.
Kircudbright Stewartry,	*George* Marq. of *Annandale*, H.
Sterling vacant,	Mr. *Gabriel Napier*, Sheriff Dep. for the King.
Orkney *and* Zetland Stewartry,	*James* Earl of *Morton*.

NUMBER XX.

The Stewartries and Bailaries in North-Britain, *not ſending Members to Parliament.*

EArl of *Murray*, Stewart of *Monteith*, D. P.
John Drummond of *Megginch*, Stewart of *Strathern*, D. P.
Earl of *Eglinton*, Heretable Bailiff of *Cunningham*.
Earl of *Caſſils*, Heretable Bailiff of *Carrick*.
Earl of *Loudon*, Heretable Bailiff of *Kyle*.

NUMBER XXI.

The Royal Burrows, and their Commiſſioners, Anno 1744.

Edinburg. { HUGH Hathorn, *Dean of* Gild. Geor. Langlands, *Conveener*.
Perth, James Crie.
Dundee, Patrick Yeaman.
Aberdeen, Alexander Aberdeen,
Stirling, William Chriſty.
Linlithgow, John Buckney.
St. Andrews, Wm. Dowglaſs.
Glaſgow, Lawrence Dinwoodie.
Aire, John Campbell.
Haddington, Andrew Dickſon.
Dyſart, *Lord* Sinclair.
Kirkaldy, Alex. Steadman.
Montroſe, David Skinner.
Cowper, *Mr.* James Leſlie.
Anſtruther - Eaſter, Andrew Johnſton.
Dumfries, John Ewart.
Inverneſs, Duncan Forbes, *Eſq*; *Lord Preſident*.
Brunt-Iſland, *Mr.* James Oſwald.
Inverkeithing, *Mr.* John Cuningham.
Kinghorn, Robert Bruce.
Brechin, John Knox.
Irvine, John Glaſgow.
Jedburgh, Joſeph Thomſon.
Kircudbright, William Gordon.
Wigton, David Mc Quhae.
Pittenweem, George Cleland.
Dunfermling, John Lindſay.
Anſtruther-Weſter, David Aitkenhead.
Selkirk, Thomas Lawrie.
Dumbarton, *Mr.* Jam. Smollet.
Renfrew, Wm. Sommerville.
Dunbar, John Pollock.
Lanerk, William Wild.
Aberbrothock, Patrick Wallace.
Elgin, James Stephan.
Peebles, James Halden.
Craill, James Moncrieff.
Tayn, ———
Culroſs, *Mr.* Charles Cochrane.
Banff, Alexander Innes.
Whitehorn, John Mc Candiſh.
Forfar, Alexander Binning.
Rothſay, ———
Nairn, ———
Forres, ———
Rutherglen, William Muir.
North-Berwick, Alex. Niſbet.
Cullen,

Cullen, *Mr.* James Philp.
Lauder, Andrew Thomſon.
Kilrenny, Robert Waddell.
Annan, Bryce Blair.
Lochmaben, William Maxwell.
Sanquhar, Charles Creichton.
New-Galloway. ———
Dingwall, Kenneth Bayne, *of* Tulloch, *Eſq*;
Dornock, ———
Queensferry, Robert Dick.
Fortroſe, ———
Kintoir, *Mr.* Robert Bruce.
Inverurie, William Bruce.
Inverary, ———
Wick, ———
Kirkwall, James Blaw.
Inverbervie, *Mr.* Ch. Maitland.
Stranraer, *Mr.* Ja. Ferguſhill.
Campbeltoun, *Mr.* Robert Malcolm.
The Provoſt of Edinburgh *Præſes*.

NUMBER XXII.

ROLL *of the Members of the General Aſſembly of the Kirk of* Scotland, Anno 1744.

I. *Provincial Synod of* Aberdeen.

1. *Preſbytery of* Aberdeen.

Mr. John Oſburn.
Robert Melvil, James Ogilvie, John Lumiſden, *T. P.* } *Miniſt.*
William Grant, *Advocate*, Alex. Robertſon, *late Provoſt*, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Aberdeen.

King's College.
Mr. George Chalmers, *Principal.*

2. *Preſbytery of* Kincardin-Oniel.

Mr. Geo. Shephard, Fran. Downie, Robert Michie, } *Miniſt.*
Sir Arthur Forbes, *of* Craigiwar, *Bart. R. E.*

3. *Preſbytery of* Alford.

Mr. Walter Syme, Theod. Gordon, John Mair, } *Miniſt.*
Thomas Mitchell *of* Fecklie, *Probationer*, *R. E.*

4. *Preſbytery of* Ellon.

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5. *Preſbytery of* Garriock.

Mr. Alex. Simſon, Alex. Mearns, Alex. Gordon, } *Miniſt.*
Hugh Dalrymple, *Lord* Drummore, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kintore.
Thomas Dundas *of* Fingaſk, *Eſq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Inverury.

6. *Preſbytery of* Deer.

Mr. A. Auchinleck, John Brown, } *Miniſt.*

John

Mr. John Watt, *R. E.*

7. *Preſbytery of* Turreff.
Mr. William Duff, James Wilſon, } *Miniſt.*
George Smith *in* Gemrie, *R. E.*

8. *Preſbytery of* Fordice.

Burgh of Cullen.
Mr. Charles Hope-Weir.

Burgh of Banff.
Mr. Francis Grant.

II. *Provincial Synod of* Murray.

9. *Preſbytery of* Strathbogie.
Mr. Alex. Chalmers, Alex. Stewart, } *Miniſt.*
William Forſyth, *Merchant in* Huntley, *R. E.*

10. *Preſbytery of* Aberlour.
Mr. John Paul, Hugh Grant. } *Miniſt.*
Patrick Grant, *Lord* Elchies, *R. E.*

11. *Preſbytery of* Abernethy.
Mr. Wm. Gordon, William Grant, } *Miniſt.*
Lauchlan Grant *of* Gartinbeg, *R. E.*

12. *Preſbytery of* Elgin.
Mr. William Collie, Alex. Murray, } *Miniſt.*
Joſeph Brodie *of* Milton, *R. E.*

Burgh of Elgin.

13. *Preſbytery of* Forreſs.
Mr. John Squire, Alexander Roſe, } *Miniſt.*
William Collie, *R. E.*

Burgh of Forreſs.

Burgh of Nairn.

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14. *Preſbytery of* Inverneſs.
Mr. Alex. Macbean, James Leſlie, } *Miniſt.*
Duncan Forbes, *Lord Preſident of* Seſſion, *R. E.*

Burgh of Inverneſs.
Mr. Jo. Mackintoſh, *Merchant.*

III. *Provincial Synod of* Roſs.

15. *Preſbytery of* Chanonry.
Mr. Thomas Inglis, Donald Fraſer, } *Miniſt.*
Alexander Gordon *of* Ardoch, *Eſq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Fortroſe.

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16. *Preſbytery of* Tain.
Mr. John Porteous, Gil. Robertſon, } *Miniſt.*
Alexander Roſe *of* Culleſs, *R. E.*

Burgh of Tain.
Mr. William Baillie, *Factor for* Balnagown, *R. E.*

17. *Preſbytery of* Dingwall.
Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Adam Roſs, } *Miniſt.*
Albert Monro *of* Coull, *Eſq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Dingwall.

IV. *Provincial Synod of* Glenelg.

18. *Presbytery of* Abertarff.
Mr. John Stewart, John Grant, } *Minist.*
Sir Archibald Grant *of* Monimusk, *R. E.*

19. *Presbytery of* Skye.

20. *Presbytery of* Lewis.

21. *Presbytery of* Uist.

22. *Presbytery of* Gairloch.

V. *Provincial Synod of* Sutherland *and* Caithness.

23. *Presbytery of* Dornoch.
Mr. William Scobie, Hugh Sutherland, } *Minist.*
Baillie Andrew Maeculloch, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dornoch.
Baillie —— Sutherland.

24. *Presbytery of* Tongue.
Mr. Walter Ross, Murdoch Mc Donald, } *Minist.*
The Hon. Mr. George Mackay *Advocate, R. E.*

25. *Presbytery of* Caithness.
Mr. James Ferm, Alex. Oliphant, } *Minist.*
John Sinclair, *Lord* Murkle, *R. E.*

Burgh of Wick.

VI. *Provincial Synod of* Orknay.

26. *Presbytery of* Kirkwall.

Burgh of Kirkwall.

27. *Presbytery of* Cairston.

28. *Presbytery of* North Isles.

29. *Presbytery of* Zetland.
Mr. Mat. Moncrieff, Thomas Miller, } *Minist.*
John Craigie, *Steward Deputy of* Zetland, *R. E.*

VII. *Provincial Synod of* Lothian, *and* Tweeddale.

30. *Presbytery of* Edinburgh.
Mr. James Walker, Tho. Pitcairn, Pat. Cumming, Jam. Stevenson, Rob. Wallace, James Glasgow, } *Minist.*
Robert Dundas, *L.* Arniston, Alex. Nisbet *of* Northfield, John Dickie *of* Corstorphin-hill, } *R. E.*

City

City of Edinburgh.
John Coutts, *Esq*; *Lord Provoſt.*
George Langlands, *Conveener.*

Univerſity of Edinburgh.
Mr. John Gowdie, *T. P.*

Church of Campvere.
Mr. James Yair, *M.*
Archibald Mc Aulay, *Lord Conſervator.*

31. *Preſbytery of* Linlithgow.
Mr. James Naſmith, Alexander Hunter, Robert Boyd, Charles Wilkie, } *Miniſt.*
George Dundas *of* Dundas, *Esq*;
Robert Ramſay *of* Blackcraig, *Advocate*, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Henry David, *Lord* Cardros.

Burgh of Queensferry.
John Dundas *of* Newhalls, *Esq*;

32. *Preſbytery of* Biggar.
Mr. David Blerſhall, Thomas Henderſon, } *Miniſt.*
Archib. Bertram *Younger of* Niſbet, *R. E.*

33. *Preſbytery of* Peebles.
Mr. Alxander Robertſon, Tho. Gibſon, } *Miniſt.*
John Dickſon *of* Kilbucko, *Esq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Peeblis.
Mr. Robert Forreſter.

