Magnæ Britanniæ notitia: or, the present state of Great Britain. With divers remarks upon the ancient state thereof / By John Chamberlayne.

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ANNE by the Grace of God
Queen of Great Brittain, France,
& Ireland: Defender of ye Faith.

Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

Great-Britain,

With divers

REMARKS

UPON

The Antient STATE thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;
Fellow of the *Royal Society.*

The Two and Twentieth Edition of the South Part call'd *England*, and First of the North Part call'd *Scotland*; with Improvements, and more exact and larger Additions in the List of the Officers, *&c.* than in any former Impression.

In TWO PARTS.

With Her Majesty's Royal Privilege.

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

LONDON: Printed for *Timothy Goodwin, Matthew Wotton, Benjamin Tooke, Daniel Midwinter*, and *George Wells.* 1708.

Anne R.

ANNE, by the Grace of God Queen of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas our truſty and well-beloved *John Chamberlayne*, Eſq; has humbly repreſented unto Us, that he hath been at great Expence and Labour in preparing for the Preſs a Work in Two Volumes, Entituled [*Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia*, or the Preſent State of *Great-Britain*, with divers Remarks upon the Ancient State thereof, in Three Parts: By *John Chamberlayne*, Eſq; Fellow of the *Royal Society*.] And that the ſole Right of the Copy of the ſaid Book is veſted in the ſaid *John Chamberlayne*, and therefore he hath humbly beſought Us to grant him our Royal Privilege for the ſole Printing and Publiſhing the ſame for the term of Fourteen Years: We being graciouſly inclin'd to encourage the ſaid Undertaking, are pleaſed to condeſcend to his Requeſt, and accordingly do hereby give and grant unto him the ſaid *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Royal Licenſe and Privilege for the Sole Printing and Publiſhing the ſaid Work, intitul'd as aforeſaid, for and during the term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Day of the Date hereof, ſtrictly charging, prohibiting, and forbidding all our Subjects to Reprint, Tranſlate, or Abridge the ſaid Work,

or any part of it; or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute any Copies of the same, or any part thereof, Reprinted beyond the Seas, within the said term, without the Consent and Approbation of the said *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by Writing under his or their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they and every of them herein offending will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof the Master, Wardens, and Company of *Stationers* of Our City of *London*, the Commissioners and Officers of Our Customs, and all Other Our Officers and Ministers whom it may concern are to take due Notice, that strict Obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein signified.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, *the Seventeenth Day of* August, 1707, *In the Sixth Year of Our Reign.*

TO THE QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WHILST the Subjects of *Great Britain* are striving to express their Thankfulness to Almighty God, and their Gratitude

to Your Majesty, for disappointing the late Designs of their restless and implacable Enemies, permit me, Madam, to lay this Account of that Your United Kingdom, so lately rescu'd from Ruin and Destruction, at Your Majesty's Feet.

The Great Disposer of the Dominions of the Earth seems originally to have intended that Our Island should be Govern'd by One Head. Our Situation divides Us from the rest of the World, and Our Country, well Govern'd, and well Cultivated, has a Power within it self too great to be easily insulted, and We have Strength enough, when under such an Administration as Your Majesty's, to hinder any one Powerful Neighbour from trampling on the rest. These Blessings had one Alloy till very lately, which was, that by reason of the Divided Sovereignties of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, We could not secure to Our Posterity that Hap-

Happineſs which under Your Majeſty's Government We our ſelves enjoy'd. To Our Coſt We have found what the Enemy is whom we have to deal with. What Methods he might poſſibly take, in caſe of a Separation, we foreſaw; but how to prevent the Conſequences of thoſe Methods, We knew not. One Way We knew would effectually remove our Fears, and that was to Incorporate both Kingdoms into One. But that at this Juncture was rather to be wiſh'd than hop'd for. The Ancient Difficulties ſtill remain'd, and New ones were ſprung up, which were equally forbidding; and the Miſchiefs attending ſuch a Separation appear'd every Day more terrible. Under theſe Difficulties Your Majeſty reliev'd Us, and, by Your unparalell'd Prudence in the Choice of proper Agents, and Your unweary'd Induſtry in urging them on to complete the Work, it was in a ſhort time brought to a happy Concluſion.

And

And now, Madam, as We feel our Happineſs, ſo We are bound, under God, to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to Her to whom we owe it. Fortune here has had no Share. Miſcarriages and Overſights of Enemies often give Victory to the Adverſe Side, to the undoing of thoſe that made ſuch Miſtakes; and the Wiſe Man long ſince has told us, That *the Battle is not always to the Strong, nor the Race to the Swift:* And yet there Your Majeſty has been ſignally bleſt, equally with, if not above, any of Your Royal Predeceſſors. But then, to ſhew how much Heaven interpoſes in Our Behalf, whilſt Your Arms have been crown'd with Victory Abroad, Your Councils have been ſucceſsful in the niceſt Negotiations at Home, that were ever undertaken in this Iſland. Nations, for many Ages independent, ſometimes claſhing upon Religious, and ſometimes upon Civil Accounts; Nations

tions between which there was ſo great a Diſparity as to inward Strength, that the Leſſer, tho' the more Ancient, Monarchy, muſt of neceſſity part with ſome of its deareſt Privileges, before it could be United to the Greater, are now, by Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Labour, become One Body, never (as far as Perpetuity can be promis'd of Human Undertaking) again to be diſunited. And, to crown the Work, a ſucceſsleſs Attempt has been made from Abroad, to invade Us in that which was look'd upon to be the tendereſt Part, which has made the UNION indiſſoluble, and convinc'd us all how great our preſent Security is, and how much We owe to Your Majeſty for procuring us this Security.

That the ſame Succeſs which has hitherto attended Your Majeſty's Deſigns, may ſtill attend them; that the People of *Great Britain* may be always

always ſtriving to expreſs their Gratitude by a chearful and willing Obedience, and that Providence may continue You to be very long a Bleſſing to Your Subjects, is the ardent Prayer of,

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful,

Moſt Faithful, and

Moſt Obedient Subject and Servant,

Weſtminſter
March 24, 1707.

John Chamberlayne.

THE PREFACE.

