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MISCELLANIES

On Several

Curious Subjects:

Now first Publish'd from their

RESPECTIVE ORIGINALS.



LONDON: Printed for E. CURLL,
at the *Dial* and *Bible* over-against St.
Dunstan's Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1714.

MISSORI ANNALS

On 2nd

Curious Subjects

Now first published in this

Revised Edition



TO W.D.O.V. - Printed for the
at the Dial and Bible over
Daguer's Church in London



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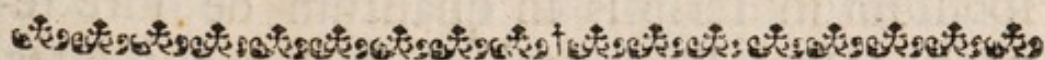
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Original Letters.



The Libel issu'd out of the Chancellor's Court of the University of Oxford against Mr. Anthony à Wood, M. A. formerly of Merton-College in that University, by the Right Honourable Henry Hyde, late Earl of Clarendon, with Mr. Wood's Answer, and the Sentence given after the Tryal, begun March 3. 1692. finish'd July 29. 1693. taken from the Originals in that Court.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Nos *Henricus Aldridge*, S. T. P. Vice-Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon legitime constitutus tibi *Antonio à Wood* Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistro, omnia et singula subscripta

scripta et subsequencia, articulos, capitula, five interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem præsertim Libellum si-
ve Libellos famosos a te scriptos, composi-
tos et publicatos concementes five tangentes
ex officio nostro ad promotionem Honora-
tissimi Viri et Domini *Henrici* Comitis de
Clarendon, damus, objicimus, ministramus et
articulamur planum, plenum et fidele re-
sponsum in scriptis in quantum de jure te-
neris respondere, dari et fieri requirentes.
Et objicimus et articulamur conjunctim et
divisim et de quolibet prout sequitur.

I.

Imprimis tibi præfato *Antonio à Wood* ob-
jicimus et articulamur quod omnes et singuli,
qui aliquid scripto composuerunt, aut quo-
quo modo in vulgo sparserunt & dissemina-
verunt, aut publicaverunt, unde viri alicujus
(præsertim Magistratûs) five vivi, five mor-
tui existimatio & fama lædi possit, sunt de
jure communi debite corrigendi et puniendi,
et speciatim ex Statuto hujus Universitatis,
Tit. *De Moribus conformandis, de famosis
Libellis cohibendis*. Omnes & singuli Li-
bellos famosos, five componentes, five disse-
minantes & publicantes sunt, tanquam *Pacis
perturbatores banniendi*. Et objicimus & ar-
ticulamur ut supra, &c.

II. Tibi

II.

Tibi objicimus & articulamus, quod mensibus Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, Novembris, Decembris, Januarii, Februarii, Annorum Domini 1690, 1691. Mensibusque Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, & Novembris, Anni instantis 1692. Eorumve mensium, & annorum pluribus uno five aliquo tu librum quendam pretenfum, cui titulus pretenfus, *Athenæ Oxonienses, an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops, who have had their Education in the most ancient and famous University of Oxford, from the 15th Year of King Henry VII, Anno Domini 1500, to the End of the Year 1690, representing the Birth, Fortune, Preferment, and Deaths of all these Authors and Prelates, the great Accidents of their Lives, and the Fate and Characters of their Lives : To which are added the Fasti or Annals of the said University for the same Time. The second Volume.* Revera autem Libellum famosum seu potius Libellos famosos, seu potius Libellos famosos interius deductos in se continentem, charitate semota, ex odii fomite, intra præcincta Universitatis prædictæ malitiose scriptos composuisti & scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari & imprimi mandasti & curasti, & fecisti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam

quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, copiasque dicti pretenſi Libri ſic impreſſi, ac Libellos ſive Libellum famoſum in ſe continent. intra præcincta Univerſitatis prædictæ, & loca vicina, & late circum vicinia ejuſdem ſparſiſti, diſſeminaviſti & publicaſti, ſaltem ſpargi, diſſeminari, & publicari feciſti & procuraſti; quarum Copiarum una præſentibus annexa eſt, (eamque & omnes, & ſingulas ſententias & clauſulas ejuſdem, prout hic exhibitis, inſertis, lectis, & repetitis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus ex parte ſua, et officii in ea parte noſtri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

III.

Item, magis ſpeciatiſimè tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod infra tempus in proximo præcedenti articulo mentionatum, et inter alia in dicto Libro, ſic, ut præmittitur, compoſito, ſcripto, impreſſo et publicato, contenta, charitate ſemota, et ex odii fomite (intra Univerſitatem *Oxonienſem* prædictam, et loca vicina, ac circum vicinia ejuſdem malitioſe ſcripto compoſuiſti, ſcripſiſti, ſeu ſaltem ſcribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari et imprimi mandaſti, procuraſti ac feciſti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur contraxiſti, impreſſaque intra præcincta Uni-

verſitatis

versitatis prædictæ sparsisti, disseminasti et publicari fecisti et procuravisti (unde Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis de *Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellarii, nec non Cancellarii hujus Universitatis, et Patris naturalis et legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio et fama lædi possit) Libellum famosum, five verba hæc *Anglicana* sequentia, viz. *After the Restauration of King Charles II, it was expected by all, that he* (quendam *Davidem Jenkins*, unum e Judicibus Regis in partibus *Walliæ* australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) *should be made one of the Judges in Westminster-Hall; and so he* (eundem *Davidem* innuendo) *might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor,* (præfatum Honoratissimum Virum ac Dominum *Edvardum Hyde* Militem, nuper Comitem de *Clarendon*, Regniq[ue] *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque naturalem ac legitimum partis hujus promoventis defunctum innuendo.) *But our Author* (præfatum *Davidem* innuendo) *scorning such an Act, after all his Sufferings be retired to his Estate in Glamorganshire.* Prout in dictæ Copiæ hic exhibitæ Columnis 220. et 227. continentur; aut iis similia in effectu (quam quidem Copiam, et omnes et singulas Sententias et

Clausulas

Clausulas ejusdem pro hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis et repetitis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IV.

Item magis speciatim tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod intra tempus & loca superius, in secundo Articulo mentionata in dicto prætenso libro, sicut præmittitur, composito, scripto, impresso, & publicato; ex odii fomite, charitate semota, malitiose scripta composuisti, scripsisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps Typis mandati, & imprimis mandavisti, procuravisti, & fecisti, aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut saltem cum iisdem, ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, impressaque sparsisti, disseminavisti, & publicavisti; seu saltem spargi, disseminari, et publicari fecisti, & procurasti (unde etiam præfati Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuperi Comitis *de Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellarii, necnon hujus Universitatis Cancellarii, & patris naturalis, & legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio & fama lædi possit) Libellum famosum, sive verba hæc *Anglicana* sequentia, aut iis similia in effectu, viz. *After the Restoration of K. Charles the Second, he* (quendam *Johannem Glynn* hominem,

minem, ut tibi placet, in idoneum innuendo) *was made his* (innuendo Regis) *eldest Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt Dealing of the then Lord Chancellor* (præfatum Honoratissimum Virum ac Dominum *Edvardum Hyde* Militem, nuper Comitem *de Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium, nec non Cancellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque naturalem & legitimum hujus partis promoventis defuncti innuendo) prout in Copiæ prædictæ exhibitæ columna 269. continentur, (quam quidem Copiam, & omnes & singulas sententias & clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis & insertis pars promovens habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua & officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) & objicimus & articulamur, &c. ut supra.

V.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur de quibuscumque aliis verbis, sententiis et clausulis in et per totum dictum librum tuum præsentem, cujus copia hic, ut permittitur, exhibita est, sparsis et contentis, ad existimationis sive famæ præfati Honoratissimi Viri *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis *de Clarendon*, læsionem sive diminutionem quo modo libet sonantibus, (Quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit; quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non aliter

neque alio modo) et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VI.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod tempus Reditus five Restaurationis *Caroli Secundi* Regis erat Mense *Maii*, Anno Domini 1660. hocque fuit et est notorium, publicum & manifestum. Et objicimus & articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VII.

Item tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod præfatus *David Jenkins*, mense *Decembris*, Anno Domini 1663, & præfatus *Johannes Glynn*, Mense *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1666, ex hac vita decesserunt. Hæcque fuisse & esse vera tu præfatus *Antonius a Wood* novisti & noscis, intelligisti & intelligis, prout Columnis 222 & 270. dicti libri tui prætensi, cujus Copia hic, ut præmittitur, exhibita est, (quam quidem Copiam & omnes & singulas sententias & clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis & insertis pars promovens habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua & officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) liquet & apparet. Et objicimus & articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VIII.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod præfatus Honoratissimus Vir *Edvardus Hyde* Miles, et Comes *de Clarendon*, erat Dominus Cancellarius *Angliæ* unicus, et ex Confiliariis

filiariis Regiis unus, toto, ac omni tempore, a tempore Reditus five Restaurationis *Caroli Secundi* Regis prædicti, necnon Cancellarius hujus Universitatis, a Mense *Junii*, seu saltem *Novembris*, Anno Domini, 1660. usque ad Annum Domini, 1667. Hæcque fuerunt & sunt vera, notoria, publica, ac pariter manifesta. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IX.

Item tibi *Antonio a Wood* objicimus et articulamur, quod es in Artibus Magister, et persona privilegiata hujus Universitatis *Oxonienfis*, et tam ejus intuitu, quam ratione criminum superius deductorum intra præcincta dictæ Universitatis ut permittitur, Commissorum Jurisdictioni hujus Curiae in hac causa subditus et subjectus. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

X.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod omnia et singula præmissa fuerunt, et sunt vera, publica, notoria, pariter et manifesta, deque omnibus et quolibet eorum laboravit et laborat in præsentī publica vox et fama. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

Unde facta fide, &c.

Conclusio, pag. 130. *Julii*. CLAR.

Officium Domini promotum per Honoratissimum Dominum *Henricum* Comitem de

Clarendon, contra Antonium a Wood Universitatis Oxoniensis, ob Libellum sive Libellos famosos ab eo scriptos, compositos et publicatos. Martii 3, 169²₃.

Quo die Wood & Cook, nomine Procuratorio, ac ut Procuratores legitimi dicti Antonii a Wood, omnibus melioribus via modo, & Juris forma, &c. necnon ad omnem & quemcunque Juris effectum exinde quovis modo sequivalentem, allegant, & in his Scriptis in Jure proponunt, conjunctim, divisim, articulatim, prout sequitur, viz.