34. *Preſbytery of* Dalkeith.
Mr. James Paton, David Lindſay, Patrick Simſon, } *Miniſt.*
Robert Dundas, *his Majeſty's Sollicitor*, *R. E.*

35. *Preſbytery of* Hadington.
Mr. Matth. Simſon, John Cumming, Edw. Steedman, } *Miniſt.*
George Brown *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Hadington.
Provoſt Andrew Dickſon.

Burgh of Northbervick.
Mr. Robert Swinton, *Merchant*, *R. E.*

36. *Preſbytery of* Dunbar.
Mr. George Home, John Cluny, } *Miniſt.*
Thomas Hamilton, *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dunbar.
Alexander Hamilton *of* Pencaitland, *Esq*;

VIII. *Provincial Synod of* Mers *and* Teviotdale.

37. *Preſbytery of* Duns.
Mr. John Hume, Rob. Monteith, } *Miniſt.*
George Buchan *of* Cumlage, *Esq*; *R. E.*

38. *Preſbytery of* Chirnſide.
Mr. Robert Wauch, Richard Bell, James Allan, } *Miniſt.*
Thomas Fordyce *of* Ayton, *R. E.*

39. *Preſbytery of* Kelſo.
Mr. Robert Hogg, Andrew Chalto, } *Miniſt.*

Charles Binning *Advocate*, *R. E.*

40. *Presbytery of* Jedburgh.
Mr. Robert Bell,
George Elliot,
John Oliver,
Walter Elliot, *R. E.* } *Minist.*

Burgh of Jedburgh.
William Henry, *Marquis of* Lothian.

41. *Presbytery of* Erfilton.
Mr. John Bell,
James Lindfay, } *Minist.*
Robert Kennedy *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Lawder.

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42. *Presbytery of* Selkirk.
Mr. Henry Erfkine,
Tho. Boflon, } *Minist.*
Andrew Pringle *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Selkirk.
Dr. Andrew Plummer.

IX. *Provincial Synod of* Dumfries.

43. *Presbytery of* Annan.
Mr. James Hunter,
Walter Cook, } *Minist.*
John Payne *of* Braikinwhat, *R. E.*

Burgh of Annan.

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44. *Presbytery of* Langholm.
Mr. Alex. Meckle,
James Mc Garroch, } *Minist.*

45. *Presbytery of* Lochmaben.
Mr. Andrew Clark,
John Allan,
John Nimmo, } *Minist.*

Robert Kilpatrick *of* Glenkiln, *R. E.*

Burgh of Lochmaben.
Mr. William Kirkpatrick, *of* Ellifland.

46. *Presbytery of* Penpont.
Mr. Wm. Moodie,
Tho. Wilfon, } *Minist.*
Alexander Ferguſon *of* Craigdaroch, *Esq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Sanquhar.
Mr. William Oliver *of* Holm.

47. *Presbytery of* Dumfries.
Mr. John Scott,
Wm. Irvine,
Tho. Hamilton, } *Minist.*
Charles Erfkine *of* Tinwald, *Esq*; *R. E.*

Burgh of Dumfries.
Baillie James Gilchrift.

X. *Provincial Synod of* Galloway.

48. *Presbytery of* Kircudbright.
Mr. G. Garthfhore,
Andrew Boyd,
Peter Yorkfton, } *Minist.*
William Mac Millan *of* Barwhinnock, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kirkcudbright.
Mr. — Lennox, *Merchant*.

49. *Presbytery of* Wigtown.
Mr. Edward Boyd,
Andrew Adair, } *Minist.*
Dr. Alexander Martin, *R. E.*

Burgh of Wigtown.
William Hamilton *of* Craichlaw.

Burgh of Whithorn.
Anth. Macmillan, *late Baillie*.

50.

50. *Preſbytery of* Stranrawer.
Mr. Jam. Macferran, And. Dalziel, } *Miniſt.*
John Gray, *Surgeon*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Stranrawer.
Mr. Andrew Macdowal *Advocate.*

XI. *Provincial Synod of* Glaſgow *and* Air.

51. *Preſbytery of* Air.
Mr. John Hunter, John Steil, *ſen.* Robert Fiſher, John Adams, } *Miniſt.*
Colonel Dalrymple *of* Glenmoor, *Mr.* Alexan. Boſwel *Advocate*, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Air.
Mr. William Wallace *Advocate.*

52. *Preſbytery of* Irvine.
Mr. James Sempill, Alex. Ferguſon, Lawrence Hill, } *Miniſt.*
Patrick Boyle *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Irvine.
Mr. Wm. Warner *of* Ardeer.

53. *Preſbytery of* Paiſley.
Mr. David Turner, Pat. Maxwell, John Fleming, John Warner, } *Miniſt.*
Mr. William Grant *Advocate*, Arch. Campbell *of* Ellerſlie, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Renfrew.
Baillie William Somerville.

54. *Preſbytery of* Hamilton.
Mr. Tho. Cleland, John Pinkerton, William Steill, } *Miniſt.*
Major John Roberton *of* Earnock, *R. E.*

55. *Preſbytery of* Lanark.
Mr. —— Wilſon, James Porteous, Patrick Scott, } *Miniſt.*
Sir Jam. Lockhart, *Bart. R. E.*

Burgh of Lanark.
Baillie ——— Bell.

56. *Preſbytery of* Glaſgow.
Mr. James Rob, John Warren, James Stirling, } *Miniſt.*
Baillie Richard Allan, *R. E.*

Burgh of Glaſgow.
Provoſt Lawrence Dinwiddie.

College of Glaſgow.
Principal Neil Campbell.

Burgh of Rutherglen.

57. *Preſbytery of* Dumbarton.
Mr. Joh. Edmonſton, Geo. Sinclair, Duncan Macfarlane, } *Miniſt.*
James Smollett *Advocate*, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dumbarton.
Mr. George Smollett, *Advocate.*

XII. *Provincial Synod of* Argyll.

58. *Preſbytery of* Dunoon.
Mr. Robert Glen, Alex. Lamont, } *Miniſt.*
Sir James Campbell, *Bart.* *R. E.*

59. *Presbytery of* Kintyre.
Mr. John Macvicar, } *Minist.*
James Stewart, }

60. *Presbytery of* Inverary.

Burgh of Inverary.
Capt. John Campbell *Merchant.*

61. *Presbytery of* Lorn.
Mr. John Macvane, } *Minist.*
Al. Macfarlane, }
Duke of Argyll, *R. E.*

62. *Presbytery of* Mull.
Mr. Al. Mac Tavish, } *Minist.*
John Mac Lean, }
Hector Mac Lean *of* Torloish, *R. E.*

XIII. *Provincial Synod of* Perth *and* Stirling.

63. *Presbytery of* Dunkeld.
Mr. Adam Ferguson, }
James Stewart, } *Minist.*
James Gow, }
John Dowglas, }
Duke of Athole,
John Campbell *Younger, of* Achallader, *R. E.*

64. *Presbytery of* Perth.
Mr. — Covingtree, }
Charles Phut, } *Minist.*
David Black, }
David Mair, }
Robert Craigie, *Esq*; } *R. E.*
Lord Advocate, }
Mr. Belsches *of* Innermay, }

Burgh of Perth.

65. *Presbytery of* Stirling.
Mr. Wm. Campbell, }
Dan. Macqueen, } *Minist.*
Wm. Bennet, }
Thomas Dundas *of* Fingask, *R. E.*

Burgh of Stirling.

66. *Presbytery of* Auchterarder.
Mr. And. Ramsay, }
Henry Lundie, } *Minist.*
Rob. Menzies, }
Charles Campbell *of* Lochland, *R. E.*

67. *Presbytery of* Dumblane.
Mr. John Smith, } *Minist.*
And. Turnbull, }
Francis *Lord* Napier, *R. E.*

XIV. *Provincial Synod of* Fife.

68. *Presbytery of* Dunfermling.
Mr. Jam. Thomson, }
Rob. Steedman, } *Minist.*
James Bathgate, }
Capt. Charles Greig *in* Inverkeithing, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dunfermling.

Burgh of Culross.

Burgh of Inverkeithing.
John Cuningham.

69. *Presbytery of* Kirkcaldy.
Mr. Robert Speirs, }
George Kay, } *Minist.*
David Rintoul, }
John Dundas *of* Westerbogie, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.
Dr. Robert Kay.

Burgh

Burgh of Dyſart.

Burgh of Kinghorn.

John Punton Baxter *in* Edinburgh.

Burgh of Bruntiſland.

Mr. Robert Angus *of* Balgownie.

70. *Preſbytery of* Cowpar.

Mr. Wm. Thomſon, Geo Gilleſpie, James Bruce, Joſias Walker, } *Miniſt.*

Alexander *Earl of* Leven, ——Macgill *of* Rankeilor, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Cowpar.

The Hon. Mr. James Leſlie, *one of the Commiſſaries of* Edinburgh.

71. *Preſbytery of* St. Andrews.

Mr. Jam. Haddow, *Principal*, Arch. Campbell, And. Shaw, *T. P.* James Cliddiſdale, } *Miniſt.*

John Wilſon, *Writer in* St. Andrews, *Baillie* Rob. Waddel, } *R. E.*

Burgh of St. Andrews.

Univerſity of St Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Tillideph.

Burgh of Pittenweem.

Burgh of Crail.

Burgh of Anſtruther-Eaſter.

Burgh of Anſtruther-Weſter.

Burgh of Kilrenny.

XV. *Provincial Synod of* Angus *and* Mearns.

72. *Preſbytery of* Meegle.

Mr. Lawr. Brown, Dav. Thomſon, John Ker, } *Miniſt.*

James Crichton, *Merchant in* Cowpar, *R. E.*

73. *Preſbytery of* Forfar.

Mr. John Young, Tho. Barker, } *Miniſt.*

John Donaldſon *of* Inverechty, *R. E.*

Burgh of Forfar.

74. *Preſbytery of* Dundee.

Mr. Tho. Randal, David Scott, James Playfair, } *Miniſt.*

John Haliburton, *Merchant, R. E.*

Burgh of Dundee.

Baillie ——Haliburton.

75. *Preſbytery of* Aberbrothock.

Mr. Robert Trail, Jam. Muiriſon, } *Miniſt.*

Baillie James Doig, *R. E.*

Burgh of Aberbrothock.

Sir James Stuart *of* Goodtrees, *Bart.*

76. *Preſbytery of* Brechin.

Mr. David Blair, George Aitkin, James Weems, } *Miniſt.*

Mr. John Pilmore, *Merchant in* Montrose, *R. E.*

Burgh of Brechin.