THE *Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into* One Monarchy, *having made it neceſſary for me to give a Deſcription of the* Preſent State of Scotland *along with that of* England *in all Future Editions of this Work, the Publick will have Right to demand an Account of what I have done, and what they may reaſonably expect to find there.*

In the firſt place then, the Account of South Britain *ſtands as it did. Nothing is alter'd in my Fathers Method. Thoſe Things only are amended and alter'd, which my Friends Obſervations, or my own, have inform'd me of, as ſtanding in need of Alteration or Amendment. The Ingenious and Learned Author of the* Chronicon Precioſum, *who himſelf kindly took notice of ſome Miſtakes relating to the Antient Moneys of* England, *was pleas'd to add at the ſame time, that this was a very uſeful Work, and exhorted the Publick to lend their Aſſiſtance to make it as perfect as poſſible. I am obliged to him for his kind Information and favourable Character; and I am glad of this Opportunity of declaring, That I ſhall always thankfully receive any Hints*

Hints, publick or private, which Underſtanding and Judicious Men will at any time favour me withal. For, beſides the Changes that Time hourly introduces into ſuch a Floating Body as a Nation muſt naturally be, (which, like the Men of whom 'tis compos'd, can never long continue in one Stay) the vaſt and almoſt incredible Variety of Things worthy of Obſervation in ſo Populous a Kingdom as Ours, renders it impoſſible for a Work of this ſort to be wholly Faultleſs. But tho' this may be juſtly pleaded as an Excuſe for what is paſt, yet it ſhall never be a Temptation to me to ſpare any Pains or Labour in getting Informations, for the time to come, of whatſoever may conduce to make this Preſent State of Great Britain *uſeful and agreeable to the Publick.*

Accordingly therefore in this Edition, I have given a full and accurate Account of the Revenues of the Crown, eſpecially of thoſe Branches which relate to the Exciſe and Cuſtoms of Great Britain, *and the Eſtabliſhments thereof throughout the whole Iſland, having receiv'd them from ſo good Hands, that I am bold to ſay they may be entirely depended on. There are ſo many Perſons in this Nation whoſe Buſineſs leads them to enquire after Things of this nature, that I queſtion not but it will be look'd upon as a conſiderable Addition.*

But here all this while I had my Father's Book to build upon, and the moſt difficult and laborious Parts of the Undertaking were finiſh'd long ago. To add an Article or two once in Three or Four Years, and to take notice of the Alterations which muſt unavoidably happen by Deaths and Diſplacing of Officers in different Poſts, is rather a Diverſion

than

than a Buſineſs. But when to the Preſent State of England *hereafter an Account of* North Britain *was to be added, every thing was there to be begun a-new. Not being a Native of that Country, I was perpetually afraid of committing Miſtakes in Matters where I was wholly to depend upon the Informations of others, without any Knowlege of my own to aſſiſt me in paſſing a Judgment upon thoſe Informations. Beſides, tho'* Scotland *be a Part of the Iſland of* Great Britain, *tho' its Inhabitants ſpeak the ſame Language We do, and tho' it has been Govern'd by the ſame Princes for above* 100 *Years together, yet very few, even of our moſt Inquiſitive Men, have a juſt Idea of the Condition of that Country; and many Parts of* Africa *and the* Indies (*to our Shame be it ſpoken*) *are better known than a Region which is contiguous to our own, and which We have always had ſo great a Concern for. However, tho' this has made the Task more difficult, yet it has brought this Advantage along with it, that the greateſt Part of what will be produc'd upon this Subject, will be entirely new to moſt of my Readers. Now ſince they muſt take my Word for what they will here find, it is fit they ſhould be acquainted with the Helps I have had in performing this Deſign. For the* General Deſcription of Scotland *I am oblig'd to my moſt Worthy Friend the Honourable Sir* James Dalrymple's *Second Edition of that Part of* Cambden's Britannia *which treats of* Scotland. The Account of the Weſtern and Northern Iſles *is taken out of Mr.* Martin's *moſt accurate Deſcription of thoſe Iſlands, which, till he wrote, were in a manner unknown to the* Scots *themſelves.* The Account of the Kirk *is owing*

to

to the Reverend and Learned Divines Mr. Carſtaires *and* Mr. Sterling, *by whoſe Aſſiſtance and Encouragement the Ingenious* Mr. Morthland *drew it up, and publiſh'd it, and was ſo kind as to give me leave to take out of his Diſcourſe concerning the Diſcipline of the Kirk, whatſoever I judg'd would be for my Purpoſe, even before it was Printed.* Mr. Black's *Treatiſe* of the Royal Burghs *is the Foundation of what is here ſaid upon that important Article.* Sir George Mackenzy's *Diſcourſes* concerning Precedency, *Dr.* Gibſon's Cambden, *the Biſhop of* Carlile's Scottiſh Hiſtorical Library, *and ſeveral other Printed Books, were conſulted upon Occaſions, and I omitted no Aſſiſtances of this kind that I could poſſibly procure.*

But ſtill in very many Particulars I found my ſelf at a Loſs, and ſo muſt unavoidably have continued, had I not receiv'd kind and timely Aſſiſtance from ſeveral very conſiderable Men of North Britain, *who, with great Generoſity, ſolv'd my Difficulties whenever I apply'd my ſelf to 'em for Help. I found it was expected that I ſhould give a diſtinct Narrative of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Kirk of* Scotland, *whoſe Conſtitution was but little known to even the moſt Inquiſitive Members of the Church of* England. *And the Steps by which the Presbyterian Government came in at the Reformation, with the various Revolutions that happen'd in the Government of the* Scottiſh Church *from* 1562 *to* 1688, *were not ſufficiently underſtood. Beſides, the Hiſtorians from whom the Materials were to be fetch'd for ſuch a Purpoſe, being all declar'd Friends to one ſide, were, of courſe, ſuſpected by the contrary Party.*