IMPRIMIS. This Party proponent doth alledge that in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the second, there was and is at present now in Force an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the frequent Abuses in Printing seditious, treasonable and unlicens'd Books and Pamphlets, and for regulating Printing and Printing-Presses.* In which Statute, or Act of Parliament, amongst other Things, it was, and is enacted, That no private Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time Print, or cause to be Printed, any Book whatsoever, unless the same Book, together with all Things and Matters thereunto annexed, be first entered in the Book of the Register of the Company of *Stationers of London*: And unless the same Book or Pamphlet, and also all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, and therewith to be imprinted, shall be first lawfully Licensed and Authorized to be Printed by such Person and Persons only, as are constituted and appointed to License the same, according to the Direction and the Meaning

Meaning of the said Act. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hic lectis & insertis habet & haberi petit, & vult, quatenus fecit pro parte sua & non aliter, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

II.

Item. That the Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited by the Party promovent in this Cause, the 17th Day of November 1692, with the Preface and Table, and other Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was first entered in the Book of the Register of the Company of *Stationers of London*, according to the above-said Act of Parliament; and that the above-said Book, together with all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was lawfully licensed and authorized to be printed by one or both of the principal Secretaries of State, or by their, or one of their Appointments, according to the abovesaid Act of Parliament. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hic lecto & inserto habet & haberi petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

III.

Item. More particularly, that one Mr. *Frazer* was appointed and constituted Supervisor or Licenser of all Books of profane History, by one, or both of the principal Secretaries of State in the Years 1690, 1691, and

and 1692, (*ponit tamen pars proponens de aliquo alio annorum numero, pluribus sive uno*) and was in the Time aforesaid generally so reputed and taken; and that the said Mr. *Frazer*, so constituted and appointed as abovesaid, supervised and licensed the Printing of the abovesaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited by the Party promovent in this Cause, the 18th of *November* 1692; and that if there is, or are any Passages in the aforesaid Book contrary to good Manners, the Government, or Governors of the Church and State, or reflecting upon any Person or Persons, the aforesaid Licenser, or the principal Secretary of State, by whose Appointment the said Licenser did act, was, and is only answerable for them, as by the Meaning and Intent of the abovesaid Act of Parliament, does, and may more fully appear. *Ad quod quidem Statutum pars proponens se refert, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

IV.

Item. This Proponent doth farther alledge, that the abovesaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited in this Cause into the Court the 18th of *November* 1692, by the Party promovent in this Cause, was, and is printed for Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Book-seller in *London*, and published in *London*, and within the University

versity of *Oxford*, by the said Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Book-seller in *London*, and was received publickly by most or some of the Book-sellers of the University of *Oxford* aforesaid from the said Mr. *Bennet* only. And, by Virtue of the said Publication only, the said Book has been since the said Publication, and is now at present, publickly to be sold, and permitted to be publickly sold in the said Book-sellers Shops, and from them the said Book-sellers, to be dispers'd amongst the Scholars and Students of the said University, without the Consent or Order of Mr. *Anthony a Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

V.

Item. That before the Printing and Publication in Print of the aforesaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited into this Court by the Party promotive in this Cause. The aforesaid Mr. *Thomas Bennet* of *London*, Book-seller, had the Original Papers of the Author in Writing in his Custody, or in the Custody of some others by his Order, by the Space of two Years immediately before the printing of the aforesaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, and exhibited as aforesaid, (*ponit tamen pars proponens de quolibet alio temporis spatio, &c.* *Et ponit ut supra.*

VI.

Item. That the aforefaid Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, or some others, by his Order and Consent, during the Time in the precedent Article deduced, altered the abovesaid original Papers of the pretended Author, by blotting out several Passages and Lines in the said original Papers, by inserting many new Characters of Persons, many Pages and Lines different from the original Papers, and that these Alterations are printed without the Consent or Knowledge of Mr. *Anthony Wood* aforefaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VII.

Item. That *James Harrington* of the Inner Temple of London, Esq; inserted the Introduction to the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. and exhibited as aforefaid, and also had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the aforefaid Book in his Custody, and altered the aforefaid Original Papers, by inserting many Characters, Pages, Lines and Sentences, and that the said Alterations were, and are printed in the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforefaid, without the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. *Anthony Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

Item. That Mr. *Frazer* above-mention'd had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid, in his Custody and Keeping, and altered the aforesaid original Papers, inserting many new Characters, Pages, Lines, and Sentences ; and that the said Alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, without the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. *Anthony Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

IX.

Item. That the most Reverend Father in in God *John* now (a) Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* had the original Papers, or some of the original Papers, of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid in his Custody and Keeping, and altered the aforesaid original Papers, inserting many Pages, Lines, or Sentences ; and that the said Alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, without the Knowledge or Consent of Mr. *Wood* aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

X. *Item.*

(a) *Archbishop Tillotson.*

X.

Item. That the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Clarendon, the Party promovent in this Cause, had the original Papers, or some of the original Papers, of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid in his Custody and Keeping, and altered the aforesaid original Papers, by inserting and razing out many Lines, Sentences, and Words, relating to the Character or Characters of Edward late Earl of Clarendon, without the Knowledge or Consent of Mr. Wood aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XI.

Item. That the Clauses and Sentences mentioned in the third and fourth Articles of the Articles exhibited in this Cause, (*ad quos quidem Articulos pars se refert, &c.*) and pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late Earl of Clarendon, were and are inserted by some one of the Persons above-mentioned, or by the Printer or Printers of the said Book, without the Knowledge and Consent of the said Mr. Anthony Wood. *Et ponit ut supra.*

XII.

Item. That during the Time of printing the said Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid, the Author of the aforesaid Book was absent and

distant several Miles from the Printing-Press
all the Time the said Book was printing,
*Prout ex Clausula circa Principium dicti Libri
in Excusatione Erratorum Typographicorum
adducta plenius liquet & apparet. Ad quem
Librum & ad Clausulas prædictas pars se re-
fert & pro hic lectis & insertis habet & ha-
beri petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XIII.

Item. This Proponent doth farther al-
ledge, that between the Time of the Re-
stitution of King Charles II, and the Year
of our Lord 1667, (the Time deduced and
objected in the 8th Article of certain Arti-
cles exhibited in this Cause) there were o-
ther Lord Chancellors, beside the Right
Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon, de-
ceased; and particularly, that the Author
or Authors of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ
Oxonenses*, Volume II, exhibited as afore-
said, were of that Opinion, as appears by
Column 228 of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Vo-
lume II, and Page 804 of the *Fasti Oxonien-
ses* annexed to the said Book, and exhibited
as aforesaid, *Ad quam quidem Columnam &
Paginam dictorum Librorum pars proponens
se refert & pro hic lecta habet & haberi petit
quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XIV.

Item. That the pretended libellous Words
objected in the 4th Article of certain Arti-
cles

ticles exhibited in this Cause, did, and do refer to *Lisle*, Chancellor or Commissioner of the great Seal, and not to the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, as is falsely suggested in the aforesaid Articles, *Prout ex verbis antecessentibus dictam Clausulam in dicto Articulo objectam in Columna Libri exhibiti 269, facta Collatione cum Sententiis ad dictum Lisle referentibus in Columna 228 dicti libri, entitulati, Athenæ Oxonienses, Volume II, plenius liquet & apparet, ad quæ quidem omnia pars proponens se refert & pro hic lectis habet quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XV.

Item. That the Copies in Print of a certain Epistle or Preface composed in Writing, and pretended to be printed by Mr. *Wood* the Defendant, with his pretended Picture (a) and Coat of Arms, were delivered with Directions to be inserted before the Preface only of the first Volume of *Athenæ & Fasti Oxonienses*, *Prout ex dicta Epistola ex parte partis promoventis in hac Curia exhibita plenius liquet, &c. ad quam Epistolam pars se refert & pro hic lecta habet quatenus, &c.* And this Proponent doth farther alledge, that the first Volume of *Athenæ Oxonienses* was printed and published by the Space of
two

(a) The Picture in the Title-Page of this Work is an exact Draught of that here mention'd.

two Years before the second Volume of *Athenæ Oxonienses* exhibited as aforesaid. *Ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio minori, &c. Et ponit ut supra.*

XVI.

That the said Mr. *Anthony Wood* hath not had any Lodging or Diet, or any Right to any Lodging or Diet, in any College or Hall within the University of Oxford for these twenty Years last; *ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio majori, &c.* neither has he had any Name in any Buttery-Book of any College or Hall for the Time aforesaid (*ponit tamen pars, &c.* neither hath he frequented any Publick Assemblies of the said University, as a Member thereof, or had any Right to frequent the same, as a Member thereof, for the Time aforesaid; and that for the Time aforesaid the said Mr. *Anthony Wood* has been reputed and taken to have forsaken all Title or Interest as a Member of the said University. *Ponit tamen pars de alio temporis spatio majori, &c. & ponit ut supra.*

XVII.

Item quod præmissa omnia sunt vera, &c.