Burgh of Montrose.

77. *Presbytery of* Fordun.

Mr. Jam. Honniman, David Burn, William Bell, } *Minist.*

James Burnet *of* Montbodo *Advocate, R. E.*

Burgh of Bervie.

Alexander Arbuthnot, *Esq*; *a Commissioner of the Customs.*

NUMBER XXIII.

Officers of the Chapel Royal.

MR. *William Gusthart*, Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Mr. *Robert Wallace*, } *Their Fees, the Profits of the Deanry, about* 200 *l. per Ann. among them.*

Mr. *Neil Mac Viccar*, Almoner; Salary 41 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

	per Annum l.
Mr. *John Lumisden*, Salary	50
Mr. *James Wetherspoons*,	50
Mr. *Thomas Tulideff*,	40

NUMBER XXIV.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR. *John Rutherford*, Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, Dr. *James Lidderdale*, } Physicians in Ordinary.

Apothecary and Druggist; Salary 40 *l. per Annum*, vacant.

Mr. *Charles Alston*, M. D. his Majesty's Botanist and Keeper of the Physick-Garden; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *James Abercromby* of *Glassaugh*, jun. his Majesty's Limner; Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *James Holburn*, his Majesty's Under-Falconer; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Archibald Mac Aulay*, Conservator of the Privileges of *Scotland* in the *Netherlands*, 200 *l. per Annum.*

Robert Freebairn, *Richard Watkins*, *James Blair*, and *John Nairn*, his Majesty's Printers.

NUM-

NUMBER XXV.

The King's School in Edinburgh.

MR. *John Lees*, Rector.
Mr. *James Gibb*,
Mr. *John Rae*,
Mr. *James Anderſon*, } Maſters.

NUMBER XXVI.

The Office of the Bank, 1741.

The Bank of *Scotland* was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, 17 *July*, 1695. The Management thereof is committed to a Governor, a Deputy, and 25 Directors. Thoſe at preſent are,

THE *moſt Honourable* John *Marquis of* Tweeddale, *Governor.*
Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, *Merchant*, *Deputy Governor.*

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. Charles Binning, *Advocate.*
Thomas Fairholm, *Merchant.*
Thomas Gibſon, *one of the Depute Clerks of Seſſion.*
John Hay, *Writer to the Signet.*
Sir John Inglis *of* Cramond, *Bart.*
John Inglis,
Robert Marjoribanks,
Andrew Marjoribanks,
James Marjoribanks, } *Merchants.*
Mr. Robert Pringle,
Charles St. Clair,
Peter Wedderburn, } *Advocates.*

Extraordinary Directors.

Hon. Mr. William Carmichael,
Mr. William Hall, } *Advocates.*
Robert Craigie, *Lord Advocate.*
Adam Fairholm *of* Greenhill.
Archibald Arbuthnot,
Hugh Clerk,
James Gordon,
John Nairn, } *Merchants.*

Mr.

Mr. John Mackenzie, *Writer to the Signet.*
Dr. James Dundas.
Dr. Andrew St. Clair.

Officers.

Mr. David Scott, *Treasurer.*
David Spence, *Secretary.*
James Spence, *Secretary Deputy.*
George Falconar, *Accomptant.*
Charles Stephan, James Stephan, } *Accomptant's Assistants.*
Andrew Bonar, Thomas Stewart, } *Tellers.*

Officers of the Royal Bank.

BEaumont Hotham, *Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, Governor.*
The Right Hon. Andrew Fletcher, *of* Milton, *Lord Justice Clerk, Deputy-Governor.*

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. Patrick Campbel *of* Monzie, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice.*
George Drummond, Richard Dowdeswell, John Philp, James Nimmo, } *Esquires.*
Alexander Sharp, *Merchant.*
John Couts, *Lord Provost of* Edinburgh.
Mr. John Hamilton, *Writer to the Signet.*
William Alexander, *Merchant.*

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. George *Lord* Ross.
Mr. Charles Areskine, William Grant, } *Advocates.*
Thomas Dundas *of* Fingask.
George Buchan, *Esq;*
William Forbes, *Writer to the Signet.*
William Kier.
Hugh Hathorn *and* James Mansfield, *Merchants.*

Officers.

Alan Whiteford, *Esq; First Cashier.*
Mr. John Campbell, *Second Cashier.*
John Graham, *Secretary.*

Mr.

Mr. William Mitchell, *Accomptant.*
Alexander Innes, *ſen.*
Robert Selkirk,
Alexander Innes, *jun.*
James Lyon, *Porter.*
} *Tellers.*

NUMBER XXVII.

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

MR. Thomas Young, *Maſter.*

ASSISTANTS.

Thomas Fairholm,
John Hope,
Robert Baillie,
John Halyburton, *ſen.*
George Gray,
William Dowglas,
Patrick Arthur,
Archibald Angus,
Mark Sandilands,
William Graham,
Baillie James Stuart,
John Haliburton, *jun.*

Alexander Scott, *Treaſurer.*
Robert Roſs, *Clerk.*

At EDINBURGH.

The *Maiden Hoſpital* founded by the Company of *Merchants* in *Edinburgh*, and *Mary Erſkine*, in the Year 1695, for maintaining and educating the Female Children and Grand-Children of decayed Merchants, and other Female Children preſented by their reſpective Patrons.

Patrons are entituled to a Right of preſenting a Girl, qualified as above, upon paying 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and have a Power of preſenting any Girl upon paying 200*l.* Sterling.

The Girls are received betwixt the Age of ſeven and eleven Years, and go out when they are ſeventeen Years compleat.

They are taught to read and write Engliſh, to Cypher, and Spinning and Sewing of all Sorts, Paſtry, and every Thing that may qualify them for Service, or for teaching Gentlemens Children in the Country ſeveral Parts of neceſſary Education.

There is in this Year, 1748, about 60 Girls in the ſaid Hoſpital, and the preſent Governors are as follow, *viz.*

Thomas Young, *Præſes.*

Mr. Thomas Fairholm,
James Stuart,
John Halyburton,
Mr. William Hogg,
Walter Hogg,
Archibald Angus,

Mr.

Mr. Charles Binning,
Dr. William Cochrane,
Mr. George Gray,
} *Mr.* John Brand,
Alexander Scott,
William Graham.

Mr. B. David Inglis,
Robert Forrester,
Thomas Trotter,
James Grant,
Hugh Hathorn,
} *Old Magistrates.*

George Logan,
William Robertson,
Hugh Blair,
} *Ministers.*

William Tod, *jun. Treasurer.*
Robert Ross, *Clerk.*

NUMBER XXVIII.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

ALexander *Hamilton* of *Innerwick*, Esq; *Post-master-General* in *Scotland.*
Mr. John Inglis, *Accomptant.*
Alexander Bennet, *Secretary to the Post-master.*
Walter Foggo, *Principal Clerk.*
Francis Scott, *Second Clerk.*
Bennet, *Clerks Assistant.*
Sydserf, *Apprehender of Private Letter-Carriers.*
George-Grant, *Clerk to the* Irish *Correspondents.*
Three Letter-Carriers.

NUMBER XXIX.

The Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to His Majesty's Customs in North-Britain.

General-Officers.

GEorge *Lord* Rosse,
Richard Somers, *Esq;*
Colin Campbell, *Esq;*
Mansfeldt Cardonnell, *Esq;*
Alexander Le Grand, *Esq;*
} *Commissioners of the Customs and Salt-Duties, each* 500 *l.* per Annum.

	per Annum l.
Joseph Tuder, *Esq; Secretary, for himself and Clerks,*	500
James Murray, *Esq; Receiver-General,*	300
More to him for Clerks,	230

Edm.

	per Annum l.
Edm. Pargiter, *Esq*; *Comptroller-Gen. for himself and Clerks,*	350
Chambre Lewis, *Esq*; *Assistant Comptroller-General,*	80
Richard Swainston, *Esq*;	300
James Hamilton, *Assistant Sollicitor,*	20
James Armour, *Assistant Sollicitor,*	30
William Roupel, Adam Smith, } *Inspectors-Gen. of the Out-Ports, each*	130
Charles Sinclair, *Inspector of Securities,*	70
James Haliburton, *Inspector of Seizures,*	200
George Montgomery, *Register of Seizures,*	50
George Cruikshank, *Examiner of the Out-Ports,*	100
Sir Alex. Brown, { *Register of* North-British *Ships, and Inspector of the Coast Business,* }	50
William Rowly, *House-keeper,*	35
William Dow, *Messenger,*	20
John Euart, *Watchman,*	20

Edinburgh.

Thomas Udal, Wm. Matthews, Gilbert Blair, Gilbert More, } *Surveyors of the Land-Carriage, each*	30
Fourteen Land-Carriage Waiters,	20

Leith.

Alexander Legrand, *Collector, for himself and Clerk,*	170
Robert Fullerton, *Comptroller, for himself and Clerk,*	120
William Towry, *Land-Surveyor,*	50
James Paterson, *Tide Surveyor,*	40
Alexander Hume, Hugh Craford, George Ramsay, David Kyle, Alexander Carmichael, } *Land-Waiters and Searchers, each*	35
John Norris, Adam Hendry, } *Coast-Waiters, each*	35
William Towry, *Sworn Appraiser,*	30
James Rannie, *Cooper,*	24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each	20
Six Boatmen, each	20
Two Weighing Porters, each	10

Dunbar.

William Castellaw, *Collector,*	40
Lumley Thoresby, *Comptroller,*	30

John

	per Annum l.
John Lyon, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
James Reid, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
James Mc Gill, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
Ten Tide-waiters, each	20
Six Boatmen, each	5

Preston-pans.

George Cheap, *Collector*,	50
William Lem, *Comptroller*,	30
Lewis Hay, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
Robert Halyburton, David Mc Culloch, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	20

Borroughstounes.

Robert Middleton, *Esq*; *Collector*,	60
James Patullo, *Comptroller*,	40
Colin Mackenzie, *Land-Surveyor*,	30
Josiah Lambert, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
John Mc Fun, James Liddel, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Queensferry.

Hugh Mc Callum, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
Four Boat-men, each	15

Alloa.