The

The Presbyterians except, in many Things, to the Authority of Archbishop Spotswood, *and the Episcopalians object as much to the Accounts of Ecclesiastical Matters deliver'd by* Knox *and* Calderwood. *Here therefore I must acknowledge my exceeding great Obligations to Sir* James Dalrymple, *a Worthy Brother of the late Earl of* Stairs, *who has spar'd Time from his other important Employments, to collect Materials whereby I might be assisted in drawing up the Account herein given of the State of the* Scottish *Church, within the aforesaid Period. His great Skill in the Antient and Modern History of his own Country, and his no less Honour and Integrity, enabled him both to give me such Assistance as I stood most in need of, and are likewise a good Security to the Publick, that in all those Things in which I have had the Benefit of his Assistance (which I have had in many other Particulars besides that of the History of the Church of* Scotland) *I have not been mis-led. I must also return my grateful Acknowledgments to my Honourable Friends Sir* David Dalrymple, *Sir* David Nairne, *Mr.* Seton *of* Pitmedden, *Mr.* James Anderson, *Mr.* Alexander Cuningham, *&c. who, with great readiness, have examin'd my Papers, and furnish'd me with my choicest* Scottish *Lists, and made such Emendations and Additions to my State of* Scotland *as they thought proper. In all which Instances I entirely submitted to their Judgment. These Gentlemen are too well known for me to pretend to say any thing of their Characters, and thro' their means I hope I may venture to affirm, that the Articles here treated of, are, in some tolerable measure perfect*

Here I intended to have concluded my Preface, had it not been neceſſary at this Time to make ſome Obſervations on that Great and Amazing Work which firſt gave Riſe to this Undertaking. The UNION *of the Two Kingdoms, which will always be accounted one of the diſtinguiſhing Glories of this Reign, has now made the Inhabitants of this Noble Iſland to become again One People, as they formerly were, and as the Great Author of Nature ſeems originally to have deſign'd they ſhould always be. The* Britains, *who were formerly look'd upon as Inhabitants of a ſeparate World by themſelves, and their Succeſſors, had been divided into diſtinct Governments for* 1600 *Years together, and tho' ſince Queen* Elizabeth's *Death the Two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland *have been united under One Head, yet, thro' a long Courſe of Time, many Accidents have concurr'd to make the Miſunderſtanding between the Nations greater than it was formerly, when each Nation was Govern'd by a different Monarch. Theſe Miſunderſtandings were work'd up at laſt to ſo high a pitch, that in caſe of the Demiſe of Her Majeſty (whom God long preſerve for a Bleſſing to all Her Subjects) the Kingdoms would have been diſ-join'd once again; which would have laid a Foundation for Miſchiefs and Confuſions, of which Ages yet unborn might not have been able to have ſeen an end.*

We have a freſh Inſtance given us that theſe are not groundleſs Surmiſes. The French *King, our conſtant and irreconcileable Enemy, lately ſhew'd his Willingneſs to impoſe a Vaſſal of his own upon us for a King, under whom (had the Almighty, for our Sins, ſuffer'd him to have prevail'd over Us) the*

the Religious and Civil Intereſts of this Iſland muſt certainly have been ruin'd without Retrieve. Had theſe Kingdoms been under ſeveral Heads, how much more eaſily might the Pretender have carry'd on his Deſign? Would Scotland, *in ſuch a caſe, have apply'd to that Nation, whom they had before outrag'd in the higheſt manner, by declaring, That the ſame Prince ſhould not reign over 'em; would not* France, *in ſuch a Conjuncture, and even at all other times, when they had no immediate Deſign in view, careſs the* Scots *by all imaginable Ways, thereby to ſecure to it ſelf a certain In-let by which to invade* England, *whenſoever it had a mind? And yet what would* Scotland *have gain'd more than what* Homer's Polyphemus *promis'd* Ulyſſes, the Privilege of being eaten up laſt?

But, God be thanked, the Scottiſh *Nation are ſenſible of the Miſeries that muſt have attended the receiving a Governor impos'd on them by* France, *and accordingly have ſhewn ſuch a Zeal for the Common Cauſe when lately invaded, as will go very far to cement the Nations in Affection as firmly as they are in Intereſt. Laſt Winter's Experience has taught the* North Britains *that the* Engliſh *are equally tender of* Scottiſh *as of their Own Liberties; ſhould any Defect have been, or ſtill remain in the Domeſtick Adminiſtration of their Juſtice, which the late Treaty of the Union has not ſufficiently provided for; they ſee that the* South Britains *are ready to make thoſe Deficiencies compleat, and deſirous to render the Union as firm as poſſible, that ſo We may no longer have the Face of Two different Nations. As ſome of theſe Grievances have been redreſs'd already,*

and the whole British *Nation will in a ſhort time find it ſelf under the ſelf ſame Government, ſo if there ſhould be any other Particulars wherein any Body of Men in* Scotland *are more abridg'd of their Liberty than they are with Us, if Trade is any where, or in any Branch, not ſufficiently taken care of; if Induſtry ſhould happen in ſome Places not to be enough encourag'd, or not to be put to the beſt Uſe; if the Soil ſhould, for want of Art or Hands, or thro' the Prevalency of Ill Cuſtoms, be in any Parts of the Country not well manur'd, or its Produce not made the moſt of; if Vagabonds or Idle Beggars ſhould be too hard for the Laws, in all theſe, and many other Caſes,* Scotland *may depend upon the Juſtice of a* British *Parliament; and it will find that its own Parliaments were not more ready to promote its Intereſts than they will be, who, beſides, by being free from Awe or Terror, or any private Biaſs, will, in all Inſtances, be able more effectually to relieve it.*

The Benefits of the Union are to both Nations very great, and if either Side ſhould have loſt any former Privileges, they have been amply made up by real Advantages. The Scots *are now entirely let into the* English *Trade; Our Plantations are now as free for them as for our ſelves, and They may bring Home whatever they get in any of them, without Moleſtation; and yet theſe Colonies have coſt the* English *Nation much Time, Pains, Blood, and Treaſure, to raiſe them to the Condition they now are in. Harbours, Forts, Factories, Navigation and Manufactures ſtand now upon an equal Foot; if an* Scotſmen *ſhould enrich themſelves hereafter by this means, they will not be envy'd, and their Induſtry*

would

would have good Effects among the English, *by ſhewing them what Diligence, Sobriety, and Frugality can effect.*

The North Britains *too will ſoon be ſatisfy'd that the* Engliſh *are Friends to Toleration, that they can eaſily bear with thoſe that diſſent from them in Religion, and will not offer to diſturb them in their Sacred Concerns. And on the other hand, if We have freely taken the* Scots *in a Partnerſhip of all our Wealth and Privileges, We are ſufficiently requited, by conſidering that* Scotland *can never now be tempted to ſeek new Alliances upon changing its Head, or be made uſe of by deſigning Princes as an Inſtrument to introduce either the Popiſh Religion or Arbitrary Power among Us.* 25 March, 1708.