The S E N T E N C E.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Auditis, visis, intellectis, ac plenariè & maturè discussis per nos *Georgium Gardiner*, L. L. Doctorem, ac venerabilis et egregii Viri *Henrici Aldrich* S. T. P. & *Almæ Universitatis Oxoniensis* Cancellarii Assessorem seu Deputatum legitime constitutum; meritis circumstantiis cujusdam negotii reformationis morum quod coram nobis in judicio inter Honoratissimum D. D. *Henricum*, Comitem de *Clarendon*, partem officium nostrum promoventem ex una, & *Antonium a Wood*, Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistrum partem, contra quam hujusmodi negotium promovetur ex altera, partibus aliquandiu vertebatur & adhuc vertitur, adpendet indecisum rite & legitime procedendum, partibusque prædictis eorum Procuratores legitimos coram nobis in judicio ritè & legitime comparentes, parteque dicti Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Henrici*, Comitis de *Clarendon*, pro parte sua sententiam ferri & promulgari, parte vero

expected by all, that he (quendam Davidem Jenkins unum e Judicibus Regiis in partibus Walliæ australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) should be made one of the Judges in Westminster-Hall; and so he might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor, Honoratissimum Virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde Militem, nuperum Comitem de Clarendon, Regniq[ue] Angliæ D. Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque naturalem et legitimum partis hoc negotium promoventis defuncti innuendo) et Column. 269. After the Restauration of King Charles II. he (innuendo quendam Johannem Glynn) was made his (Domini Regis innuendo) eldest Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt Dealing of the then Lord Chancellor (præfatum Honoratissimum Virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde, Militem, nuper Comitem de Clarendon, Regni Angliæ Dominum Cancellarium, nec non Cancellarium hujus Universitatis, Patremque naturalem & legitimum, partis hoc negotium promoventis defunctum, similiter innuendo scripto composuisse & publicasse, unde præfati Honoratissimi Viri ac D. D. Edvardi Hyde, reliquis additionibus suis, ut prætermittitur, colendissimi, existimatio & fama lædi possit pronunciamus; ideoque dictum Antonium a Wood, quo usque ob tanto morum suorum excessu, recantationem (per nos aut alium

alium Judicem hujus Curiae competentem approbandam) subscripserit cautionem item sufficientem fide-jussoriam de pace conservanda & quoad crimina objecta, honeste in posterum se gerendo interposuerit, ex hac dicta Universitate *Oxonienſi* tanquam *Pacis perturbatorem* banniendum, & privilegiis ejusdem Universitatis exercendum fore decernimus, & *etiam bannimus* & exuimus, præmissaque instrumento publice affigendo denuncianda & publicanda declaramus (in criminis insuper tam infesti detestationem, dicti libri copiam, copiam etiam, omisso nomine Magistri *Johannis Cook* Procuratoris) allegationis cujusdam intemperantis famosa & scandalosa ex parte dicti *Antonii a Wood* data in hoc negotio, tertio die Mensis *Martii*, Anno Domini, 169², nullatenus vero probata hora nona antemeridiana diei trigesimæ primæ mensis instantis *Julii*, viz. *Die Lunæ* proxime sequentis, in area *Theatri Skeldoni* per hujus Curiae Mandatariorum unum flammis committendam & comburendam fore decernimus, dictumque *Antonium a Wood* in expensis legitimis ex parte dicti Honorable Viri ac D. D. *Henrici* Comitis de *Clarendon*, in hoc negotio factis condemnandum fore pronunciamus, decernimus & declaramus, prout condemnamus, quos, visa prius Billa, taxamus ad summam *triginta & quatuor*

tuor librarum (a) per hanc nostram sententiam diffinitivam, five hoc nostrum finale Decretum; quam five quod ferimus & promulgamus, ac etiam (cum in hujusmodi negotii appellatio non sit admittenda) Executioni demandamus in his Scriptis.

29 Julii,
1693.

Lecta per nos

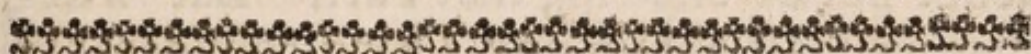
GEORGIUM GARDINER, *Assess.*

(a) *With this Fine the two Statues, of K. Charles I. and the Earl of Danby, standing in the Niches on each Side of the Rustick-Work Gate, leading into the University Physick-Garden, were erected.*





A
COLLECTION
OF
Original Letters.



Dr. Langbaine's Letter to Mr. William Dugdale, concerning an Inscription found at Chester.

SIR,

I Thank you for communicating that Inscription from *Chester*, which I easily read thus: ——— *Jovi optimo, Maximo Tanaro T. Elypius Galerius præsens Gunia. Principibus Legionis Vicesimæ quintæ Veteranus votum solvit libens merito.* But what to make of *Jupiter Tanarus*, and what Place (for I take it to be the Name of a

B

Place.

2 Dr. Langbaine's Letter to

Place. This Point . after the *a* in *Gunia*. implies the Word is not writ at length) is meant by *Junia*, though I might conjecture, yet I dare not determine. I have sent your Copy to Mr. *Selden*, telling him from whom I had it ; what he shall return concerning it, you shall know by the next.

Those Pieces concerning St. *Frideswyde*, are still in my Custody ; and if you will have Occasion to use them, I can send them at any Time.

I desire you to present my Service to Mr. *Somner*. Since I received yours, I spoke with Mr. Vice-Chancellor about a *Saxon* Letter ; he is not unwilling, and I doubt not of effecting that Part. But whether we shall obtain any Thing considerable for Mr. *Somner*, (I can promise for none but my self) I cannot tell ; I will be most willing to further and promote any Motion in his Behalf, which carries Probability of Success ; and I hope I may be able to procure him forty Pounds for his *Lexicon*, if it be ready. Of this more hereafter. I am

Queen's-College,
Dec. 6. 1653.

Your assured loving Friend,

G. LANGBAIN.

P. S. Sir, this was writ, and (as I supposed sent) according to the Date, but I know

Mr. William Dugdale. 3

know not by what Neglect omitted ; I have therefore unsealed, and inclosed so much of Mr. *Selden's* Letter to me, as concerns the *Chester-Inscription*, which I received back from him this Morning. Dr. *Palmer* is returned, and some Time the next Week I will make my best Effort upon him for *Abberbury, &c.* I am now in some Haste, as straitened in Time. I have spoke to Mr. *Robinson*, to enquire and inform me about a *Saxon* Letter, for which I shall pray you to let me have your Directions before I conclude. I am always

Queen's-College,
Dec. 16. 1653.

Your Friend and Servant,

G. LANGBAINE.





Mr. Selden's Letter to Dr. Langbaine.

S I R,

THAT Inscription of *Chester*, I think, I have received by five or six Hands; and this which you have, is agreeable in Substance, (they being written from the Stone) save that your *Elypius* is *Elupius*. It is true, *Tanarus*, I think, occurs nowhere else. But considering the Slips of Cutters, or the soon and usual mistaking to such a Degree of a Name, though there might be a *Jupiter Tanarus*, as well as another, (and I cannot doubt but such additional Names were multiplied to many of the Gods, that appear not now in Books, there being so many of them lost) yet probably enough this might be *Jupiter Taranis*, who in *Lucan* is a *Gaulish*, and so a *British* God, (and in some Copies *Taramis*) as is thought from *Tanar*, (easier to let slip with a little *Anagram*) in *Welsh*, Thunder, and to Thunder. For GVNIA. I am yet at a Nonplus.

Dec. 14. 1653.

Your most affectionate Friend,

J. SELDEN.

Mr.



Mr. Ashmole's Letter to Mr. William Dugdale, about the Course of the Roman Road called Watling-street, &c.

My worthy Friend,

AFTER my parting from you on *Thursday* last at *Rothwell*, I met with nothing observable in my Journey, save a very large Rampire at *Goldsbrough* in *Northamptonshire*, which is situate upon a high Hill, and presents a large Prospect every Way. The Difference and imperfect Directions of the Country-men, caused me to waste six Hours before I got to *Antonine's BANNAVENNA*, and our *Weedon*. There I entered *Watling-street*, (which the People yet call the *Street-way*) and within a Mile the old *Roman* Way discovers it self very plainly, the Ridge continuing perfectly visible for another Mile; and then at *Norton*, it is took in by Inclosures, where now is the common Road, turning a little on the right Hand, does about half a Mile farther re-enter *Watling-street*. Thence 'tis plain to *New-Inn*,
and

and four Miles further I met with the *Vestigia* of an Ancient Fort, about a Bow-shot on the right Hand of the Way, over against *Lilburne*; the outward Line contained about an Acre of Ground, within which was a Mount like the Keep of an old Castle, surrounded with a Trench, and over against it the Ground raised like a Half-Moon, whose Horns entered the other Trench, as by the Platform (which I have pricked in the Margin) you may discern. I heard of no other Name for it, than the round Hill. The River *Avon* runs near it on the *North*. A Mile farther, in the Valley, stands another House called *New-Inn* also, but of Ancienter standing than the former, and distinguished only by its lying under *Showell*. Mine Host told me, it had been an Abbey call'd *Hollywell*. Here spying some small Trenches lately made to drain the adjacent Meadow, I went to them, and found many Pieces of *Roman* Brick and Tile cast up. And they say, that *Roman* Coin is found thereabouts; but though I have met with none there, nor in all my Journey, yet have I left Word with divers to lay up for me what they shall hereafter find. About a Mile hence, there is a *Tumulus* raised in the very Middle of the Highway, which methought was worth observing; but from thence to *High-Cross*, I saw nothing worthy taking Notice of; but there

there (near the Place, where *Foss* from *Leicester*, and *Watling-street* from *Weedon* make a right Angle) is the Foundation (as I guefs) of a *Roman* Temple, about fix Yards long, and four Yards broad; and where, they fay, not long fince, was a Thing like a Silver Mace dug up; (which, the People will needs have to be the Mayor's Mace of the City when it flood) I fuppofe it might be fome Ensign of Honour, or Pontifical Instrument belonging to the Priest, or used in Sacrifice. The long Pole fet up at this Place, with four Arms, (directing the Way from *London* to *West-Chester*, and from *York* to *Bristol*) was erected by one Mr. *Anthony Font* of *Claybrooke*, who was, I hear, a Lover of Antiquities, (with whom lived one Mr. *Broxborne*, a great Collector of the Coins found hereabout; but what is become of him, I could not learn.) On the Top of its Erection, viz. *Sept. 14. 1630*, coming near *Hinckley*, I perceived the old Way has been taken into *Stretchley-Field*, and fo continued for a Mile; from whence, 'till I came near the River *Anchor*, little was observable; but about a Bow-shot on this Side the Bridge, the old *Roman* Way paffes through the Middle of a fquare Fortification, which contains about two Acres of Ground. This Place deferves fome farther Consideration, it feeming to be fitate at the very Entrance

Entrance of old MANDVESSEUM. Thence (a Mile on the left Hand) I could discern the *Tumulus* upon *Oldbury*; but the Day was too far spent to ride up to it. Being past a Mile from *Atherston*, methought *Watling-street* struck an oblique Line to *Falkeſley*; and though the Woods denied me the Help to judge, which the Champian had afforded me, yet by observing the Position of the Sun, I was ſomething perſwaded to credit this my Opinion; but I will not poſitively aver it, 'till I ſhall trace this Way with a Needle. From *Falkeſley*, I found the old Way hold on very direct and viſible, 'till I came within half a Mile of ETOCETVM, and there it is apparently cut off, or rather ſunk in the Bogs, juſt when *Ickenild-street* croſſes it; ſo that the preſent Road takes upon the right Hand, and about half a Mile farther enters the old Way again at *Wall*. Thus far I traced, and viewed what now ſeems obſervable in this Ancient Roman Way; (with thoſe Parts of it wherein two others of the Ancient Roman Roads croſs it) and now let me farther tell you, that looking back from the Highway, over againſt *Round-Hill*, towards *New-Inn*, I diſcerned the Track to be a little arched, and inclining *North Weſt*, which adds ſome ground to your Opinion, that the Courſe of *Watling-street* is ſomewhat bending.