Walter Grosett, *Collector*,	30
Robert Colhoun, *Comptroller*,	20
James Grahame, *Surveyor*,	40
John Burn, Charles Nielson, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	50
Six Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, *Collector*,	60
Sir Michael Balfour, *Comptroller*,	40
Thomas Denny, *Land-Surveyor*,	40

John

	per Annum l.
John Young, William Campbell, } *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	50
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boatmen, each	15

Inſtruther.

John Mc Nachtan, *Collector*,	40
John Skinner, *Comptroller*,	20
Samuel Pleydell, *Land-Surveyor*,	40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	20
One Tide-Surveyor, ſix Boatmen.	

Dundee.

Archibald Young, *Collector*,	50
Robert Smyth, *Comptroller*,	20
Samuel Lowdon, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	35
Lawrence Gib, *Tide-Surveyor at* Broughty,	25
John Orrok, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	18
Four Boatmen, each	15

Perth.

Gideon Schaw, *Collector*,	30
Walter Miller, *Comptroller*,	20
Alexander Moodie, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*,	25
Four Tide-waiters, each	18

Montroſe.

James Scot, *Collector*,	50
Peter Skinner, *Comptroller*,	30
Alexander Miln, *Surveyor*,	35
William Herdman, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	18

Aberdeen.

James Ogilvie, *Collector*,	50
Alexander Middleton, *Comptroller*,	30
James Gellie, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
Theophilus Ogilvie, *Tide-Surveyor*,	35
George Lobban, Robert Skinner, } *Land-waiters, each*	25

	per Annum l.
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	18
Adam Baxter, *Cooper*,	5
Two Boatmen, each	14

Peterhead.

Two Boatmen, each	14

Inverness.

John Bailie, *Surveyor-General*,	150
Alexander Colvil, *Collector*,	50
John Grant, *Comptroller*,	30
James Sutherland, *Land-Surveyor*,	50
Edward Townson, James Monro, } *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each	18
Two Boatmen, each	14

Fortrose and Cromarty.

Roderick Dingwall, *Tide-Surveyor*,	40
Four Boatmen, each	14

Caithness.

Henry Liddel, *Comptroller*,	40
John Oswald, *Comptroller*,	30
James Murray, *Land-Surveyor*,	30
George Mowat, *Land-waiter*,	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

Orkney.

William Smith, *Collector*,	40
Thomas Rendal, *Comptroller*,	30
Andrew Young, *Surveyor and Searcher*,	30
John Baikie, *Land-waiter*,	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

Lochbroom.

John Campbell, *Collector*,	30
Alexander Monro, *Comptroller*,	30
Surveyor and Land-waiter, vacant,	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	12

Fort-William.

	per Annum l.
William Covan, *Collector*,	25
Robert Livingston, *Comptroller*,	20
John Mc Phail, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*,	20
Three Tide waiters, each	12

Schetland.

John Craigie, *Collector*,	40
William Irvin, *Comptroller*,	30
Henry Rose, *Surveyor*,	30
William Henderson, *Land-waiter*,	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

Glasgow.

David Blair, *Collector*,	100
Thomas Kennawie, *Comptroller*,	40
Ducan Mac Gibbon, Alexander Dalmahoy, *Surveyors, each*	30
Ten Land-Carriage Waiters, each	20

Port-Glasgow.

William Hamilton, *Esq*; *Surveyor-General over ten Riding-Officers, for preventing the Importation of Cattle and Victuals from* Ireland,	1500
William Fleming, *Esq*; *Surveyor-General*,	350
Emanuel Walker, *Collector*,	200
Laurence Craigie, *Deputy-Collector*,	
Alexander Kinloch, *Comptroller*,	100
James Scot, *Deputy Comptroller*,	
William Ogilvie, *Land-Surveyor*,	100
James Fullerton, *Tide-Surveyor*,	60
Archibald Buchanan, *Land and Tide-Surveyor at* Greenock,	60
William Burton, Christopher Whittingdale, Robert Forrest, John Dennistoun, James Tennent, Robert Gordon, *Land-waiters, each*	60
Thirty-seven Tide-waiters, each	20
Four Boat-men, each	20
Two Weighing-Porters, each	15

Greenock.

	per Annum l.
William Stuart, *Surveyor-General.*	150
Six Boat-men, each	20

Irving.

Laurence Nugent, *Collector,*	50
James Cunninghame, *Collector,*	30
Thomas Boyd, *Land-Surveyor,*	35
Charles Hamilton, Alexander Blair, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	15

Combraes.

Andrew Cranford, *Tide-Surveyor,*	30
Four Boat-men, each	15

Air.

John Fairlie, *Collector,*	40
Roger Kerr, *Comptroller,*	30
Richard Adderton, *Land and Tide-Surveyor.*	35
Alexander Oliphant, Alexander Farquhar, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, *Collector,*	40
Alexander Cuninghame, *Deputy-Collector,*	30
Charles Innes, *Comptroller,*	35
William Mac Dowell, *Deputy-Comptroller,*	20
John Neilson, *Land and Tide-Surveyor.*	35
Thomas Naismith, *Land-waiter and Searcher,*	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	15

Lochryan.

Four Boat-men, each	15

Wigtoun.

William Hamilton, *Collector,*	40
David Agnew, *Comptroller,*	25
John Smith, *Surveyor and Land-waiter,*	30
Six Tide-waiters, each	15

Whithorn.

Whithorn.

	per Annum l.
Henry Mac Culloch, *Tide-Surveyor*,	40
Six Boat-men, each	15

Campbeltoun.

Thomas Fraſer, *Collector*, } each	30
Daniel Farquharſon, *Comptroller*, }	
John Buchanan, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*, each	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	14
Ten Boat-men, each	14

Dumfries.

John Young, *Collector*,	50
William Corbet, *Comptroller*,	40
John Dalyell, *Deputy-Collector*, Kirkudbright,	25
William Martin, *Deputy-Comptroller*,	20
Francis Patoun, *Land-Surveyor*,	40
James Reid, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Leonard Freeman, *ditto*, and to take Care of the Boat,	20
William Craik, *Surveyor-General*,	100
Bryce Blair, { *Surveyors-General from* Sark- }	100
David Maxwell, { foot *to the River* Dee, }	50
Nine Tide-waiters, each	15
Four Boat-men, each	15

N. B. There are only three Sloops employed in the Service of the Revenue, under the Management of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *Scotland*; the Eſtabliſhment for each Sloop is as follows, *viz.*

	per Annum	l.	s.	d.
To the Commander,		50	00	00
To the Mate		25	00	00
To eleven Men, at 15 *l. per Annum* each		165	00	00
To a Boy *per Annum*		6	00	00
Victualling 14 Men. at 6 *d. per Diem* each		127	15	00
Wear and Tear, *per Annum*		80	00	00

Officers employed in the Salt-Duties in North-Britain.

	per Annum l.
Edmund Pargiter, *Eſq*; *Comptroller-General*,	100
Chambre Lewis, *Aſſiſtant, or firſt Clerk*,	20

	per Annum l.
Joseph Tuder, *Esq*; *Secretary, Sollicitor, Examiner*, &c.	150
Sir Robert Dickson, *Supervisor-General*,	130
James Armour, *Assistant Sollicitor*,	50
William Nelthorp, *Clerk to the Secretary*,	40
William Bowles, *Agent at the Treasury*,	40
Chambre Lewis, *Storekeeper*,	10
William Rowley, *Housekeeper*,	10
John Stanfield, *Messenger*,	10

Preston-pans.

George Cheap, *Collector*,	30
Charles Miller, *Supervisor*,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Fourteen Watchmen, each	15

Borrowstoness.

Robert Middleton, *Collector*,	30
James Skinner, *Supervisor*,	50
John Cranford, *Assistant Supervisor*,	
Five Officers, each	24
Seven Watchmen, each	15

Alloa.

Walter Groset, *Collector*,	30
John Rennald, *Supervisor*,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, *Collector*,	30
John Durham, *Supervisor*,	50
Eight Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each,	15

Irving.

Laurence Nugent, *Collector*,	5
Thomas Boyd, *Supervisor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
One Watchman,	15

Ayre.

	per Annum l.
John Fairlie, *Collector*,	5
Roger Kerr, *Supervisor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
Two Watchmen, each	15

Campbeltoun and Jlay.

Thomas Fraser, *Collector*,	5
Daniel Farquharson, *Supervisor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
One Watchman,	15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, *Collector*,	5
Charles Innes, *Supervisor*,	5

NUMBER XXX.

A LIST *of the Faculty of* Advocates, 1744.

SIR William Cockburn, *Bart.* 1685
Mr. John Fairholm, 1692
Robert Craig,
Sir Alexander Anstruther,
Mr. Alex. Abercromby, 1694
John Belsches, *sen.*
Hon. Mr. William Carmichael, 1695
Mr. James Colvill, 1696
William Forbes, *Professor of Civil-Law in the University of* Glasgow,
Thomas Kennedy, *now one of the Barons of the Exchequer*,
Alexander Hay,
William Hall, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session*,
Thomas Rigg, *sen.*
Charles Binning, 1698
Mr. James Graham, *Senior, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Dean of Faculty*,
John Pringle *of* Haining, *now one of the Senators of the College of Justice*,
Thomas Halyburton,
David Erskine *of* Dun, *now one of the Senators of the College of Justice*, 1698
James Boswel,
George Douglass, 1699
John Falconer,
Sir John Home, *Bart.* 1700
Sir John Clerk *of* Pennycook, *Bart. now one of the Barons of the Exchequer*,
Mr. George Seton, 1701
George Schaw,
David Plenderleith,