POST-SCRIPT.

Before the Reader be quite diſmiſs'd, it may not be improper to acquaint him, that in the Account I have given of the firſt Planting of Chriſtianity in Scotland, *I have follow'd the moſt Learned Dr.* Lloyd, *our preſent Biſhop of* Worceſter, *in his Account of the Antient Church Government of* Great Britain. *The reaſon why I mention that here is, becauſe my moſt Worthy Friend the Honourable Sir* James Dalrymple, *in his Collections concerning the* Scottiſh *Hiſtory, diſagrees with the ſaid Biſhop in his Account both of the Planting Chriſtianity among the* Scots, *and of the Church Government firſt introduc'd among the People. Now, tho' I can't entirely concur with Sir* James *in his Notions of theſe Matters, and tho' the Authorities do not ſeem to me altogether concluſive to the Purpoſes for which they were produc'd, yet*

thus much is due to the Learned Author and the Scots *Nation, who generally give into the Notions which He and Sir* George Mackenzy *have maintain'd, that their Arguments ought to be ſet forth in their full Strength. It may be ſaid that it ſignifies nothing to the* Preſent State of Scotland *to know its Conſtitution Eccleſiaſtical or Civil* 1200 *Years ago. Strictly ſpeaking, it does not, but then at the ſame time, no Man can make a perfect Judgment of the preſent State of any Nation, without knowing what it was formerly. And when a ſmall Expence of Time and Money will give the Reader an entire View of the former as well as preſent Condition of a Nation, he would have reaſon to be angry with the Author of ſuch a Work as this, if he ſhould omit to give him the neceſſary Information. A Book of this kind is not writ for Men of Reading, ſo much as for Men of Buſineſs, who may be eaſily inform'd by this means, of many uſeful Things, which otherwiſe they would never know. I ſhall therefore take care, in the next Edition, to ſet down the Arguments which Sir* James Dalrymple *alledges againſt the Biſhop of* Worceſter *in their full Light.*

The Preſent Account of Scotland *goes no farther than the End of the Year* 1707. *Many Alterations therefore which have, or will, take place in conſequence of ſeveral Acts of this firſt Seſſion of the* Britiſh *Parliament, relating to the* Scottiſh *Privy Council, the Power of Juſtices of the Peace, the regulating the* Exchequer, &c. *are not here mention'd. They do not occur till after the Period which I have preſcrib'd to this Work; but they ſhall all be faithfully accounted for in my next Edition.*

THE

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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.] THIS whole Island, of which *England* is a Part, was call'd anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retain'd 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 call'd *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which, in the old *British* Tongue, signifies *Painted*, (for the same reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards call'd *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 call'd *Angle* or *Englelond*, or, as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, as are *Brittany* 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* Part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most *Southern* Parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

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 39938500 Acres, 1175951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *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 7500000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England*, and the *Low-Lands* of *Scotland* as far as *Grames-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 call'd *Wales*; and the third, the *Northern Part* beyond *Trent*; and, by a later 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 Two 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 9913, hereof 3845 are Churches *Impropriate*, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annex'd to Church-Dignities.

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 di-

vers

vers peculiar Churches amidſt other Dioceſes. It was founded by *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Kentiſh Saxons*, *Anno Dom.* 596. in the Perſon of *Auſtin*, the firſt Apoſtle of the *Engliſh*. Valued in the King's Books at 3193 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-Houſe*, and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbiſhop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever ſince the Civil Wars.

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*: Was founded about the Year 652, by *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, in the Perſon of *Paulinus*, his Queen *Ethelburga*'s Chaplain, the firſt *Saxon* Apoſtle in the *Northern* Part of this Land. The Biſhoprick of *Hagulſtad*, or *Hexam*, was taken out of it by King *Ecgfrid*, and loſt back again in the *Daniſh* Wars. Valued in the King's Books at 1000 *l. per Annum.* Chief Seat *Biſhops-Thorp* in *Yorkſhire*.

Biſhoprick of LONDON, Founded about the Year 606, by *Sebert* and *Ethelbert*, Kings of the *Eaſt* and *Kentiſh Saxons*, in the Perſon of *Melitus*, Apoſtle of the *Eaſt Saxons*. This Dioceſe contains *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and Part of *Hartfordſhire*, and hath not been alter'd ſince its firſt Inſtitution. Value 1117 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *London-Houſe* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* in *London*, and *Fulham-Houſe* in *Middleſex*.

WINCHESTER, taken out of the Dioceſe of *Dorceſter*.

Dorceſter was a large Biſhoprick, whoſe See was *Dorceſter* near *Oxford*; Founded by *Kinglis*, or *Kingils*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, about the Year 640, in the Perſon of *Berinus* or *Birinus*, an *Italian Prieſt*, who was ſucceeded by *Agilbert*, a *French-man*; promoted thereto by *Kenwald* Son of *Kingils*, who afterward diſliking the broken and bad *Engliſh* of *Agilbert*, divided the Biſhoprick into two; one he founded in the See of *Dorceſter*, under *Agilbert*, and the other he founded at

WINCHESTER about the Year 660, in the Perſon of *Wina*, another *French-man*, but who could ſpeak better *Engliſh*. *Agilbert* diſcontented at this Diviſion, left *England*, and ſo the two Biſhopricks were united again in the See of *Wincheſter*. King *Ina* afterwards added his Conqueſts of the *South-Saxons*, and the Biſhoprick of *Selſey* to it; ſo it became a vaſt Biſhoprick, containing both Kingdoms of the *South* and *Weſt Saxons*.