bending through *Warwickshire*. The like Arch, I observed to be from the Place where we crossed this Street-way, from *Newnham* to *Lutterworth*; and both these Prospects were about four Miles in Length. However, I could not discern the least Variation from a strait Line in any other Part of the Way; but there, I confess, the Wood grew on me too fast, and cut the Prospect too short to make my Observation so exact as I did in the *Champion*; and therefore I must wait for a clearer Satisfaction, 'till the Needle determines it. It has created some Wonder in me since, how such an eminent Road, so strait, so solidly founded with Stones and Gravel, and its Ridge so firmly raised, should become so much neglected, whereas there is not a more boggy and rotten Road, than in that other (when the old one is forsaken) almost to *Coventry*. Besides, in my Opinion, the Journey from *Weedon* to *Litchfeild*, through *Watling-street*, is shorter by three or four Miles, than if you go by *Coventry*. But I consider, that after the *Roman* and Idolatrous Part of the *Saxon* Times, Christianity (founded upon different Interests drew on Veneration to the Places of Martyrdom, or other Reverence upon some lesser Engagements; which afterwards grew up to the Accommodation of Travellers, among which *Coventry* be-

came famous for its Monastery, and the new Way through it to *Litchfeild* (though more winding, long, and rotten) was frequented, and the old, (though direct, shorter, and firmer) by Degrees, relinquished. Thus *Litchfeild* and *St. Albans* might (perhaps upon like Occasion) draw the great Roads to them from *EROCETVM*, and Old *VERVLAMIVM* became neglected. I will not add another Line, but beg Pardon for this tedious Relation, and to assure you that I am

Apr. 20. 1657. *Your real and obliged Friend,*

E. ASHMOLE.

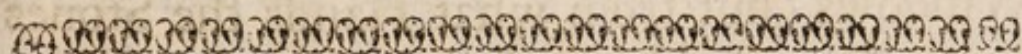




Several L E T T E R S,

Written to

John Aubrey, Esq; F. R. S.



Honest Mr. Aubrey,

I Do not wonder that you should hear of another Purging of the University, which, although it be not yet done, will in all Probability be shortly; so that the Report you hear may be receiv'd as a good Prophecy, although not as a True History. The Parliament hath indulg'd so far, as to stay till the 20th of *March* for our Subscription; after which Time there is no Favour to be expected for them that refuse. I should be glad therefore to see you here about that Time, if your Occasions would permit;

12 *Letters written to J. Aubrey, Esq;*

but whatever befalls us, I do intend (God willing) to stay here till *Easter* be past, and to partake of the Happiness of enjoying your Company. Concerning that which happen'd at *Woodstock*, I was told by Mr. *Hawes*, who now lives with Sir *William Fleetwood* in the Park, that the Committee which sat in the Manour-House, for Selling the King's Lands, were *frighted out by strange Apparitions*; and that the four Surveyors, which were sent to measure the Park, and lodg'd themselves with some other Companions in the Manour, were pelted out of their Chambers by Stones thrown in at the Windows (but from what Hands the Stones came they could not see); that their Candles were continually put out as fast as they lighted them; and that one who stood with his Sword drawn, to defend a Candle, was with his own Scabbard in the mean-time well cudgell'd, so that for the Blows, or for Fear, he fell sick, and the others forc'd to remove, some of them to Sir *William Fleetwood's* House, and the rest to some other Places. But concerning *the cutting of the Oak in particular*, I hear nothing. I rest,

Your Friend, to be commanded to my Power,

J. LIDALL.

Oxford, March

11. 1649.

Mr.



S I R,

I Am hugely unfortunate, if those Minutes you have been so earnest for are not yet come to your Hands. Upon your first Desire I sent the Original Paper I had from you; and by chance having, I know not why, taken a Copy, I since sent a Transcript, which is I hope in your Hands now. If not, you must have the Trouble of sending your Commands once more, with better Directions to find you, than are those to your *Three Black Posts*. On *June 14*, about 6 at Night, came a Storm, with Thunder, and a Whirlwind uncommon. Sir *Fr. R.* had 10 or 12 People about Hay in a Ground of his on the N. Side of *Polden Hill*, four Miles hence. It made them think the Judgment-Day was come, and to run from their Work. They saw it take up many of the Hay-cocks, to the Quantity of two or three Load very high into the Air. It fell all about the Parish, some was carry'd two Miles off. Trees bowed flat to the Ground by it.

A

A Man said to be taken up, and carry'd to some Distance, suppos'd an 100 Yards, and set down in a Ditch. Active and inventive Fancy saw there were Armies in the Sky, heard Drums and Guns, beheld Colours, and a long Dragon's Tail; and at last the Scene was remov'd with very sweet Musick, that of the Spheres not comparable to it. A great Storm of Rain fell about a Mile or two short of the Place wherein this to-do was. This is hugely talk'd of at a Distance; and the Story is dress'd up to a Miracle; but setting aside what Superstition adds to it, I can be assur'd of nothing in it but what was natural, only not very usual. On *Tuesday, July 6.* a Holy Day was kept at *Bridge-water*, and this Place, in Remembrance of last Year's Deliverance there: Prayers and Bells, Guns and Bonfires, were made Use of, tho' no Command; the People hoping the King, that pardon'd the Rebels, will forgive this voluntary Act of Gratitude and Loyalty. We suppose we shall have some of the Camp in our Neighbourhood for Winter-Quarters, if but to suppress the Meetings which the wise People of our Town openly frequent, and of which Complaint is made to the King. I am

Your most affectionate and faithful Friend and Servant,

July 9, 1686.

A. PASCHAL.



S I R,

YOURS of the 20th past, receiv'd, calls to Remembrance the Information you desire. I have before me the Letter which my Friend sent about it, dated *October 5, 1674*. In it he says thus: About a Month since I was inform'd by one of the Workmen at *Athelney*, of a Tomb found deep, and taken up: The Workmen broke the Top-Stone (a fair Tiesse, carv'd and well wrought) and wall'd it up in the new House they are building; they found nothing in it but some of his Cloth, a Fragment of which I send you, the Skull of a Man, and the *Os Ilium*, as I guess by the Description given, and some Earth and Dust; the Sides and lower Stone were Free-stone; in the Bottom was cut out Room for the Receipt of the several particular Parts of the Body, as Head round and big, Neck narrow, Shoulders broad, &c. all answerable

rable to the Proportion of the several Parts
 of the Body, and several Holes bor'd thro'
 the same bottom Stone. My Informant, il-
 literate, could not tell whether there were
 any Inscription, only 'twas variously hatch'd
 and wrought all over. It lay some Distance
 from the supposed Church, S. E. and at
 some Distance, about a Stone's Throw. I
 cannot imagine what this Cloth should be
 made of, unless of some foreign fine Hair.
 Thus far my Friend. Again: Some Time
 after he wrote again as follows. I have
 been (since I was with you) at *Athelney*,
 where they continue digging up the Ru-
 ins and Foundation of that sometimes fa-
 mous and Ancient Monastery. They took
 up the Bases of the Pillars of the Church
 lately, and near by, found some Graves, one
 among the rest near eight Foot long, as the
 Workmen guess'd, with the Bones answerable.
 They have wrought since South from
 the East Part of the Church, (which stood
 upon the Top of the Hill to the N. E.) and
 take up much Freestone, one excellently
 well wrought, but broken in Pieces, most
 confus'd and mix'd with the Rubbish, yet
 seems to my Thoughts, that it is the Win-
 dow-Work and carv'd Roof of some Cloy-
 ster of good Work, &c. I directed them
 since to dig in the (suppos'd by me) East
 Part of the Church, where they find Pieces
 of

of carved Free-stone, shewing yet Paint and Gold on it, but not of Bigness to demonstrate what it was; which Pieces (some of them) I have now by me, together with Pieces of painted Brick or Tile, the undoubted Floor or Pavement of that Part of the Church and Cloysters] This is all my Friend says, and that I can serve you with in that Matter, unless I add, That the unfortunate Captain *Hucker* was the Purchaser of that Island *Athelney*, (that *Insula Nobilium*, and the *Minturna* of *K. Alfred*) and the Builder of the mention'd House, who employ'd those Workmen; and that he himself told me (though I remember not distinctly all he said) that they found a great and curious Spur of Gold in their digging, which, as I remember, he said they dispos'd of for their own Benefit, he could not know how.

The Author of my MS. gives this Title to it.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR's, and other Old Roman Emperors Treasure, newly found out near Conquest in Somerset; suppos'd to be the Place where their Conquest of Britain was compleated. By Philantiquarius.