Mr. Thomas Hamilton,
James Baillie, 1702
Patrick Turnbull,
Andrew Lawder, 1703
William Lyon,
James Cathcart,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balmerino, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Hon. Mr. George Dalrymple, *now one of the Barons of Exchequer,* 1704
Hon. Mr. Charles Ereskine, *sen.*
Mr. Alexander Irvine,
Joseph Douglas, 1705
George Ross,
Sir Alexander Ramsay, *Bart.*
Mr. Thomas Buchan, 1705
Alexander Falconer, *alias* Hay,
Hon. Mr. James Erskine *of* Grange,
Mr. Charles Cockburn,
James Gillon, 1706
Francis Wauchop,
Wm. Scot, *alias* Blair,
Wm. Montgomery, 1707
Thomas Menzies,
John Lawrie,
Sir John Rutherford, *Knt.*
John Carr,
Mr. William Stewart, *Paymaster of the Pensions,*
Andrew Mac Doual, 1708
Charles Cochrane,
Robert Dundas, *one of the Lords of Session,*
George Smollet, *one of the Commissaries of* Edinburgh,
John Kennedy, 1709
Duncan Forbes, *Lord President of Session,*
Patrick Campbel *of* Monzie, *now one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Robert Craigie, *Lord Advocate,* 1710
Mr. David Walker,
John Stewart, *sen.*
John Mac Cleod,
Hugh Dalrymple *of* Drummore, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Sir Henry Sterling, *Bart.*
Mr. George Mac Kenzie,
Sir Philip Anstruther, 1711
Sir James Fergusson *of* Kilkerran, *Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Mr. Archibald Stewart,
Robert Sinclair, 1711
Charles Erskine, *jun.*
Hon. Mr. Pat. Boyle, 1712
Mr. David Scot,
William Douglass,
Patrick Grant *of* Elches, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Lawrence Craigie,
John Crawford, *sen.*
George Sharp,
Hon. Mr. John Sinclair, *of* Murkle, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,* 1713
Mr. George Lindsay,
Sir James Holburn, *Bart.* 1714
Sir Alexander Cuming, *Bart.*
Mr. John Polson,
James Lumisden,
Sir Archibald Grant, *Bart.*
Mr. John Alves,
Patrick Haldane, 1715
Peter Wedderburn,
Sir Gilbert Elliot *of* Minto, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Mr. George Dundas, 1716
James Don, *alias* Wauchop,
David Rutherford,
Alexander Nairn,
Hugh Bailie, 1717
Andrew Fletcher *of* Milton, *one of the Senators*

of

of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk,
Mr. Robert Karr,
Archibald Inglis,
Archibald Hamilton,
Alexander Birny,
John Murray, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session,* 1718
Archibald Murray,
David Monypenny,
Henry Barclay,
Michael Menzies, 1719
John Erskine, *sen.*
Robert Blackwood,
Alex. Lesly, *now Earl of* Leven, *and one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
William Urquhart, 1720
Sir James Johnstoun, *Bart.*
Mr. John Swinton,
Sir Robert Stewart, *Bart.*
Mr. John Belches, *jun.*
James Justice, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session,* 1721
James Graham, *jun.*
John Riddel,
Kenneth McKenzie, 1722
James Ferguson, *sen.*
William Grant,
Alex. Fraser *of* Strichen, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
John Craigie, *sen.*
Walter Pringle,
Charles St. Clare,
George Pringle,
Henry Home, 1723
James Graham, *Tertius,*
Right Hon. the Lord Elibank,
Mr. Alexander Lockhart,
Sir Tho. Wallace, *Bart.* 1723
Mr. Archibald Campbel,
Alexander Lind,
Nichol. Graham, 1724
Hon. Mr. John Crawford, *jun.*
Mr. John Campbel, *sen.*
Mr. Robert Pringle,
Thomas Rig, *jun.* 1724
James Brodie,
James Cochran,
George Carre, 1725
Hon. Mr. John Hamilton,
Mr. James Glen,
John Maule,
Robert Ramsay,
Robert Clark, *one of the Commissaries of* Edinburgh,
John Campbel, *jun.*
Thomas Hay, 1726
John Hay,
Hon. Mr. James Lesly, *one of the Commissaries of* Edinburgh,
Mr. Robert Scot,
George Porterfield,
George Sinclair,
Robert Pearson, 1727
David Græme,
Hon. Mr. Walter Sandilands,
Mr. Alexander Boswell,
William Duff,
Charles Maitland,
Hugh Forbes, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session,*
Patrick Cockburn, 1728
Hon. Mr. James Dalrymple,
Mr. John Gillon,
Hon. Mr. James Hamilton,
Mr. Lewis Grant,
George Abercromby, *Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations in the University of* Edinburgh,
William Kirkpatrick, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session.*
Alexander Mac Kenzie,
John Dickson,
Hon. Mr. Alexander-Hume Campbel, 1729
Mr. Hugh Rose,
Charles Anstruther,
John Mitchelson,
Alexander Udney,
William Somerville,

Mr. John Udney, 1730
William Dalrymple,
Thomas Dundaſs, *Profeſſor of Civil-Law in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh,
Francis Kinloch,
Alexander Foulis,
Ronald Campbel,
Joſeph Pringle,
Thomas Calderwood,
James Balfour,
George Drummond,
Alexander Home,
William Congaltoun,
John Mac Kye,
John Dundas, 1731
John Lookup,
David Scrimzeour,
Charles Lumiſden,
Andr. Mitchel, *ſen.* 1732
Joſeph Williamſon,
David Falconer,
James Smollet, *one of the Commiſſaries of* Edinburgh, 1733
Patrick Roſs,
James Geddes,
James Carnegie,
John Erſkine, *jun.*
James Ogilvie, 1734
Charles Mac Dowal,
George Brown,
James Dundas,
Robert Kennedy,
William Wallace,
James Ferguſſon, *jun.*
James Erſkine, *jun.*
John Rutherford,
George Middleton,
Sir James Stewart, *Bart.* 1735
Mr. John Dalrymple, *ſen.*
William Scot, *jun.*
Charles Gordon,
Sir Michael Stewart, *Bart.*
Mr. William Croſſe,
Adam Drummond, 1736
Andrew Pringle,
David Moncrieffe,
Andrew Mitchel, *jun.*
Adam Inglis,
Hon. Mr. William Fraſer,
Hon. Mr. Geo. Mackay, 1737
Mr. John Carmichael,
James Burnet,
John Gordon,
John Stuart *jun.*
William Law,
James Veitch, 1738
Robert Dundas, *jun. Sollicitor-General,*
James Dunbar,
John Cunningham,
James Oſwald,
Charles Campbell,
James Philip, 1739
William Binning, *ſen.*
William Mure,
Will Binning, *jun.* 1740
James Livingſtone, 1741
Robert Hepburn,
John Dalrymple, *jun.*
Thomas Miller, 1742
James Anderſon,
William Cumming,
David Dalrymple,
Robert Bruce,
John Craigie,
James Montgomery, 1743
John Callendar,
Archibald Duff,
Alexander Macleod,
Lewis Dowglas,
Robert Welwood,
James Erſkine, *Tertius,*
Gilbert Elliot,
John Swinton, *jun.*
Robert Macqueen, 1744
Robert Dick,
Patrick Macdowal,
Francis Garden,
John Grant.

Officers

Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year 1744.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Graham *of* Airth.
The Treaſurer. Mr. James Balfour *of* Pilrig.
Clerk to the Faculty, and Collector of the Deciſions, vacant.

Curators of the Library 1744.

Mr. Peter Wedderburn,
Kenneth Mackenzie,
James Veitch,
Mr. David Moncrieffe,
Robert Clerk.

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator, who is alſo Treaſurer of the Library, goes out of his Office, and a new Curator is appointed; the Number Five being conſtantly kept up, and every Curator continuing Five Years.

Keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.
Bar-keeper, Allen Livingſton.

NUMBER XXXI.

Alphabetical Liſt of the Members of the Society for improving Arts and Sciences, particularly natural Knowledge, eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh 1739.

MR. *William Adams*, Architect.
Dr. *Charles Alſton*, Profeſſor of Medicine and Botany in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*.
Sir *John Anſtruther*, Bart.
Dr. *John Boſwell*.
Mr. *Dougal Campbell*.
The Honourable Mr. *William Carmichael*.
Sir *John Clerk* of *Pennycuick*, one of the Barons of Exchequer, Vice-Preſident.
Dr. *John Clerk*, Vice-Preſident.
J. Clerk, Eſq;
James Craw, of *Netherbyers*, Eſq;
Dr. *Cunningham*.
Sir *James Dalrymple*, Bart.
Mr. *John Douglas*, Surgeon.
Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.
The Right Hon. Lord *Elphinſton*.

Martin

Martin Folkes, Esq; President of the Royal Society.
The Right Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President of the Session.
William Fullarton of *Fullarton*, Esq;
Mr. *James Gray*.
The Right Hon. the Earl of *Hopton*.
Dr. *John Johnston*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Glasgow*.
The Right Hon. the Earl of *Lawderdale*.
Mr. *Peter Leith*.
Mr. *Alexander Lind* Advocate, Treasurer.
Mr. *Charles Macky*, Professor of History in the University of *Edinburgh*.
Mr. *Colin Maclaurin*, Professor of Mathematicks in the University of *Edinburgh*, Secretary.
Mons. *de Mairan* of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*.
Andrew Mitchell, Esq;
Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy in the University of *Edinburgh*.
The Right Hon. the Earl of *Morton*, President.
Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in the University of *Edinburgh*, Secretary.
Dr. *William Porterfield*.
Dr. *John Pringle*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*.
Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.
Dr. *John Rutherford*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*.
The Right Hon. Lord *Sinclair*.
Mr. *Charles St. Clair* Advocate.
Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*.
Mr. *David Scot* of *Scotstarvet*, Advocate.
Dr. *Thomas Simson*, Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of St. *Andrew*'s.
Mr. *James Short*, Optician.
Mr. *Robert Steuart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of *Edinburgh*.
Dr. *John Stewart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. *John Stevenson*.
Mr. *James Stirling*.
The Right Hon. the Viscount of *Stormont*.
The Rev. Mr. *Robert Wallace* one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*.
Dr. *White*.

NUM-

NUMBER XXXII.

A LIST *of the Writers Names to His Majesty's Signet, and Date of their Admission.*

The Most Honourable *John* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, Keeper.

* Mr. *Thomas Hay* Advocate, Deputy-Keeper, *James Hay* and *John Pringle* Conjunct Under-Keepers and Clerks, and *Robert Kinnell* Assistant Clerk.