But about the Year 704, *Ina* took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Sherborne*, which was afterwards divided into the Biſhopricks of *Wells*, *Ramesbury*, *Kirton*, and *Bodmyn*; but *Ramesbury* in *Wiltſhire* was re-united to *Sherborne* in Biſhop *Herman*, by *Edward the Confeſſor*: *Bodmyn* was tranſlated to St. *Germans*, and after that united with *Kirton*, by King *Canutus*. But ſtill

WINCHESTER continues a large Dioceſe, containing *Surrey* and *Hampſhire*, the Iſles of *Wight*, *Jerſey*, *Garnſey*, and *Aldernay*. Value 3885 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Farnham-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, *Wolveſey-Houſe* in *Wincheſter*, *Chelſea-Houſe* in *Middleſex*.

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

LICHFIELD, Founded by *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland*, in the Perſon of *Diuma* a *Scotch-man*, *Anno* 656, raiſed to an Archbiſhoprick by King *Offa*, in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Wincheſter*, *Hereford*, &c. But this Dignity of the See did not ſurvive *Adulph*; the See was remov'd *Anno* 1075 to *Cheſter*, and by *Robert de Limeſey*, *Anno* 1095, to *Coventry*, the Reſidence of many of the ſucceeding Biſhops, on which account, among others, it hath now the Title of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

Out of this Dioceſe were taken the Biſhopricks of *Worceſter* and *Sidnaceſter* by King *Ethelred*, and ſoon after, *Anno* 733, thoſe of *Leiceſter* and *Dorceſter*. Laſtly, by *Hen.* VIII, that of *Cheſter*, which continues as well as *Worceſter*.

This Biſhoprick of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at preſent, contains all *Staffordſhire* and *Darbyſhire*, and Part of *Warwickſhire* and *Shropſhire*. Value 703 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Lichfield-Cloſe*, and *Eccleſhal-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire*.

Sidnaceſter and *Leiceſter* came afterwards united to *Dorceſter*, and *Dorceſter* tranſlated to *Lincoln*.

LINCOLN begun at *Dorceſter* near *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Prieſt) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which ordain'd, That the Sees of Biſhopricks ſhould be remov'd from ſmall and decay'd Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Reſort. It contain'd then the Middle of *England* between *Thames* and *Humber*: But *Hen.* I. took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and *Hen.* VIII. thoſe of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At this Day belong to it *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, and Part of *Hartfordſhire*, being the largeſt Biſhoprick of *England*. Value 830 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Buckden* in *Huntingdonſhire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars.

ELY, taken out of *Lincoln* by *Hen.* I. tranſlating hither *Hervey* Biſhop of *Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgeſhire*. Valued 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*, *Wisbich-Caſtle* in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgeſhire*.

SALISBURY, tranſlated from *Sherborne* by the aforeſaid *Herman*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror; contains now *Wiltſhire* and *Barkſhire*. Value 1367 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltſhire*.

EXETER, tranſlated from *Kirton* in *Devonſhire*, under *Leofricus*, by *Edward* the Confeſſor; which *Kirton* was taken out of *Sherborne*, as afore in the Perſon of *Adulph*, by *Edward* the Elder; contains *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*. Value 500 *l.* Seat, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward* the Elder, Monarch of the *Engliſh Saxons* in *Athelm*; afterwards, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed, by *John de Villa-*

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lula, to *Bath*, retaining to this Day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somerſetſhire*. Value 533 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Seats, *Wells-Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somerſetſhire*.

CHICHESTER, firſt founded in *Selſey*, by *Edilwalch*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *South-Saxons*, in St. *Wilfrid*, the Exil'd Archbiſhop of *York*; afterwards united to *Wincheſter*, and about the Year 711 divided again, and reſtor'd to *Selſey*, and laſtly, by vertue of the aforemention'd Synodical Decree at *London*, remov'd to *Chicheſter*, the chief Town of the Dioceſe under Biſhop *Stigand*. It contains only *Suſſex*. Valued 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seat, *Chicheſter-Palace* in *Suſſex*.

NORWICH, Founded firſt at *Dunwich*, *Anno* 630, by *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, in the Perſon of *Fœlix* a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided it into two Biſhopricks, *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this join'd again by King *Edwin*, in *Athelf*, in the See of *Elmham*; removed from thence by Bp. *Herveus* (i. e. *Harvey*) in the time of *William* the Conqueror, to *Thetford*, and from thence, 1086, by Biſhop *Herbert*, to *Norwich*. In this Dioceſe are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a ſmall Part of *Cambridgeſhire*. Value 499 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* Seats, *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER was taken out of *Lichfield* in the Year 679, by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Boſel* being the firſt Biſhop; contains *Worceſterſhire*, and Part of *Warwickſhire*. Value 1049 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Worceſter-Palace*, and *Hartlebury-Caſtle* in *Worceſterſhire*.

HEREFORD Dioceſe was founded *Anno* 680, in Biſhop *Putta*; contains *Herefordſhire*, and Part of *Shropſhire*. Value 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* Seats, *Hereford-Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the ſame County.

ROCHESTER, Founded in the Year 606, by *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, in the Perſon of St. *Juſtus*; contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Bromley-Houſe* in *Kent*.

OXFORD, taken out of *Lincoln* 1541, by *Hen.* VIII. The firſt Biſhop was *Robert King*, Abbot of *Oſney*; contains *Oxfordſhire*. Value 354 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Cuddeſdon* in *Oxfordſhire*.

PETERBOROUGH, taken out of *Lincoln* likewiſe by *Henry* VIII. Its firſt Biſhop was *John Chambers*, not Abbot of *Peterborough*, as *Godwin* miſtook, but Dean of St. *Stephens*, and Canon of *Windſor*; contains *Northamptonſhire* and *Rutlandſhire*. Value 414 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* Seats, *Peterborough-Caſtle*, and *Caſtor* in *Northamtonſhire*.

GLOUCESTER, taken out of *Worceſter* by *Hen.* VIII, whoſe firſt Biſhop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Tewksbury*; contains *Glouceſterſhire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Seat, *Glouceſter-Palace* in *Glouceſter*.

BRISTOL, Founded by *Hen.* VIII, *Paul Buſh* the firſt Biſhop; contains the City of *Briſtol*, and County of *Dorſetſhire*. Value 383 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Briſtol-Palace* in *Somerſetſhire*.

LLANDAFF, Founded by *Dubritius*, its first Bishop, in the Reign of *Aurelius Ambrosius*, about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Mathern-Palace* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Llandaff-Palace* in *Glamorganshire*.