He begins his Discourse thus. [In that most critical Year of our Lord, 1666, two large earthen Pitchers full of Roman Medals, each

eighty Pound Troy-Weight, were digg'd up by Labourers with Mattocks, in plough'd Fields; the one in *Laurence-Lydiard*, the other within the Parish of *Stogumber*, adjoining—— (He after adds his Conjecture) That the *Romans*, throughout many Ages, after the suppos'd Conquest ended here, continued a Legion, or Part of one, hereabouts, which they paid with such Money as this, to prevent Insurrection by Land and Invasion by Sea. He adds, That after other *Britains* conquer'd, these two only remain'd unconquer'd, viz. the *Iceni* and the *Cangi*; and that the *Iceni* (in *Norfolk*) being subdu'd, they came in the last Place to the *Cangi* of *Somerſet*, and conquer'd them also in this Valley, between *Taunton* and *Watyel*. He traces his conquering Army from the *Iceni* to the *Cangi* in seven Footsteps; and ſays many Things I think not altogether unworthy of Obſervation, too long to be here inserted. When the *Roman* Forces were call'd Home, to relieve the Empire diſtreſs'd by the Irruptions of the Northern Nations, he ſuppoſes they bury'd theſe Treasures, ſince found. This ſame Author, in his Diſcourſe upon *Stone-henge*, which he calls *A Fool's Bolt ſoon ſhot*, hath theſe Words near the Beginning. [My Bolt is ſoon ſhot, in his ſhort Conjecture, that *Stone-henge* was an old *British* Triumphal Trophical Temple, erected

erected to *Anaraitb*, their Goddess of Victory, in a bloody Field there won by Illustrious *Stunings* and his *Cangick* Giants, from *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ*; in which Temple the Captives and Spoils were sacrific'd to the said Idol *Anaraitb*.] He endeavours to make his out under 12 Heads; as 1st. *That* Stonehenge was an old British *Monument*, &c. To this is added his Description, in which he makes a Circle, and assigns three Entrances, to which he allots six great Stones without the Circle; to omit the Account he gives of the rest, the Stone in the middle, four Foot broad, sixteen Foot long, he makes to be the Altar. The MS. with a *Transcription of the Book of the Prior Montague, containing the Charters*, &c. and much more than is in the *Monasticon* I had sent, if I had receiv'd the Letter 24 Hours sooner. For I would have requested Mr. *Waller*, who went hence on *Saturday* Morning, and so was gone before yours came, to take it with him. I had great Hopes to have had an Opportunity of fully imparting to him the Design which carries his Title, (and in which some considerable Progress is made) viz. *Introductio generalis in Cognitionem Rerum acquirendam, & cognitionis earum acquisitæ Repositorium. Prima Pars est de Rebus Naturalibus. Secundum, 1. Genera Species, & ubi res postulat, individua. 2. Partes. 3. Modificationes su-*

as. *Secunda Pars est de Rebus Artificialibus.*

I hop'd to have obtain'd of that ingenious Gentleman, that by his Means and yours, I might have had Assistances in the several Particulars belonging to it, as to which I am by no means provided. But his unexpected hastening away, disappointed me. Yet, tho' it so fell out, I please my self with Hopes, that you, my old Friend, who have so often oblig'd me by instructive Correspondence and Communications; and that he, who so generously addicts himself to serve Mankind, in promoting useful Knowledge, will both of you give me Leave to make Recourse to you, as there shall be Occasion.

When you see the good Doctor, pray give him my humble Service and Thanks for his good Advice. My Affairs are, I thank God, in as hopeful a Posture to be for my Ease and Liberty, to follow what my Inclinations lead me to, as I ever saw them in, which is no small Comfort to me. I intend to remove to *Wells* so soon as the Season permits. There my Duty and Interest lye; there I am nearer home, and not far from this Place, where I have gain'd some Friends, by whom I am in Possibilities of doing some Good. Pray favour me with some Accounts concerning the Convocation: By the Informations here, some conjecture, that their Business may be devolv'd in the Hands of Commissioners,

Mr. John Aubrey.

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oners, who are here represented as more favouring the design'd Reconciliation. Pray give my Service to Mr. *Waller*, and tell him I do not forget the Promise about the *Stony Concretion*, and shall be glad at any Time to receive his Commands, as I shall be also to have yours, and Mr. *Hook's*, and Mr. *Lodwick's*, whose I am affectionately. Excuse this Scribble in Cold and Haste, and believe me to be,

Dear S I R,

Your very faithful Friend and Servant,

Bristol, December 2, 1689.

ANDREW PASCHAL.



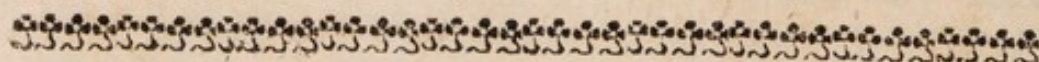
Mr.



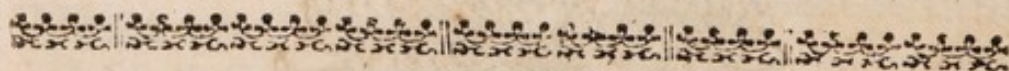
A N
INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SURVEY *and* Natural History
of the North-Division of
the County of WILTSHIRE.



By J. AUBREY, Esq;



AT a Meeting of Gentlemen at the *De-*
vizes, for choosing of Knights of the
Shire in *March* 1659, it was wish'd by some,
that this County (wherein are many obser-
vable Antiquities) was survey'd, in Imitati-
on of Mr. *Dugdale's* Illustration of *Warwick-*
shire;

shire; but it being too great a Task for one Man, Mr. *William Yorke* (Councellor at Law, and a Lover of this Kind of Learning) advis'd to have the Labour divided: He himself would undertake the *Middle Division*; I would undertake the *North*; *T. Gore, Esq;* *Jeffrey Daniel, Esq;* and Sir *John Erneley* would be Assistants. Judge *Nicholas* was the greatest Antiquary, as to Evidences, that this County hath had in Memory of Man, and had taken Notes in his *Adversariis* of all the Ancient Deeds that came to his Hands. Mr. *Yorke* had taken some Memorandums in this Kind too, both now dead; 'tis Pity those Papers, falling into the Hands of merciless Women, should be put under Pies. I have since that occasionally made this following Collection, which perhaps may sometime or other fall into some Antiquary's Hands, to make a handsom Work of it. I hope my worthy Friend Mr. *Anthony Wood* of *Oxford* will be the Man. I am heartily sorry I did not set down the Antiquities of these Parts sooner, for since the Time aforesaid, many Things are irrecoverably lost.

In former Days the Churches and great Houses hereabouts did so abound with Monuments and Things remarkable, that it would have deterr'd an Antiquary from undertaking it. But as *Pythagoras* did guess at the Vastness of *Hercules's* Stature by the Length of his

his Foot, so among these Ruins are Remains enough left for a Man to give a Guess what noble Buildings, &c. were made by the Piety, Charity, and Magnanimity of our Forefathers.

And as in Prospects, we are there pleas'd most where something keeps the Eye from being lost, and leaves us Room to guess; so here the Eye and Mind is no less affected with these stately Ruins, than they would have been when standing and entire. They breed in generous Minds a Kind of Pity, and sets the Thoughts a-work to make out their Magnificence as they were taken in Perfection. These Remains are *tanquam Tabulata Naufragii*, that after the Revolution of so many Years and Governments, have escap'd the Teeth of Time, and (which is more dangerous) the Hands of mistaken Zeal. So that the retrieving of these forgotten Things from Oblivion, in some sort resembles that of a Conjuror, who make those walk and appear that have lain in their Graves many Hundreds of Years, and to represent, as it were to the Eye, the Places, Customs, and Fashions that were of old Time.

Let us imagine then what Kind of Country this was in the Time of the Ancient *Britains*, by the Nature of the Soil, which is a Soure, Woodsere Land, very natural for the Production of Oaks especially; one may

may conclude, that this North-Division was a shady dismal Wood; and the Inhabitants almost as salvage as the Beasts, whose Skins were their only Raiment. The Language *British* (which for the Honour of it, was in those Days spoken from the *Orcades* to *Italy* and *Spain*.) The Boats on the *Avon* (which signifies River) were Baskets of Twigs cover'd with an Ox-Skin, which the poor People in *Wales* use to this Day, and call them Curricles.

Within this Shire I believe that there were several *Reguli*, which often made War upon one another, and the great Ditches which run on the Plains and elsewhere so many Miles, were (not unlikely) their Boundaries, and withall served for Defence against the Incurſion of their Enemies, as the *Picts* Wall, *Offa's* Ditch, and that in *China*; to compare ſmall Things to great. Their Religion is at large deſcribed by *Cæſar*; their Priests were the *Druids*. Some of their Temples I pretend to have reſtored; as *Aubury*, *Stonehenge*, &c. as alſo *British* Sepulchres. Their Way of Fighting is lively ſet down by *Cæſar*. Their Camps, with thoſe of their Antagoniſts, I have ſet down in another Place. They knew the Uſe of Iron; and about *Hedington* Fields, *Bromham*, *Bowdon*, &c. are ſtill plough'd up Cinders (*i. e.* the *Scoria* of melted Iron.) They

were two or three Degrees I suppose less salvage than the *Americans*. Till King *John's* Time Wolves were in this Island; and in our Grandfather's Days more Foxes than now, and *Marterns* (a Beast of brown rich Furr) at *Stanton Park*, &c. the Race now extinct thereabout.

The *Romans* subdued and civiliz'd them; at *Lekham* (Mr. *Camden* saith) was a Colony of them, as appears there by the *Roman* Coin found there. About 1654. in *Weekfield* in the Parish of *Hedington*, digging up the Ground deeper than the Plough went, they found for a great Way together Foundations of Houses, Hearths, Coals and a great deal of *Roman* Coin, Silver and Brass, whereof I had a Pint; some little Copper-pieces no bigger than Silver Half-pence (*quare* if they were not the *Roman Denarii*) I have portray'd the Pot in which a good deal was found, which Pot I presented to the *Royal Society's* Repository, it resembles an Apprentice's earthen *Christmas-Box*.

At *Sherston* hath several times been found *Roman* Money in ploughing. I have one Silver Piece found there (1653) not long since, of *Constantine the Great*. Among other Arts that of Architecture was introduc'd by them; and no Doubt but here as well as in other Parts were then good Buildings, here being so good Stone: I know
not

not any *Vestigia* now left in this County, except the Fragments of the Castle of *Sarisbury*, which takes its Name from *Cæsar*, *Cæsarisburghum*, from whence *Sarisburgh*, whence *Salisbury*.

At *Bath* are several *Roman* Inscriptions, which Mr. *Camden* hath set down, and by the West Gate a Piece of a delicate *Corinthian* Freeze, which he calls wreath'd Leaves, not understanding Architecture; and by in a Bass relieve of an *Optriouch*? At *Bethford* about 1663, was found a Grotto pav'd with Mosaic Work, some whereof I have preserv'd.