* JAMES Baillie, 14 *April* 1694
Charles Miln, 4 *Jan.* 1696
Andrew Ker, 2 *Octob* 1696
Robert Wallace, *sen.* 29 *Jan.* 1701
* John Lumisden, 3 *Feb.* 1701
John Stewart, 17 *Nov.* 1701
George Edie, 16 *June* 1702
William Innes, 18 *March* 1704
Robert Fullerton, 10 *Aug.* 1705
Ludovick Brodie, 11 *July* 1706
William Murray, 12 *Jan.* 1706
* John Hamilton, 3 *March* 1707
Robert Dalrymple, 28 *March* 1707
William Seton, 6 *Decem* 1707
Charles Farquharson, 8 *Nov.* 1708
Charles Masterton, *Feb.* 1709
* John Mac Farlane, 12 *Nov.* 1709
* Alex. Hamilton, 6 *Nov.* 1711
John Russel, 16 *Nov.* 1711
John Mac Gowan, 12 *January* 1712
John Dundas, 1 *March* 1712
* Alex. Stevenson, 11 *March* 1712
John Cunningham, 24 *June* 1713
Alex. Pitcairn, 14 *Aug.* 1714
Rob. Fullerton, 18 *Dec.* 1714
John Hamilton, 30 *July* 1716
* Hugh Crawford, 14 *Decem.* 1716
Alex. Ross, 14 *July* 1717
* William Millar, 15 *July* 1719
* Andrew Hay, 23 *July* 1719
Geo. Gordon, 15 *March* 1720
* Wm. Forbes, 19 *Aug.* 1720
John Baillie, 7 *September* 1721
Colin Mackenzie, 1 *Aug.* 1722
Andrew Alves, 25 *Septem.* 1722
Rob. Dalrymple, 28 *Nov.* 1722
William Preston, 3 *Dec.* 1722
* Arch. Stewart, 9 *Jan.* 1723
Rob. Wallace, *jun.* 13 *February* 1723
James Ramsay, 25 *Feb.* 1723
George Dallas, 17 *June* 1723
Archibald Pitcairn, 3 *Aug.* 1723
* Geo. Chalmers, 1 *Oct.* 1723
Alex. Gordon, 25 *Nov.* 1723
* James Armour, 2 *Dec.* 1723
* Wm Veitch, 13 *Dec.* 1723
John Buchanan, 13 *Dec.* 1723
* John Hay, 22 *Febr.* 1726
James Haliburton, 8 *March* 1726
Jam. Graham, 21 *March* 1726
James Hume, 20 *June* 1726
* Alex. Mac Millan, 13 *Oct.* 1726
Alex. Stewart, 17 *July* 1727
* Arch. Campbel, 5 *Feb.* 1728
* James Hay, *sen.* 9 *Dec.* 1728
* Ronald Dunbar, 27 *Jan.* 1729

James

James Gartſhore, 6 Oct. 1729
John Grant, 3 *December* 1729
William Watſon, 3 *Dec.* 1729
David Spence, 15 *June* 1730
* John Smith, 21 *Dec.* 1730
Andrew Burnet, 21 *Dec.* 1730
David Monro, 28 *July* 1731
James Taylor, 2 *Auguſt* 1731
David Anderſon, 18 *Aug.* 1731
Roderick Mac Leod, 7 *March* 1732
* Ronald Crawford, 7 *March* 1732
Thomas Baillie, 26 *April* 1732
* John Davidſon, 20 *Dec.* 1732
Geo. Turnbul, 25 *June* 1733
Thomas Watſon, 7 *Jan.* 1734
Robert Grant, 8 *March* 1734
Hen. Scrimzeor, 14 *July* 1735
Leon. Urquhart, 14 *July* 1735
James Pringle, 24 *July* 1735
Robert Sym, 4 *Auguſt* 1735
William Fraſer, 2 *Febr.* 1736
* Sam. Mitchelſon, 12 *March* 1736
Geo. Balfour, 12 *March* 1736
And. Wallace, 28 *June* 1736
John Sinclair, 28 *June* 1736
Rob. Paterſon, 30 *Aug.* 1736
Gideon Jackſon, 23 *Sept.* 1736
* John Mackenzie, 17 *April* 1737
James Scot, 19 *January* 1738
William Wilſon, 25 *Jan.* 1738
John Watſon, *February* 1739
And. Marjoribanks, 20 *March* 1739
John Riddle, 20 *March* 1739
Thomas Brodie, 25 *June* 1739
* Peter Sinclair, 25 *June* 1739
Geo. Gordon, *jun. Jan.* 1740
William Mac Ewen, 25 *Febr.* 1740
James Robertſon, 25 *Feb.* 1740
William Fraſer, *jun.* 11 *March* 1740
* John Pringle, 8 *June* 1741
* James Carmichael, 30 *June* 1741
John Suttie, 30 *June* 1741
Matthew Morthland, 30 *June* 1741
William Gordon, *ſen.* 25 *Jan.* 1742
Alex. Goldie, 25 *Jan.* 1742
James Smith, 5 *April* 1742
Wm. Gordon, *jun.* 5 *July* 1742
Char. Bannerman, 5 *July* 1742
James Hay, *jun.* 3 *Aug.* 1742
James Purves, 3 *Auguſt* 1742
John Dickie, 3 *Auguſt* 1742
Robert Menzies, 3 *Aug.* 1742
William Tytler, 5 *Octob.* 1742
Laurence Craigie, 1744
John Rowand, 1744
Alexander Robertſon, 1744
John Douglas, *Officer.*

NUMBER XXXIII.

Officers appointed to diſtribute, and manage His Majeſty's Stamp-Duties of North-Britain.

MR. William Jones, *Principal, or Head-Diſtributor*; *Sal.* 180 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. James Anderſon, *Comptroller*; *Sal.* 150 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. John Pringle, *Diſtributor for the Towns of* Edinburgh *and* Leith; *Sal.* 60 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. John Young, *Sollicitor*; *Sal.* 50 *l. per Annum.*

NUM-

NUMBER XXXIV.

The Officers of the Mint.

THE *Right Honourable* John *Lord* Belhaven, *General*; *Sal.* 300 *l. per Annum.*
Arch. Bothwell, *Eſq*; *Maſter*; *Sal* 200 *l. per Annum.*
James Hay, *Eſq*; *Warden*; *Sal.* 150 *l. per Annum.*
John Mac Farlane, *Writer to the Signet, Comptroller*; *Sal.* 60 *l. per Annum.*
James Kerr, *Aſſay-Maſter*; *Sal.* 100 *l. per Annum.*
Joſeph Cave, *Eſq*; *Engraver*; *Sal.* 50 *l. per Annum.*
James Smith, *King's Clerk*; *Sal.* 40 *l. per Annum.*
William Richardſon, *Smith*; *Sal.* 30 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XXXV.

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenues of Exciſe, and Duties on Malt, Leather, Soap, Candles, &c. *in* North-Britain; *and the other Officers employed in the ſaid Revenues.*

Richard Dowdeſwell, Eſq;
Thomas Cochrane, Eſq;
George Drummond, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Rhodes, Eſq;
Alexander Udny, Eſq;
} Commiſſioners; Salary 500 *l. per Annum*, each

William Williams, Eſq; Auditor, by Patent for Life, for himſelf and Clerks 310 *l. per Annum.* He acts by a Deputy.
Mr. *George Frazer*, Deputy Auditor.
Stephen Penny, Eſq; Comptroller, for himſelf and Clerks, 500 *l. per Annum.*
Peter Wedderburn, Eſq; Secretary, Clerk of the Securities, and Correſpondent; for himſelf and Clerks, 340 *l. per Ann.*
James Nimmo, Eſq; Caſhier, for himſelf and Clerks, 450 *l. per Annum.*
Patrick Haldane, Eſq; Sollicitor, for himſelf and Clerks, 180 *l. per Annum.*
James Hamilton, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Sollicitor, Sal. 80 *l. per Ann.*
William Bowles, Eſq; Agent at *London*, 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Robert Forreſt*, Accomptant General for the Duties of Exciſe, Sal. 120 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Dickie*, Accomptant General for the other Duties, Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.* Mr.

Mr. *Alexander Chalmers*, Accomptant for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, Sal. 60 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Andrew Home*, *Eaglesfield Griffith*, *John Blair*, *Richard Marshal*, *Benjamin Ditcher*, } Accomptants on the Country Collectors their Accompts of Excise, Malt, Leather, Candles, Soap, *&c.* at 50 *l.* each, *per Annum.*

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Accomptant for the new Duties in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, 50 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Sandys Woolrych*, *Charles Watson*, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Office, at 50 *l. per Annum*, each.

Mr. *William Robertson*, Accomptant, for examining the Excise and Malt-Ledgers of the Country Collectors, and for adjusting the Brewer's Retention, adjudged by the Justices of the Peace, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Clerk of the *Edinburgh* Fines, 20 *l. per Annum* out of these Fines.

Mr. *David Bruce*, Agent and Messenger; for himself and Assistant, 80 *l. per Annum.*

Mrs. *Mary Clifton*, House-keeper, 40 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Alexander Alison*, Bill-man, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Richard Rance*, Door-keeper and Store-keeper, 55 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Foulis*, Assistant Door-keeper to the Commissioners, and Watchman, 25 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *James Templeton*, extraordinary Messenger, 20 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Samuel Macmurray*, *William Brown*, } Assistant Watchmen, at 20 *l. per Ann.* each.

John Purcel, Porter, Warehouse-keeper, and Yard-keeper, 25 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Robert Renton*, General Examiner, Port-Gauger of *Leith*, and Clerk of the Diaries, 90 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Michael Ancrum*, Assistant to the Examiner on Account of the Malt-Duty, 40 *l. per Ann.*

Six Examiners of the Country Excise, Leather and Malt Books, 40 *l. per Ann.* each.

Mr. *Edward Wywel*, General Surveyor in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, for the Malt-Duty, 150 *l. per Ann.*

Five Surveyors in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, at 60 *l. per Ann.* each.

Nineteen Gaugers in the Brewery of *Edinburgh* and Precincts, at 35 *l. per Ann.* each.

Mr. *John Carr*, Officer for Brandy, Coffee and Tea, and Clerk of the Permits, 35 *l.*

Six Brandy Officers in *Edinburgh* and Precincts, 35 *l. per Ann.* each.

One Officer for Candles and one for Leather in *Edinburgh*, 35 *l.* each.

Four Malt Officers for that City, 35 *l.* each.

Five Assistants, at 25 *l.* each.

Officers

Officers in the Country.

Three General Supervisors each 150 *l. per Annum.*

Thirteen Collectors, whereof
- 10 at ——90 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 1 at ——70 *l. per Ann.*
- 2 at ——65 *l. per Ann.* each.

Twenty-nine Supervisor, whereof,
- 24 at ——65 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 5 at ——60 *l. per Ann.* each.

Three Hundred and twenty-four Gaugers, at 35 *l. per Annum* each.