St. *DAVIDS*. The aforesaid *Dubritius* afterwards, upon the Foundation of the Archbishoprick of *Isca Silurum*, or *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, was removed thither. His Successor in this See, St. *David*, got it remov'd, in the Reign of King *Arthur*, to *Menevia* or *Mender*, call'd afterwards, in Honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate, who opposed the *Pelagian* Heresy so vigorously, St. *David's*. This Metropolitical See was afterwards made subject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 426 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*.

St. *ASAPH*, Founded by *Malgo*, King of the *Britons*, *Anno* 560, in the Person of *Kentigern*, the *Scottish* Bishop of *Glasgow*, and took its Name from St. *Asaph*, the second Bishop; contains the greatest Part of *Flint-* *Denbigh-* and *Montgomeryshires*, and some Part of *Shropshire*. Value 100 *l.* 00 *s.* 00 *d.* Seat, St. *Asaph* in *Flintshire*.

BANGOR, the Time of its Foundation is not certainly known; the first Bishop was *Daniel*, who flourished iu the Year 560, tho' the first mention'd by *Godwin* was *Herveus* (in the Reign of *Hen.* I) who was afterwards translated to *Ely*; contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh-* and *Montgomeryshires*. Value 131 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bangor-Palace* in *Caernarvon*.

In the Province of YORK.

DURHAM, began at *Lindisfarne*, or the *Holy Island*, in *Aidan* the *Scot*, by *Oswald* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, translated to *Durham*, with its Bishop *Edmund*, in the Reign of *Ethelred*; contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Durham-Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen.* I. who named *Athaulphus* the first Bishop thereof; contains two Parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; 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.* 11 *d.* Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Lichfield* by *Hen.* VIII. The first Bishop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the *Carmelite* Friars; contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire* (which is Part of *Yorkshire*) with Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Seats, *Chester-Palace* in *Chester*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory* IV.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties of England.

Bedfordſhire,

IS in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houſes: The Air is temperate; the Soil, eſpecially in the *North-Eaſt* Part, fruitful; its principal Rivers are *Ouſe* and *Ivel*: The whole Country is well ſtor'd with Corn and Cattle; its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheeſe, and Poultry. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (eſpecially the Women) employ themſelves in weaving Bonelace: Towards *Dunſtable* and *Luton* they weave Straw-Hats, and other Things of that ſort, which Manufactures employ ſeveral Thouſands of People. It has in it 116 Pariſhes, and 10 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largeſt; *Dunſtable* for *Larks*, *Wooburn* for Fuller's-Earth. It has many Noble Seats, as *Wreſt-Houſe*, the Earl of *Kent*'s; *Wooburn Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Bletſho* and *Melchborn*, the Earl of *Bullingbrook*'s; *Turvey*, now ruin'd, the Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Ampthil* and *Clophil*, the Earl of *Aylesbury*'s; *Great Park*, Lord *Aſhburnham*'s near *Ampthil*; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret*'s; *Litlington Park*, Sir *John Cheſter*'s; and *Baddleſden*, ——— *Bathurſt*, Eſquires.

Berkſhire,

Is in *Salisbury* Dioceſe, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houſes. The Air is ſweet, the Soil plentiful. The whole County is well ſtor'd with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, eſpecially Oak and Beech. Its chief Rivers are *Thames*, *Iſis*, and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Pariſhes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief in note are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a moſt noble Manufacture of Canvas or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People are conſtantly employ'd by Sir *Owen Buckingham*, 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 us'd formerly to import from *France* at great Expence; *Abington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endow'd; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fiſh; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Faringdon*, a Market; *Windſor* is famous for its Caſtle, which is one of the Queen's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; ſituated ſtrongly and pleaſantly; of late curiouſly adorn'd by King *Charles* II, with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving: It has a fine Park and Foreſt belonging to it: It hath

many other fine Seats; as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon*'s; *Hamſtead-Marſhall* and *Aſhton Park*, the Lord *Craven*'s; *Wyghtham*, the Earl of *Abington*'s; *Hurley*, late the Lord *Lovelace*'s, now Sir *Henry Johnſon*'s.

Buckinghamſhire,

In *Lincoln* Dioceſe, in Circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houſes: The Air good; the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouſe*, and *Coln*: 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-Wickam* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnel* for Bone-Lace; *Eton*, a Village within a Mile of *Windſor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, hath a Provoſt, the Reverend Dr. *H. Godolphin*, and Seven Fellows, beſides Choriſters, *&c.* and a Free-School, now one of the moſt flouriſhing in *England*, where are Seventy Queen's Scholars taught and maintain'd *gratis*, and ſent yearly to King's College in *Cambridge*, as Places become void: Founded by *Hen.* VI. Its chief Seats are, *Cheynes*, Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Aſhridge*, the Earl of *Bridgewater*'s; *Latimers*, Duke of *Devon*'s; *Wing* and *Ethrop*, Earl of *Caernarvon*'s; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Lichfield*'s; *Woborn* and *Over-Winchendon*, Earl of *Wharton*'s; *Cranborn*, Lord *Ranelagh*'s; *Chichely*, Sir *John Cheſter*'s; *Stow*, Sir *Richard Temple*'s; *Weſton*, Sir *Robert Throckmorton*'s; *Salden-Houſe*, Sir *John Forteſcue*'s; *Tyringham*, Mr. *Backwell*'s.

Cambridgeſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houſes: The Air moiſt; the Soil of divers ſorts; its principal Rivers *Ouſe*, *Cam*, and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn moſt excellent, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets: The *Northern* Part is call'd the Iſle of *Ely*: The whole contains 163 Pariſhes, and Eight Market-Towns; the moſt noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble Univerſity, near which is kept *Sturbridge* 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 *Thorney-Abbey*, Duke of *Bedford*'s; *Audley-Inn*, Earl of *Suffolk*'s; *Chippenham*, Earl of *Oxford*'s; *Catlidge*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Cheveleigh*, Lord *Dover*'s; beſides numerous and beautiful Seats of private Gentlemen.

Cheſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, 112 Miles in circumference, contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houſes, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholſom, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty,

and

and Hoſpitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Mill-ſtones; contains 68 Pariſhes and 13 Towns; the chiefeſt is the City of *Cheſter*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, or Rows, upon which the whole City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Northwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock Savage*, and *Frodſham-Caſtle*, Earl *Rivers's*; *Gawſworth* and *Alford*, Lord *Mohun's*; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Dunham-maſſey*, Earl of *Warington's*.

Cornwal,

In the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, in Circumference 150 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houſes. The Air is clear and ſharp, the Vallies rich in Corn and Paſture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Men are ſtrong and boiſterous, great Wreſtlers, and healthy. This County is enrich'd likewiſe by the great number of Fiſh, eſpecially Pilchards, which are taken on theſe Coaſts: here are Porpeſſes and Seals. Its other Commodities are *French* or bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks eſpecially; the fine blue Slat, which the *French* call *Ardois*; tranſparent Pibbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreeſe in conſiderable Quantities. Here's plenty of *Roſa Solis*, and Sage, Hyſop and Roſemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as alſo Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-Holly. It hath many ſafe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth* vaſtly ſpacious, *&c.* The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camell*, and *Fale*. It contains 161 Pariſhes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launſton* or *Lanceſton*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of moſt note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Wolſton*, and *Lanow*, all the Earl of *Baths*; *Truro* and *Lanhidrock*, Earl of *Radnor's*; *Boconock*, Lord *Mohun's*; *Trerife*, Lord *Arundel's*; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongſt which *Mount Edgecomb* is a noble and pleaſant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Richard Edgecomb*.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceſes of *Cheſter* and *Carlile*, in Circumference 168 Miles; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County have 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 90 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlile*, a Biſhop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Caſtle, and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*. *Penrith* is noted for Tanners, *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the moſt part Caſtle-wiſe: the moſt noted are *Greyſtock-*

Caſtle,

Castle, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlile's*; *Kirk-Oswald*, and *D'Acre-Castle*, Earl of *Sussex's*.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 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, Milstone 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*. Its chief Seats, *Bolsover-Castle*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Haddon*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, Duke of *Devon's*; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarsdale's*; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrar's*; *Stavely*, late Lord *Fretchville's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is notorious for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody, and Fruitful, as it is manur'd 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 Loadstone, 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 strong Castle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Wenberry* and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarl's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Ugbrook* near *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, 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

Pariſhes, and 19 Towns; the Shire Town is *Dorcheſter*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Proſpect and Market; *Shirborn* for the Curious Workmanſhip of its Church: *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built, and rich: The chief Seats are *Hook-Caſtle*, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Cranborn-Houſe*, Earl of *Salisbury*'s; *Shirburn-Caſtle*, Earl of *Briſtol*'s; *Winborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*'s; *Buckland*, Earl *Pawlet*'s; *Winterborn*, Sir *Martin Frome*'s; *Whitfield*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'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 610000 Acres, and 15984 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 divers, 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. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*: Hath 118 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London*: The Biſhops See, whoſe Palace is a fine Caſtle: *Biſhop-Awkland* is noted likewiſe for its Caſtle and good Air: belonging likewiſe to the Biſhop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it of a wonderful depth, called *Hell-Kettles*: It has divers good Seats, as *Lumly-Caſtle*, Earl of *Scarborough*'s; *Raby Caſtle*, Lord *Bernard*'s; *Branſpeth Caſtle*, an ancient Seat, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Coles*, but lately purchas'd and beautify'd by Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe*; *Stretleham-Caſtle*, the *Bowes*'s, &c.

Eſſex.

In *London* Dioceſe, 146 Miles in Cricumference; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houſes: Its Air is temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames*, moiſt and aguiſh: The Soil in ſome places is ſo rich, that after three Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almoſt 20 Years together without dunging. It Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford* by *Bow* is a Bridge, the firſt of Stone in *England*, built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the Firſt, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow* from its Arch, which was a Piece of Architecture then probably new to the *Engliſh* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fiſh: 'Tis noted likewiſe for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hopps: Here are 415 Pariſhes, and 21 Towns; the moſt noted are *Colcheſter*, 43 Miles from *London*; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine* the Great, ſaid to have been the firſt Chriſtian King, Empreſs, and Emperor in the World: 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade for White Bays and Oyſters: *Chelmsford* is the Aſſize Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, neareſt of any to *Holland*; *Walden* for Saffron. Here over againſt *Graveſend* in *Kent*, ſtands *Tilbury-Fort*, a ſtrong Block-houſe upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Audley-Inn*, a noble

noble and Royal Palace; *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bently*, late Earl of *Oxford's*; *Cheſterford*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Copt-Hall*, late Earl of *Dorſet's*, now Sir *Tho. Webſter's*; *Leez-Priory*, Earl of *Mancheſter's*; *St. Oſith*, Earl *Rivers's*; *Havering*, Earl of *Lindſey's*; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Moulſham-Hall*, and *Friery*, and *Biſhops-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwalter's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingarſton-Hall* and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Petre's*; *Goſfield-Hall*, *Epping-Place*, late Earl of *Tankerville's*; *Eaſton-Lodge*, and *Aſhdon*, Lord *Maynard's*; *Tolesbury*, Lord *Howard's* of *Eſcrick*; *Lawford-Hall*, Biſhop of *Durham's* as Lord *Crew*.

Gloceſterſhire,

In *Gloceſter* Dioceſe, 138 Miles from *London*; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 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, Cider, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, for which the Sheep of *Cotſwold* have ſo fine a Wool, that the *Spaniſh* ſtrain ('tis ſaid) came from a Preſent *Edward* I. made of theſe Sheep to *Alphonſo* King of *Spain*: Here are 280 Pariſhes, and 26 Towns; the City of *Gloceſter* 81 Miles from *London*, is a Biſhop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewiſe ſtands the greateſt part of *Briſtol*, one of the biggeſt and beſt traded 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, and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory and Muſtard Balls. Near *Briſtol* is a place call'd 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. It nobleſt Seats are *Badmington* and *Wollaſton-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, Earl of *Staſford's*; *Berkley-Caſtle*, Earl of *Berkley's*, *Cambden-Houſe*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viſcount *Say* and *Seal's*; *Kempsford*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth's*; *Corſe-Court* and *Cockbury*, Earl of *Coventry's*; and *Derham*, Mr. *Blathwaite's*.