The *Saxons* succeeding them, and driving away to *Ireland*, *Cornwal*, &c. these *Britains* were by *Romans* left here; for they used the best of them in their Wars, being their best Soldiers) here was a Mist of Ignorance for 600 Years. They were so far from knowing Arts, that they could not build a Wall with Stone. They lived sluttishly in poor Houses, where they eat a great deal of Beef and Mutton, and drank good Ale in a brown Mazard; and their very Kings were but a Sort of Farmers. After the Christian Religion was planted here, it gave a great Shoot, and the Kings and great Men gave vast Revenues to the Church, who were ignorant enough in those Days. The *Normans* then came and taught them Civility and

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Building

Building; which though it was *Gothick* (as also their Policy *Feudalis Lex*) yet they were magnificent. For the Government, 'till the Time of King *Henry VIII*, it was like a Nest of Boxes; for Copyholders, (who 'till then were Villains) held of the Lords of the Manour, who held of a superior Lord, who perhaps held of another superior Lord or Duke, who held of the King. Upon any Occasion of Justing or Tournaments in those Days, one of these great Lords sounded his Trumpets (the Lords then kept Trumpeters; even to King *James*) and summon'd those that held under them. Those again sounded their Trumpets, and so downward to the Copyholders. The *Court of Wards* was a great Bridle in those Days. A great Part of this *North Division* held of the Honour of *Trowbridge*, where is a ruined Castle of the Dukes of *Lancaster*. No younger Brothers then were by the Custom and Constitution of the Realm to betake themselves to Trades, but were Churchmen or Retainers, and Servants to great Men, rid good Horses (now and then took a Purse) and their Blood that was bred of the good Tables of their Masters, was upon every Occasion freely let out in their Quarrels; it was then too common among their Masters to have Feuds with one another, and their Servants at Market, or where they met (in that flashing Age) did commonly

commonly bang one another's Bucklers. Then an Esquire, when he rode to Town, was attended by eight or ten Men in blue Coats with Badges. The Lords (then Lords in Deed as well as Title) liv'd in their Countries like petty Kings, had *Jura Regalia* belonging to their Seigniories, had their Castles and Boroughs, and sent Burgeses to the *Lower House*; had Gallows within their Liberties, where they could try, condemn, draw and hang; never went to *London* but in Parliament-Time, or once a Year to do their Homage and Duty to the King. The Lords of Manours kept good Houses in their Countries, did eat in their great *Gothick* Halls, at the High Table; (in *Scotland* still the Architecture of a Lord's House is thus, viz. a great open Hall, a Kitchen and Buttery, a Parlour, over which a Chamber for my Lord and Lady; all the rest lye in common, viz. the Men-servants in the Hall, the Women in a common Room) or *Oriele*, the Folk at the Side-Tables. (*Oriele* is an Ear, but here it signifies a little Room at the upper End of the Hall, where stands a Square or round Table, perhaps in the old Time was an Oratory; in every old *Gothic* Hall is one, viz. at *Dracot*, *Lekham*, *Alderton*, &c.) The Meat was served up by *Watch-Words*. Jacks are but an Invention of the other Age: the poor Boys did turn the
Spits

Spits, and lick'd the Dripping-Pan, and grew to be huge lusty Knaves. The Beds of the Servants and Retainers were in the great Halls, as now in the Guard-Chamber, &c. The Hearth was commonly in the middle, as at most Colleges, whence the Saying, *Round about our Coal Fire.* Here in the Halls were the Mummings, Cob-loaf-stealing, and great Number of old *Christmas* Plays perform'd. Every Baron and Gentleman of Estate kept great Horfes for a Man at Arms. Lords had their Armories to furnish some hundreds of Men, The Halls of Justices of the Peace were dreadful to behold, the Skreens were garnish'd with Corsets and Helmets, gaping with open Mouth, with Coats of Mail, Lances, Pikes, Halberts, brown Bills, Batterdashers, Bucklers, and the modern Colivers and Petronils (in King *Charles* the Ist's Time) turn'd into Muskets and Pistols. Then were Entails in Fashion, (a good Prop for Monarchy). Destroying of Manours began *Temp. Hen. VIII.* but now common; whereby the mean People live lawless, no body to govern them, they care for no body, having no Dependance on any Body. By this Method, and by the Selling of the Church-Lands, is the Ballance of the Government quite alter'd, and put into the Hands of the common People. No Ale-houses, nor yet Inns were there then, unless

less upon great Roads : When they had a Mind to drink, they went to the Fryaries; and when they travell'd, they had Entertainment at the Religious Houses for three Days if Occasion so long requir'd. The Meeting of the Gentry was not then at Tipling-houses, but in the Fields or Forests, with their Hawks and Hounds, with their Bugle-horns in Silken Bordries. This Part very much abounded with Forests and Parks. Thus were good Spirits kept up, and good Horses and Hides made; whereas now the Gentry of the Nation are so effeminated by Coaches, they are so far from managing great Horses, that they know not how to ride Hunting Horses, besides the spoiling of several Trades dependant. In the last Age every Yeoman almost kept a Sparrow-Hawk; and it was a Divertisement for young Gentlewomen to manage Sparrow-Hawks and Merlins. In K. Henry the VIIIth's Time one Dame *Julian* writ *The Art of Hawking in English Verse*, which is in *Wilton Library*.) This Country was then a lovely Champain, as that about *Sheeston* and *Cots-wold*; very few Enclosures, unless near Houses: My Grandfather *Lyle* did remember when all between *Cromball* (at *Eston*) and *Castle-Comb* was so, when *Easton*, *Tatton* and *Comb* did intercommon together. In my Remembrance much hath been enclosed, and every Year more and more is taken

ken in. Anciently the Leghs (now corruptly call'd Slaights) *i. e.* Pastures, were noble large Grounds, as yet the Demefne Lands at *Castle Combe* are. So likewise in his Remembrance was all between *Kington St. Michael* and *Dracot-Ferne* common Fields. Then were a world of labouring People maintain'd by the Plough, as yet in *Northamptonshire*, &c. There were no Rates for the Poor in my Grandfather's Days; but for *Kington St. Michael* (no small Parish) the Church-Ale at *Whitsuntide* did the Bufinefs. In every Parish is (or was) a Church-house, to which belong'd Spits, Crocks, &c. Utensils for dressing Provision. Here the Housekeepers meet, and were merry, and gave their Charity: The young People were there too, and had Dancing, Bowling, shooting at Butts, &c. the Ancients fitting gravely by and looking on. All things were civil and without Scandal. This Church-Ale is doubtless deriv'd from the *αἵπαι* or *Love-Feast* mention'd in the *New Testament*. Mr. *A. Wood* assures me, that there were no Alms-Houses, at least they were very scarce before the *Reformation*; that overagainſt *Chriſt Church, Oxon.* is one of the Ancientest. In every Church was a poor Man's Box, but I never remember'd the Use of it; nay, there was one at great Inns, as I remember it was before the Wars. Before
the

the *Reformation*, at their Vigils or Revels, fasted up all Night fasting and praying: The Night before the Day of the Dedication of the Church, certain Officers were chosen for gathering the Money for charitable Uses. Old *John Wastfield* of *Langley* was *Peter-man* at *St. Peter's Chapel* there; at which Time is one of the greatest Revels in these Parts, but the Chapel is converted into a Dwelling-House. Such Joy and Merriment was every Holiday, which Days were kept with great Solemnity and Reverence. These were the Days when *England* was famous for the *Grey Goose Quills*. The *Clark's* was in the *Easter* Holidays, for his Benefit, and the Solace of the Neighbourhood.

Since the *Reformation* and Inclosures aforesaid, these Parts have swarm'd with poor People. The Parish of *Caln* pays to the Poor (1663) 500 l. per Annum; and the Parish of *Chippenham* little less, as appears by the Poores Books there. Inclosures are for the private, not for the publick, Good. For a Shepherd and his Dog, or a Milk-Maid, can manage Meadow-Land, that upon arable, employ'd the Hands of several Scores of Labourers.

In those Times (besides the Jollities already mentioned) they had their Pilgrimages to *Walsingham*, *Canterbury*, &c. to
F several

several Shrines, as chiefly hereabouts to St. *Joseph's* of *Arimathea*, at his Chapel in *Glastonbury* Abbey. In the Roads thither were several Houses of Entertainment, built purposely for them; among others, was the House call'd *The Chapel of Playster near Box*; and a great House call'd without *Lafford's Gate* near *Bristol*.

Then the Crusado's to the *Holy War* were most magnificent and glorious, and the Rise, I believe, of the Adventures of Knights Errant and Romances. The Solemnities of Processions in and about the Churches, and the Perambulations in the Fields, besides their Convenience, were fine pleasing Diversions: The Priests went before in their Formalities, singing the *Latin Service*, and the People came after, making their good-meaning Responses. The Reverence given to Holy Men, was very great. Then were the Churches open all Day long, Men and Women going daily in and out hourly, to and from their Devotions. Then were the Consciences of the People kept in so great Awe by Confession, that just Dealing and Virtue was habitual. Sir *Edwyn Sandys* observed in his Travels in the Catholick Countries, so great Use of Confession as aforesaid, that though a severe Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, he doth heartily wish it had never been left out by the Church of
England,

England, perceiving the great Good it does beyond Sea. *Lent* was a dismal Time, strictly observ'd by Fasting, Prayer, and Confessing, against *Easter*. During the forty Days, the Fryars preach'd every Day.

This Country was very full of Religious Houses; a Man could not have travell'd, but he must have met Monks, Fryars, *Bonnehommes*, &c. in their several Habits, Black, White, Grey, &c. And the tingle tangle of their Convent Bells, I fancy, made very pretty Musick, like the College Bells at *Oxford*.

Then were there no Free-Schools; the Boys were educated at the Monasteries; the young Maids, not at *Hackney*: Schools, &c. to learn Pride and Wantonness, but at the Nunneries, where they had Examples of Piety, Humility, Modesty, and Obedience, &c. to imitate and practise. Here they learned Needle-work, the Art of Confectionary, Surgery, Physick, Writing, Drawing, &c.

Old *Faquer* (who lived where *Charles Hadnam* did) could see from his House the Nuns of the Priory of *St. Mary's* (juxta *Kington*) come forth into the Nymph-Hay with their Rocks and Wheels to spin, and with their Sewing Work. He would say that he hath told threescore and ten; tho' of Nuns there were not so many, but in

all, with Lay-Sisters, as Widows, old Maids, and young Girls, there might be such a Number. This was a fine Way of breeding up young Women, who are led more by Example, than Precept; and a good Retirement for Widows and grave single Women, to a civil, virtuous, and holy Life.

Plato says, that the Foundation of Government is the Education of Youth; by this Means it is most probable that that was a *Golden Age*. I have heard Judge *Jenkins*, Mr. *John Latch*, and other Lawyers, say, that before the *Reformation*, one shall hardly in a Year find an *Action on the Case*, as for *Slander*, &c. which was the Result of a good Government.