Ten Collectors Clerks, at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Eleven Supernumeraries, at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Ten Assistant Gaugers, *&c.* whereof,
- 6 at ——25 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 3 at ——20 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 1 at ——10 *l. per Ann.*

NUMBER XXXVI.

A LIST of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police.

JOhn *Earl of* Sutherland, 1200 *l.*

John *Earl of* Hopton,
John *Earl of* Hyndford,
James *Lord* Torpichen,
James *Lord* Somerville,
800 *l.* each.

Alexander *Lord* Garlies,
Sir John Anstruther, *Bart.*
Mungo Haldane, *Esq;*
Thomas Grant, *Esq;*
400 *l.* each.

Mr. Alexander Lind, *Advocate, Accomptant.*
George Carre, *Advocate, Secretary.*
David Warrender, *Deputy.*

NUMBER XXXVII.

A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain.

MID-Lothian, *Earl of* Lauderdale.
East-Lothian, *Earl of* Hopton.
West-Lothian,
March, *Earl of* Marchmont.
Selkirk, *Duke of* Roxburgh.
Dumfries *and* Kircudbright, *Duke of* Queensberry.
Galloway,

Galloway, *Earl of* Stair.
Cliddisdale, *Earl of* Selkirk.
Renfrew, *Lord* Ross.
Aire, *Earl of* Loudoun.
Sterling *and* Clackmannan, *Earl of* Buchan.
Perth, *Earl of* Brodalbin.
Fife *and* Kinrose, *E. of* Rothes.
Angus, *Duke of* Douglass.
Inverness, *Lord* Lovat.
Ross, Charles Ross, *Esq*;
Cromartie, Hugh Ross, *jun. Esq*;
Murray, Alex. Brodie, *Esq*;
Caithness, *Earl of* Sutherland.
Nairn, Hugh Ross, *sen. Esq*;
Sutherland, *Earl of* Sutherland.
Orkney *and* Zetland, *Earl of* Morton.
Dunbarton, *Duke of* Montross.
Aberdeen, *Earl of* Rothes.
Kinkardin, *Sir* Peter Frazier.
Roxburgh, *Duke of* Roxburgh.
Tweeddale, *Earl of* March.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

The Baronets in Scotland, *Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.*

William Alexander *of* Menstrie, 21 *May*, 1625, *Scotish Earl*
Arthur Acheson *of* Glencairn, 1 *Jan.* 1628.
John Arnot *of that Ilk*, 27 *July*, 1629.
James Agnew *of* Lochnaw, 28 *July*, 1629.
James Abercrombie *of* Birkenboig———
Robert Anstruther *of* Wrae, 28 *Nov.* 1694.
John Anstruther *of that Ilk.*

B.

Thomas Burnet *of* Leyes, 1 *April*, 1626.
John Blaccader *of* Tulliallan, 28 *July*, 1626.
Michael Bruce *of* Stenhouse, 29 *Septemb.* 1628.
James Balfour *of* Denmiln——1631.
James Brown *of* Barbados, 17 *Feb.* 1664. *Extinct.*
William Bruce *of* Balcaskie, 21 *Oct.* 1688.
William Bennet *of* Grubbet, 18 *Nov.* 1670.
George Bennet *in the Prov. of* Fife, 28 *July* 1671. *Extinct.*
John Baird *of* Newbith, 4 *Feb.* 1680.
Alexander Bannerman *of* Elsick, 28 *Decemb.* 1682.
Alexander Barclay *of* Towie, 22 *March*, 1686.
Alexander Brown *of* Colstoun, 16 *Feb.* 1686.
Robert Baird *of* Sauchton-Hall, 21 *Feb.* 1695.

C.

John Campbel *of* Glenorchie, 29 *May*, 1625. *S. E.*
James Colquhoun, *alias* Grant *of* Grant *and* Luss, 30 *July*, 1625.

William

William Cunningham *of* Cunningham-head, 4 *July*, 1627.
Alexander Cockbourn *of* Langtoun, 21 *Novemb.* 1627.
Colin Campbel *of* Lundie, 31 *Decemb.* 1627. *Extinct.*
James Campbel *of* Auchinbreck. 1 *Jan.* 1628.
Donald Campbel *of* Ardnamurchan, 12 *Jan.* 1628.
David Cunningham *of* Robertland, 25 *Novemb.* 1630.
Wm. Baillie, alias Carmichael, *of* Lamingtoun, 17 *July*, 1628.
James Carmichael *of that Ilk*,———*S. E.*
James Carnegie *of* Pittarrow, 20 *Feb.* 1663.
James Chalmers, *Son to* Cults, 24 *Novemb.* 1664.
William Cunningham *of* Caprinton, 21 *Sept.* 1669.
David Cunningham *of* Corſhil, 26 *Feb.* 1672.
James Campbel *of* Ardkinlaſs, 23 *March*, 1679.
John Clerk *of* Pennicook, 24 *March*, 1679.
Thomas Calder *of* Muirtoun, 5 *November*, 1686.
William Cockburn *of that Ilk*, 24 *May*, 1671.
James Campbel *of* Aberuchyl.
Robert Cunningham *of* Auchinharvie, 3 *Auguſt*, 1673.
Alexander Cumming *of* Culter, 28 *Feb.* 1695.
James Cunningham *of* Milncraig, 3 *Feb.* 1702.
John Cathcart *of* Carletoun, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

D.

Robert Douglaſs *of* Glenbervie, 28 *May*, 1625.
William Dick *of* Braid, *Extinct.*
James Dalrymple *of* Stair, 2 *June*, 1664. *Scots Earl.*
David Dunbar *of* Baldoon, 13 *October*, 1664. *Extinct.*
Robert Dalziel *of* Glenae, 11 *April*, 1666. *S. E. Attainted.*
Alexander Don *of* Newtoun, 7 *June*, 1667.
John Douglaſs *of* Kelhead, 26 *Feb.* 1668.
Alexander Dalmahoy *of that Ilk*, 12 *Decemb.* 1679.
James Dalziel *of* Binns, *November*, 1685.
George Dunbar *of* Mochrum, 29 *March*, 1694.
William Dunbar *of* Durn, 29 *Feb.* 1698.
John Dalrymple *of* Killock, 28 *April*, 1698.
Hugh Dalrymple, *alias* Hamilton, *of* North-Berwick, 29 *Ap.* 1698.
James Dalrymple *of* Hales, 8 *May*, 1700.
William Dunbar *of* Hemprigs, 10 *April*, 1701.
James Sutherland, *alias* Dumbar, *of* Hemprigs, 21 *Dec.* 1706.
William Dick *of* Preſtfield, 2 *March*, 1677.
Robert Dickſon *of* Carberry, 1 *March*, 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot *of* Stobs, 3 *Dec.* 1666.
Gilbert Eliot *of* Minto, 19 *April*, 1700.
James Elphingſtoun *of* Logie, 2 *Decemb.* 1701.
John Erſkine *of* Alva, 30 *April*, 1666.
Charles Erſkin *of* Cambo, 20 *Auguſt*, 1666.

F.

George Forreſter *of* Caſtorphin, 17 *Nov.* 1625. *S. L.*
William Forbes *of* Monimuſk, 30 *March*, 1625.
Arthur Forbes *of* Caſtle-Forbes, 29 *Sept.* 1628. *J. E.*
Arthur Forbes *of* Craigivar, 20 *April*, 1630.
Alexander Foulis *of* Collingtoun, 7 *June*, 1634.
William Fleming *of* Ferm, 23 *Sept.* 1661.
Archibald Primroſe, *alias* Foulis, *of* Dunipace, 15 *Sept.* 1661.
Alexander Falconer *of* Glenarquhar, 30 *March*, 1670. *S. Baron.*
Alexander Frazer *of* Doors, 2 *Auguſt*, 1673. *Extinct.*
James Ferguſſon *of* Kilkerran, 30 *Nov.* 1703.
Alexander Forbes *of* Foveran, 10 *April*, 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon *of* Gordonſtoun, 28 *May*, 1625.
Alexander Gordon *of* Clunie, 3 *July*, 1625. *Extinct.*
James Gordon *of* Leſmoir, 2 *Sept.* 1625.
William Grahame *of* Bracco, 28 *Sept.* 1625. *Extinct.*
John Gordon *of* Haddo, 18 *June*, 1631. *S. E.*
Robert Gordon *of* Lochinvar, 1 *May*, 1626. *S. V.*
Andrew Gilmoire *of* ——— 16 *Auguſt*, 1663. *Extinct.*
William Grahame *of* Gartmore, 28 *June*, 1665.
Charles Gilmoire *of* Craigmiller, 1 *Feb.* 1678.
Robert Grierſon *of* Lag, 28 *March*, 1685.
John Gordon *of* Park, 21 *Auguſt*, 1686.
James Graunt, *Advocate. Extinct.*
Thomas Gibſon, *Son to Sir* John Gibſon *of* Aldiſtoun, 1702.
William Gordon *of* Dalphollie, 8 *Feb.* 1704.
Archibald Grant *of* Cullen, 7 *Dec.* 1705.
Thomas Gordon *of* . . . . 29 *July*, 1706.
John Gordon *of* Embo.
James Gray, *Eſq*; 5 *March*, 1707.

H.

John-Hope Bruce *of* Kinroſs, 19 *Feb.* 1628.
Francis Hamiltoun *of* Killoch, 29 *Sept.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Patrick Hume *of* Polworth, *S. E.*
Thomas Hay *of* Park, 26 *Auguſt*, 1663.
John Henderſon *of* Fordel, 15 *July*, 1664.
Robert Hay *of* Lenplum, 26 *March*, 1667.
Alexander Hamiltoun *of* Haggs, 11 *Feb.* 1670. *Extinct.*
John Houſton *of that Ilk*, 28 *Feb.* 1668.
Peter Hacket *of* Pitferren, 25 *Jan.* 1671.
Alexander Hope *of* Carſe, 30 *May*, 1672.
James Hall *of* Dunglaſs, 8 *October*, 1687.
George Hamiltoun *of* Barntoun, 1 *March*, 1692.
John Hume *of* Lumſdane, 31 *December*, 1697.
Charles Hope *of* Kirkliſtoun, 1 *March* 1698. *Scots Earl.*

Thomas

Thomas Hay *of* Alderſtoun, 12 *Feb.* 1703.
James Hamiltoun *of* Roſehall, 10 *April*, 1703.
William Hume *of* Blaccader, 25 *Jan.* 1671.
James Holbourn *of* Menſtrie, 21 *June*, 1706.
Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 *Feb.* 1707. *Extinct.*
——— Hume *of* Renton.