It is a *Sarcasm* more malicious than true, commonly thrown at the Church-men, *that they had too much Land*; for their Constitution being in Truth consider'd, they were rather Administrators of those great Revenues to pious and publick Uses, than Usufructuaries. As for themselves, they had only their Habit and competent Diet, every Order according to their prescrib'd Rule; from which they were not to vary. Then for their Tenants, their Leases were almost as good to them as Fee Simple, and perchance might longer last in their Families. Sir *William Button* (the Father) hath often told me, that *Alton Farm* had been held by

by his Ancestors from the Abbey of *Winchester*, about four hundred Years. The *Powers* of *Stanton Quintin* held that Farm of the Abbey of *Cirencester* in Lease 300 Years; and my Ancestors, the *Danvers*, held *West Tokenham* for many Generations, of the Abbey of *Broadstock*, where one of them was a Prior. *Memorandum*, that in the Abbies were several *Corrodies* granted for poor old shiftless Men, which *Fitzherbert* speaks of amongst his Writs. In *France*, to every Parish Church, is more than one Priest, (because of the several Masses to be said) which Fashion, Mr. *Dugdale* tells me, was us'd here, and at some Churches in *London*, in near half a dozen.

In many Chancels are to be seen three Seats with Niches in the Wall (most commonly on the South Side) rising by Degrees, and sometimes only three Seats, the first being for the Bishop, the second for the Priest, and the third for the Deacon. Anciently the Bishops visited their Churches in Person. This I had from Mr. *Dugdale*; as also that in many Churches where Stalls are, as at Cathedrals, (which I mistook for Chauntries) and in Collegiate Churches. This searching after Antiquities, is a wearisome Task. I wish I had gone through all the Church-Monuments. The Records at *London* I can search *gratis*. Though of all Studies, I take
the

the least Delight in this, yet methinks I am carried on with a kind of *Oestrum*; for no Body else hereabout hardly cares for it, but rather makes a Scorn of it. But methinks it shews a kind of Gratitude and Good-nature, to revive the Memories and Memorials of the pious and charitable Benefactors long since dead and gone.

Eston Pierse, April
28, 1670.





A Copy of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Long to Sir W. Coventry, Secretary of State, wherein is a perfect Account of the design'd Assassination of the Earl of Clarendon by some English Sea-men in the French Service.

S I R,

BAtting all Complements, which though you may merit, your Modesty was always so far averse to, as not to be able to suffer them; I shall give you all the News we have stirring here, which is as follows: As I was travelling from Rouen towards Orleans, it was my Fortune, April 23. N. S. to overtake the Earl of Clarendon, (then in his unhappy and unmerited Exile) who was going towards Bourbon, but took up his Lodging at a private Hostel, in a small wall'd Town call'd Everues, some Leagues from Rouen: I, as most English Gentlemen did

did to so valuable a Patriot, went to pay him a Visit near Supper-time, where he was, as usual, very civil to me. Before Supper was, done, twenty or thirty *English* Sea-men and more came and demanded Entrance at the great Gate, which being strongly barr'd, kept them out for some Time ; but in a short Space they brake it, and presently drove all they found, by their Advantage of Numbers, into the *Earl's* Chamber, where, by the Assistance of but three Swords and Pistols, we kept them out for half an Hour, in which Dispute many of us were wounded by their Swords and Pistols, whereof they had many. To conclude, they broke the Windows and Doors, and under the Conduct of one *Howard*, an *Irish-man*, (who has three Brothers, as I am told, in the Service of the King of *England*) and an Ensign in this Company of Canoneers, who quickly found the *Earl* on his Bed, not able to stand by the Violence of the Gout, where, after they had given him many Blows with their Swords and Staves, mix'd with horrible Curses and Oaths, they dragg'd him on the Ground into the Middle of the Yard, where they encompass'd him around with their naked Swords ; and after they had told him in their own Language, how *he had sold the Kingdom, and robbed them of their Pay*, *Howard* commanded them all, as one Man,

to

to run their Swords through his Body ; but what Difference arose among themselves before they could agree, God above, who alone sent this Spirit of Dissention, only knows. In this Interval, their Lieutenant, one *Swaine*, came and disarmed them, sixteen of the Ring-leaders were put into Prison, and many of those Things they had rifled from him, found again, which were restor'd, and of great Value. Monsieur *la Found*, a great Man, belonging to the King of *France's* Bed-Chamber, sent to conduct the *Earl* on his Way hither, was so desperately wounded in the Head, that there was little Hopes of his Life. Many of these Assassins were grievously wounded ; and this heinous Action is so much resented by all here, that many of these Criminals will meet with an Usage equal to their Merit. Had we been sufficiently provided with Fire-Arms, we had infallibly done ourselves Justice on them ; but we fear not, but the Law will supply our Defect. Sir, here is no more News, than that a Peace, some say, is concluded, a Truce is certainly finished. Service and Respects to all our mutual Friends and Acquaintance, whom nothing but the Service of my Country, to whom we all owe our best Abilities, should give

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any

42 *Mr. Oliver Long's Letter, &c.*
any Hind'rance to the Prefence in *England*
of,

Evreux in Normandy,
Apr. 26. 1668.

Your humble Servant,

O. L.





*A Copy of a Letter from Robert Plott,
L. L. D. Keeper of the Ashmolean
Museum in the University of Oxford;
design'd to be sent to the Royal Soci-
ety in London.*

GENTLEMEN,

ON Monday last I went to *Chilham*, to view the *Tumulus* of *Quintus Durus Laberius*, which is not in the Form of any Roman Barrow I ever saw, being more like one of our present Graves; I pac'd it, and found it to be seventy of my Paces in Length, and twenty in Breadth. This *Laberius* was a Tribune, slain in one of *Cæsar's* Engagements with the *Britains*; the Country-People, to this Day, call it *Fulaberries* Grave. About half a Mile from hence is a handfom Seat of Mr. *Diggs's*, built within the Trenches of *Chilham* Castle, the Keep of which is yet standing, and made Use for a Brewing-House.

On *Tuesday* I went back again to *Richborow*, to make a more strict Enquiry after some Particulars of Antiquity ; the one was whether it was possible that *Richborow* could ever have been Part of the Isle of *Thanet*, as some Authors affirm. I found that the Lands at *Goffeball* and *Fleet*, which lye on the West Side of *Richborow*, are situated lower than the Lands which the *Stower* passeth by, and while we were here, I met with several Sea-Shells in the Meadows. On *Wednesday* I luckily hit on a double Intrenchment in a Wood, within three Miles of the antient City of *Canterbury*, a City honour'd with the *Englisb Primacy* ; the inward Trench contains an Acre and half, the outward one about four Times as much : It is very probable that this was the Place where *Cæsar* met with the *Britains* in his second Expedition ; for he says, that after he had left *Quintus Atrius* to defend his Ships, at that Time lying above a Mile and half wide off the Town of *Sandwich*, he march'd twelve Miles up into the Country, where he met with the *Britains* near a River, and forced them first of all to retire into one of their Fortifications, and afterwards, forcing their Lines, beat them from thence : *Camden* contends this Battle to have been at *Chilham*, though the Distance does not agree, neither are there any Ruins of a Fortification to countenance his Assertion. On

Thurs-

Thursday I walk'd to *Hyth*, along a *Roman* Causeway raised high, and paved with Flint. This is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and formerly contain'd six Parishes, that of *St. Nicholas* only now remains, the Chancel is rais'd extremely on grey Marble Pillars. In the Charnel-House are great Numbers of Bones, and some of them very large; the Inhabitants have several Traditions of these Bones, which, as fictitious, I shall omit; they are white and thin; I took the Dimensions of some of the largest. Two Miles from hence are the Ruins of *Saltwood* Castle, formerly belonging to the See of *Canterbury*; it seems to have been a stately Structure, is of an oval Form, and twenty five Rods in Length. Within two Miles of *Folkstone* is a Fortification of Earth called *Castle*, which has one Trench towards the Sea, and sometimes one, at other times two Trenches towards the Continent, according as the Nature of the Hill requires. On *Saturday* I visited *Stutfall* Castle, a *Roman* Station; this was the *Portus Limenus*, whose Ruins include eight Acres of Land, and are in Form of an oblong Square; the Walls are composed of a rocky Stone, and a Mortar made of the Sea-Sand and small Pebbles; at two Yards Distance run double Rows of *Roman* Brick 14 or 15 Inches long. Within a Quarter of a Mile from *Lymne* Church is *Shipway-Court*,

46 *Dr. Robert Plott's Letter, &c.*

a Field where the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports are sworn, and Causes concerning the Ports try'd. From hence I walked on the Beach to *Romney*, and this Morning from thence hither, passing most of the Way through the old Chancel of the *Rother*. These are all the Observations I have made in my Journey through this Part of the truly loyal County of *Kent*, which will no ways recompence the Time lost in the Perusal of this from,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant,

Aplethore Sep.
3. 1693.

R. PLOTT.





A Letter from Mr. E. G. to Mr.
AUBREY.

SIR,

HEaring you were upon a Survey of the North-Riding of the County of *Wilts*, I thought this authentick Account of the Town of *Newnton* might be acceptable to you, and be a small Help to your Design: For the Truth of what I send you, I have good Authority, and the particular Novelty of it might deserve a Place in your much wish'd for Work: It is as follows.

NEWNTON.

This Village affords a lovely Prospect to the South, S. W. and S. E. on the South it is terminated by the blue Hills of *Hackpen*, *Cherhill*, &c. of that Range, between with *Malmesbury-Town*, and the Ruins of the Abbey, with *Charlton-House*, (the Seat of the Earl of *Berkshire*) and, 'till the late unhappy

unhappy Wars, with the Woods of *Charlton-Park*, and the Park of *Hyams*. At the upper End of this Village was *Sir Giles Es-court's* House, Knight and Baronet, Lord of this Mannor, flank'd with a delicate Grove of Oaks, which he cut down and sold for 700 l. This Village, long Time ago, stood a little higher in the Field, where they still plough up Foundations of Houses: The Tradition is, that it was burnt, and then built here, whence it was call'd *Newnton*, *quasi New-Town*. At the upper End of this Town, at the old Mannor-House, (a) where the old Pidgeon House is, is a fine Fountain of Free-stone, from whence the Water was brought in Pipes of Lead to *Malmesbury-Abbey*; they oftentimes digg'd for the Pipes, but now I think few are left. Some of these Pipes have been digg'd up within these 20 Years. This Town was given to *Malmesbury-Abbey*. The Church here was anciently a Chappel of Ease to that Abbey, from whence it is distant above two Miles.

The

(a) In the late Wars this House was burnt down by the Soldiers, and the following Custom of Supping is yet discontinu'd, together with brewing that Quantity of Drink. The rest of the Ceremonies are yet continu'd on the Tot, and on the old Door of the House which yet remains, which they carry then thither, and a small Quantity of Drink of six or eight Gallons is yet drank after the Ghirland is given.

The

The Custom here on Trinity-Sunday.

King *Athelstan* having obtained a Victory over the *Danes*, by the Assistance of the Inhabitants of this Place, riding to recreate himself, found a Woman baiting of her Cow upon the Way called the *Fosse*, which runs through this Parish, and is a famous *Roman Way* that goes from *Cornwall* to *Scotland*. This Woman sat on a Stool, with the Cow fastened by a Rope to the Leg of the Stool. The Manner of it occasioned the King to ask, why she did so? She answered the King, that they had no Common belonging to the Town. The Queen being then in his Company, by their Consents it was granted, that the Town should have so much Ground in Common next adjoining to this Way, as the Woman would ride round upon a bare ridged Horse. She undertakes it; and for ascertaining the Ground, the King appointed Sir *Walter*, a Knight that waited on him, to follow the Woman, or go with her; which being done, and made known to the Monks at *Malmesbury*, (they to shew their Liberality upon the Extent of the King's Charity) gave a Piece of Ground, Parcel of their Inheritance, and adjoining to the Church-Yard, to build a House upon for the Hayward to live in, to

H look

look after the Beasts that fed upon this Common. And for to perpetuate the Memory of it, appointed the following Prayers to be said upon every *Trinity-Sunday* in that House, with the Ceremonies ensuing. And because a Monk of that Time, out of his Devotion, gave a Bell to be rung here at this House before Prayers began, his Name was inserted in the Petitions for that Gift.

The Ceremonies.

The Parishioners being come to the Door of the Hayward's House, the Door was struck thrice, in Honour of the Holy Trinity; then they entred. The Bell was rung; after which Silence being ordered, they read their Prayers aforesaid. Then was a Ghirland of Flowers (*b*) Flowers made upon a Hoop, brought forth by a Maid of the Town upon her Neck, and a young Man (a Batchelor) of another Parish, first saluted her three Times, in Honour of the Trinity, in Respect of God the Father. Then she puts the Ghirland upon his Neck, and kisses him three Times, in Honour of the Trinity, particularly God the Son. Then he puts the Ghirland on her Neck again, and

(*b*) About the Year 1660, one was killed striving to take away the Ghirland.

and kisses her three Times, in Respect of the Holy Trinity, and particularly the Holy Ghost. Then he takes the Ghirland from her Neck, and, by the Custom, must give her a Penny at least, which, as Fancy leads, is now exceeded, as 2 s. 6 d. or &c.

The Method of giving this Ghirland is from House to House annually, 'till it comes round.

In the Evening every Commoner sends his Supper up to this House, which is called the *Eale-House*; and having before laid in there equally a Stock of Malt which was brew'd in the House, they sup together, and what was left was given to the Poor.

Of which House there is an Account in *Sommer's Glossery*, at the End of the *English Historians*, printed at *London* 1652.

The Form of Prayer.

“ Peace, good Men, Peace, this is the
 “ House of Charity and House of Peace.
 “ *Christ Jesus* be with us this Day and ever-
 “ more. *Amen.*

“ You shall pray for the good Prosperity
 “ of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry VIII*,
 “ and the Royal Issue, (of late Days, King
 “ *Charles II*, Queen *Catherine*, Duke of
 “ *York*, and the rest of the Royal Progeny)

“ with all the Nobility of this Land, that
“ Almighty God would give them such
“ Grace, Wisdom, and Discretion, that
“ they may do all Things to the Glory of
“ God, the King's Honour, and the Good
“ of the Kingdom.

This Form was made by Mr. *Richard Estcourt*, in Favour of the present Government.

“ You shall praise God, that moved the
“ Hearts of King ATHELSTANE and
“ Dame MAUD his good Queen, to give
“ this Ground to our Fore-fathers, and to
“ us, and for all them that shall come after
“ us in Fee for ever.

“ You shall pray to God for the Soul of
“ Sir WALTER, the good black Knight,
“ that moved his Heart to give to our Fore-
“ fathers and us this Ground both to tread
“ and tite, and to them that shall come after
“ us in Fee for ever.

“ You shall pray to God for the Soul of
“ Abbot LORINGE, that moved his Heart
“ to give this Ground to build this House
“ upon, to our Fore-fathers, and to us, and
“ to them that shall come after us in Fee
“ for ever.

“ You shall pray to God for the Soul of
“ DON ALURED the black Monk, that
“ moved his Heart to give the Bell to this
“ House.

“ For

to Mr. Aubrey.

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“ For the Souls of these Benefactors,
“ whom the Lord hath moved their Hearts
“ to bestow these Benefits upon us, let us
“ now and ever pray.

*Pater noster qui es in Cœlis, sanctificetur
Nomen tuum, adveniat Regnum tuum, fiat
voluntas tua, sicut in Cœlo; sic etiam in Terrâ,
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie,
dimitte nobis Debita nostra; sicut nos dimit-
timus Debitoribus nostris. Ne nos inducas in
Tentationem, sed libera nos a Malo. Quia
tuum est Regnum, Potentia, & Gloria, in Sæ-
cula Sæculorum. Amen.*

I have nothing more to add, than that
I am,

*Fest. Ascens.
1682.*

Dear Sir,

Your humble Servant,

E. G.

Mr.



*Mr. Andrew Paschal's Letter to John
Aubrey, Esquire.*

S I R,

I Shall this Week send of that Metal, you desire, to Mr. *Kent*: He that supply'd me with it wrote thus. [I send you some of the *Dulverton* Oar; it is beat and wash-ed; it is a hard barren Oar, and the Lead that comes from it is harder than *Mindip-Lead*; the Oar is nothing so rich or full of Metal; there is Silver in it, but scarce exceeding the Worth of the Lead: If any one could extract it, and save the Lead, it might be worth while, otherwise not.] This Person was likely to have been deeply concerned, if the Work had gone on. I doubt, by his Account of it, it will not serve Mr. *Kent*. If in this, or any thing else I can be useful to you, or him, or any of your Friends, I shall receive your Commands as a real Obligation. On your good Mother's
Desire,

Desire, I have used my Diligence to procure you some Berries of the *Holy-thorn*. (You know the old one was cut down by a military Saint in the late Times; but there are divers from that, by grafting and Inoculation, preserved in the Country.) If they come soon enough, I will send them with the Oar. Perhaps that Person of Quality had rather have a Bush, if so, let him know 'tis not impossible to get one for him. I am told here is a Person about *Glastonbury*, who hath a Nursery of them, which he sells for a Crown a-piece, or as he can get. If he will be at the Charge, I will do my best to have one of the right Kind sent up as it shall be directed. I am glad of your Success at *Seen*. Many things here come to Light. I am told of a Well, that by washing wrought a wonderful Cure on a Person deep in the *King's-Evil*; 'tis not above seven Miles from me: To save the Grass trod down by the many, who on that came to it 16 Years ago, the Owner stopp'd it up. I mean to try the Water, and hope to get it opened. I have had a good while a Suspicion of Gold in this Country. My *plain Friend*, and his Wife, (both most inquisitive Naturalists) spent some Days with me last Week: They confirm me in my Opinion; please to take three of my Reasons. 1. *Tacitus* (who from *Agrippa's* governing here 8 Years knew well

well the State of this Country) says (I think 'tis in the Life of *Arthur*) that *Britain* yields, among other Metals, Gold; and that *Agrippa* did come to that Part of our Country whence a Prospect into *Ireland*, and in that Place I suspect there was a Mine. 2. On that Place that my Friend (as he tells me the Story, not without something of a Divine Direction) found Stones, out of which he extracted, by a Way he discovered to me, good Gold, not much of the Stone yielded to the Quantity of a Pease; and I have seen in the broken Stones a clear Appearance of Gold, and by an Experiment made on them by my self, found Cause to think what the honest Man said might be true. 3. There is in that Part of the Country a Story goes by Tradition, to this Purpose; That in the Hill (we speak of) there was a Door into an Hole; that when any wanted Money, they used to go and knock there; that a Woman used to appear, and give to such as came: At a Time, one by Greediness or otherwise gave her Offence; she flung to the Door, and delivered this old Saying, still remember'd about the Country,

*When all the Daws be gone and dead,
Then —— Hill shall shine Gold red.*

They

They fancy this relates to an ancient Family of the Name there, of which there is now but one Man left, and he not likely to have any Issue.

When I first heard this, (last Week) I thought it a *Monkish* Tale, forged in the *Abby* of that Place, which was famous (and in which Place, by the Way, was met with that ancient Manuscript I mentioned to you of the Prior of *Montague* in this Country) in former Times. But, on second Thoughts, I who have learned not to despise our Forefathers, make some Question whether this may not refer to some such rich Mine in that Hill, formerly in Use and now lost. I and my plain Friend are resolved to drive on this Search as far as we can. And when it shall appear worth while, we'll get you to discourse with my Lord — about it, to have Advice, &c. In the mean Time it will be best to keep all private. If any thing be in it, it will be so best contrived to be for his Majesty, his Lordship's Service, and, perhaps, some private Persons Benefit.

I this Day expect an Original Old Manuscript, or Copy of it, found lately by Labourers in *Glastenbury* Abby — it promises Health and Wealth to the Finder of a Treasure near. That Gentleman, concerned in *Mendip*, a Lord there, provided Instruments and Workmen to search; but he is so hated

58 *Mr. Andrew Paschal's Letter, &c.*
that it would not be endured. If his Writing comes, I will send you a Copy. Sure it is, a Mason not long ago wanting a Free-stone, came to the Renter of the Abbey for one, gave Six Pence for one; the Saw standing somewhere fit for his Turn, the Mason saw'd it, and out came divers Pieces of Gold of Three Pound Ten Shillings Value a-piece, of how ancient Coin I cannot yet learn. That Gentleman hath three of those Pieces. While he and another Lord were contending for the Treasure here, it fell into a riotous Person's Hands, who soon set it going: How much it was I cannot learn. The Stone belonged to some Chimney-work, the Gold was hidden in it perhaps when the Dissolution was near. *Sir*, It will be best to keep this also private, that we may the better use Means for a private Search into those Mines, which I have, I think, a Way to. I hope you do not forget your Promise, to communicate whatever Things you have relating to your *Idea*. I heartily wish you all Happiness, and ever rest,

S I R,

Nov. 11.

1684.

Your Humble Servant,

A. P.

F I N I S.