I.

Henry Innes *of that Ilk*, 29 May, 1625, *whoſe Patent bears the Privilege to his eldeſt Son of the Title of Knight while the Father is alive.*
William Johnſtoun *of* Caſkiben, 31 *March*, 1626.
Sam. Johnſtoun *of* Elphiſtoun, 18 *Feb.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Robert Innes *of* Balvenny, 15 *Jan.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Alexander Jardin *of* Applegirth, 25 *May*, 1672.
Alexander Innes *of* Croxtoun, 22 *March*, 1686.
John Inglis *of* Cramond, 22 *March*, 1687.
James Johnſtoun *of* Weſterhall, 25 *April*, 1700.

K.

William Keith *of* Ludquhairn, 28 *July* 1692.
James Keith *of* Powburn, 4 *June*, 1663.
John Kirkaldie *of* Grange, 14 *May*, 1664. *Extinct.*
Gilbert Kennedy *of* Girvenmaines, 4 *Auguſt*, 1673.
John Kennedy *of* Cullean, 8 *Dec.* 1682.
Thomas Kilpatrick *of* Cloſeburn, 26 *March*, 1685.
James Kinloch *of that Ilk*, 5 *Sept.* 1685.
Francis Kinlock *of* Gilmertoun, 16 *Sept.* 1686.
John Vere Kennedy *of* Clowburn, 8 *June*, 1698.

L.

David Livingſtoun *of* Dunipace, 30 *May*, 1625. *Extinct.*
Jo. Leſley *of* Wardis, 1 *Sept.* 1625. *Extinct.*
John Livingſtoun *of* Kinnaird, 29 *June* 1627.
Alexander Lindſay *of* Evelick, 15 *April*, 1666.
James Lockart *of* Carſtairs, 18 *Feb.* 1677.
Robert Lawrie *of* Maxweltoun, 27 *March*, 1685.
Alexander Livingſtoun *of* Glentirren, 20 *June*,
John Lauder *of* Idingtoun, 17 *July*, 1688.
James Livingſtoun *of* Weſtquarter, 20 *May*, 1699.
Andrew Lander *of* Fountainhall, 25 *Jan.* 1690.

M.

Alexander Mac Donald *of* Slate, 14 *July*, 1625.
Richard Murray *of* Cockpool, 19 *July*, 1625. *Extinct.*
Hugh Moncrief *of* Tippermuir, 2 *April*, 1626.
William Murray *of* Clermouth, 18 *March*, 1626.
Donald Mac Kay *of* Stranaver, 18 *March*, 1627. *S. L.*
William Maxwell *of* Calderwood, 11 *March*, 1627.

James Mac Gill *of* Cradstoun Riddle, 18 *July*, 1627, *S. Visc.*
Walter Montgomery *of* Skelmorly, 18 *Jan.* 1628.
Alexander Murray *of* Blackbarrony, 15 *May*, 1628.
Alexander Murray *of* Elibank, 16 *May*, 1628. *S. L.*
Kenneth Mac Kenzie *of* Cromarty, 21 *May*, 1628. *S. E.*
William Murray *of* Dalreny, 2 *Oct.* 1630.
John Murray *of* Abermouth, 1631.
Patrick Muir *of* Rowallan, 4 *May*, 1662. *Extinct.*
Robert Maxwell *of* Orchardtoun, 30 *June*, 1663.
Alexander Murray *of* Stanhope, 12 *Feb.* 1664.
Winwood Mowat *of* Ingliſtoun, 2 *June*, 1664.
Alexander Mac Culloch *of* Myrſtoun, 10 *Aug.* 1664.
John Malcolm *of* Lochorr, 25 *July*, 1665.
Alexander Menzies *of that Ilk*, 2 *Sept.* 1665.
Richard Maitland *of* Pittrichie, 12 *March*, 1672. *Extinct.*
William Murray *of* Auchtertyre, 3 *June*, 1673.
Patrick Murray *of* Balmanno, 2 *July*, 1676.
John Maitland *of* Ravelrig, 12 *March*, 1672. *S. E.*
William Maxwell *of* Monreith, 8 *Jan.* 1681.
John Maxwell *of* Netherpollock, 12 *Aug.* 1682.
William Maxwell *of* Sprinkell, 7 *Feb.* 1683.
Hugh Moncrief *of* Tippermalloch, *first of the Family of* Moncriefs.
Thomas Moncrief *of that Ilk*, 30 *Nov.* 1683.
Charles Mill *of* Brantoun, 19 *March*, 1686.
Robert Myrton *of* Gogar, 28 *June*, 1701.
James Mac Kenzie *of* Royſtoun, 8 *Feb* 1704.
George Mac Kenzie *of* Grauville, *with his Grandfather Sir* John Mac Kenzie *of* Tarbets, *Precedency in the Year* 1628. } 8 *Feb.* 1740.
Alexander Murray *of* Melgum, 29 *Jan.* 1704. *Extinct.*

N.

Archibald Napier *of* Merchiſtoun, 2 *March*, 1627. *S. L.*
John Nicholſon *of* Leſwade, 27 *July*, 1629.
Thomas Nicholſon *of* Carnoch, 16 *Jan.* 1637. *Extinct.*
Henry Niſbet *of* Dean, 2 *Dec.* 1669.
William Nicholſon *of* Kemney, 15 *April*, 1700.
John Nicholſon *of* Tullicultry, *Extinct.*
William Nairn *of* Dunſinnen, 31 *March*, 1704.
James Naſmith *of* Davick, 31 *July*, 1706.

O.

David Ogilvie *of* Innerquharty, 29 *Sept.* 1626.
George Ogilvie *of* Carnouſlie, 24 *April*, 1626.
George Ogilvie *of* Bamf, 30 *July*, 1627. *S. L.*
James Oliphant *of* Newtoun, 28 *July*, 1629.
George Ogilvie *of* Barras, 5 *July*, 1662.
Alexander Ogilvie *of* Forglen, 25 *July*, 1701.

P.

John Preſtoun *of* Airdry, 22 *Feb.* 1628.
George Preſton *of* Valleyfield, 13 *March*, 1637.
Hugh Primroſe *of* Cheſter, 5 *Aug.* 1651. *Now Earl of* Roſeberry.
William Purves *of* Purveſhall, 5 *July*, 1665.
Robert Pringle *of* Stitchel, 5 *Jan.* 1683.
Hugh Paterſon *of* Bannockburn, 6 *March*, 1686.
John Paterſon *of* Grantoun, 28 *July*, 1687.
Robert Pollook *of that Ilk*, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

R.

Alexander Ramſay *of* Balmain, 3 *Sept.* 1685.
Walter Riddle *of that Ilk*, 4 *May*, 1628.
John Richardſon *of* Pencaitland, 13 *Nov.* 1630. *Extinct.*
John Ramſay *of* Whitehill, 2 *June*, 1665.
Francis Ruthven *of* Reidcaſtle, 11 *July*, 1666. *Extinct.*
Gilbert Ramſay *of* Bamf, 3 *Decemb.* 1666.
Andrew Ramſay *of* Abbotſhall, 23 *June*, 1669. *Extinct.*
James Rochead *of* Innerlieth, 4 *June*, 1704.
Alexander Reid *of* Barra, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan *of* Thorntoun, 21 *May*, 1625.
James Stuart *of* Bute, 28 *March*, 1627. *now an Earl.*
John Sinclair *of* Kinnaird.
James Sibbald *of* Rankeiller, 24 *April*, 1630. *Extinct.*
John Sinclair *of* Dumbeath, *and* ——Sinclair *of* Cainſbay, } 2 *Jan.* 1631.
Jo. Skeen *of* Currihill.
Robert Sinclair *of* Stevinſon. 18 *June*, 1636.
Walter Seatoun *of* Abercorn, 3 *June*, 1663.
George Seatoun *of* Garletoun, 9 *Dec.* 1664.
John Sinclair *of* Lonformacus, 10 *Dec.* 1664.
James Stirling *of* Glorat, 30 *April*, 1666.
Henry Stirling *of* Ardoch, 2 *May*, 1666.
Francis Scot *of* Thirlſtane, 22 *Auguſt*, 1666. *Lord* Napier.
Michael Stuart *of* Blackhall, 27 *March*, 1667.
Archibald Stuart *of* Caſtlemilk, 28 *Feb.* 1668.
Robert Seatoun, *Son to the Lord* Wintoun, 24 *Jan.* 1671.
Patrick Scot *of* Ancrum, 27 *Octob.* 1671.
Charles Stuart, *2d Son to the Earl of* Murray, 23 *Sept.* 1681. *S. E.*
James Sharp *of* Scotſcraig, 21 *April*, 1683.
Thomas Stuart *of* Blair, 2 *Jan.* 1683.
William Seatoun *of* Pitmedden, 11 *Dec.* 1683.
Thomas Strachan *of* Inchtuthel, 8 *May*, 1687.
John Stuart *of* Allanbank, 15 *Auguſt*, 1687.
James Stuart *of* Burrow, 4 *Nov.* 1687.

Thomas

Thomas Stuart *of* Cultneſs, 29 *Jan.* 1698.
George Suttie *of* Balgown, 5 *May*, 1702.
James Stuart *of* Good-trees, 22 *Dec.* 1705.
Robert Stuart *of* Tillicutry, 24 *April*, 1707.

T.

David Threapland *of* Fingaſk, 10 *Nov.* 1687.

W.

John Weems *of that Ilk*, 28 *May*, 1625. *S. E.*
Henry Wardlaw *of* Pittrevie, 5 *March*, 1631.
James Wood *of* Bonningtoun, 11 *May*, 1666.
Thomas Wallace *of* Craigie, 8 *March*, 1670.
George Weir *of* Blackwood, 21 *Nov.* 1694. *Extinct.*
Peter Wedderburn *of* Gosford, 30 *Dec.* 1697.
John Whitefoord *of* Blairquhan, 30 *Dec.* 1701.
Alexander Wedderburn *of* Blackneſs, 9 *Aug.* 1704.
James Weems *of* Bogie, 22 *Octob.* 1704.
William Stewart, *alias* Wiſhart, 17 *June*, 1706.

F I N I S.

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