Hant or Hampſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 100 Miles in circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houſes, the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itchin*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Pariſhes and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though 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 Schoolmaſters, and 70 Shollars, richly endowed; likewiſe here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles* II. which he did not finiſh, now given by Act of Parliament to the Prince of *Denmark*, (in caſe of the Queen's

Queen's Deceaſe) for Life. *Portſmouth* is a ſtrong Citadel and Harbour. *Weymouth* a brave Harbour. The chief Seats are *Baſing-houſe*, *Abbots-ſtone*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Farnborough-place*, Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Rocborn-houſe*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, Lord *Delaware's*; *Molteſſont*, Lord *Sands's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brooks's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Iſle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in circumference; its Militia the beſt diſciplin'd 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. *Sandham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead* between *Portſmouth* and the Iſle of *Wight*, Is a Road where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz; and ſo alſo is St. *Hellens*, about two Leagues beyond the other, nearer the Iſland.

Hartfordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſes of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houſes. The Air is ſweet and healthful, the Soil for the moſt part chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Graſs, and Wood. Its Rivers *Coln*, *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley and Malt. It has 120 Pariſhes, and 18 Towns, moſt of them very good. The Shire Town is *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* is noted for medicinal Waters; *Berkhamſtead* for its ancient Caſtle, chief place of Reſidence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furniſhes *London* with New-River Water. Its chief Seats are *Theobalds*, formerly a Royal Palace; *Moor-Park*, the late Duke of *Monmouth's*; *Hatfield-Houſe*, *Hartford-Caſtle*, *Bygrave*, *Cheſthunt*, *Quicks-Wood*, all the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Chaſhiobury*, *Haddam-Hall*, Earl of *Eſſex's*; *Totteridge*, Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Holloway-Houſe* at St. *Alban's*, Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Aldenham*, Duke of *Newcaſtle's*; *Ware-Park*, Mr. *Byde's*; beſides a great number of other Gentlemen's Houſes.

Herefordſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houſes. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful: Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*. This County exceeds in four things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water, in which laſt Salmons are plentiful. This County is famous for Cider, 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: *Lemſter* noted for Bread, and the beſt Wool in *England*: *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths. At *Marcley-Hill* was that notable Earthquake 1571, when 26 Acres of Land intirely moved about from place to place, three days together, overturning a Steeple and many Trees which ſtood in its way. Its chief Seats are *Goodrich-Caſtle*, *Penyard-Caſtle*, and *Eccleſ-*

wall-Caſtle,

wall-Castle, the Marquis of *Kent's*; *Wilton*, *Aconbury*, and *Deswell*, the Lord *Chandos's*; *Hampton-Court*, the Lord *Coningsby's*; *Brompton-Brian*, Right Honourable *Robert Harley's* Esq;

Huntingdonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſe, 67 Miles in circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 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 divers 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 brave Husbandmen. Its chief Seats *Kimbolton-Caſtle*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *Hinchingbrook*, Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Great Gidding*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Buckden*, Biſhop of *Lincoln's*.

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in circumference; the pleaſanteſt County in *England*, the People of it firſt civiliz'd of any, and boaſt they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villenage; contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houſes. It was formerly a Kingdom of it ſelf; it is now divided, by a uſual Proverb, into 3 parts; *The* Downs *have Health without Wealth*, *the* Mariſh *or* Marſh *parts*, *Wealth without Health*; *the* Middle *Health and Wealth*. It is accommodated with two vaſt Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, beſides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other leſſer ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Fruit, eſpecially Pippins and Cherries the moſt celebrated in the World; Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire, near *Deal*; Fowl and Fiſh. The *Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choiceſt Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 *l.* a year was thought no invidious Eſtate for a Clothier or a Yeoman of this County; and here are ſome Yeomen have ſtill great Eſtates. The Iſles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well ſtor'd with Sheep and Corn. At *Egerton*, where there is now a petrifying Spring, and *Sellenge*, about an hundred years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retriev'd. 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 Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and ſeveral Hoſpitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Biſhop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church and ſtately Stone Bridge, the ſecond

cond for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Hen.* IV. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the beſt Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidſtone* is the Aſſize 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; *Wye* its Free-School; *Sevenoke* its Free-School, and Hoſpital. *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are 4 of the Cinque-Ports; the 5th *Haſtings*; and their two 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*, Earl of *Dorſet*'s; *Penſhurſt*, Earl of *Leiceſter*'s; *Eaſtwell*, in an exceeding pleaſant Park, and *Moat*, near *Canterbury*, Earl of *Winchelſea*'s; *Heathfield* and *Sylom*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Chevenning*, Lady *D'Acre*'s; *Lingſtead-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham*'s; *Leeds-Caſtle* and *Greenway-Court*, Lord *Culpepper*'s; *Allington-Caſtle* and *Maidſtone Palace*, Lord *Aſtley*'s; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham*'s; *Cobham-Hall*, the late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*'s; *Hever-Caſtle*, Lord *Walgrave*'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. Tho' 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 1150000 Acres, and 40202 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 Proviſion; the Rivers, *Merſey*, *Rible*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*. 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, Pit-coals (which ſerve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utenſils little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloaths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are (as 'tis commonly reported) but 36 Pariſhes, (moſt of them being exceeding large, therefore ſupplied well with Chapels of Eaſe) and 26 Towns. The Shire Town is *Lancaſter*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Leverpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late very much frequented. *Mancheſter* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen and Linnen Manufactures. Chief Seats are *Cletherow-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Albemarle*'s; *Knowſly*, *Latham-Hall*, *Croſs-Hall*, *Greenhalgh-*

halgh-Caſtle, *Pilkinton-Strand*, *Burſco-Abby*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Halſal*, the Lord *Mohun's*; *Hornby-Caſtle*, the late Lord *Morley's* *Wood-Acre-Hall*, *Scorton-Hall*, *Aſhton-Hall*, Lord *Gerard's*.

Leiceſterſhire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſe, 96 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 18702 Houſes. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country champain, 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 of its Sheep the largeſt in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek*, and *Swift*. It has 192 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 *Garington*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Burbage*, Marquis of *Kent's*; *Aſhby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Donnington-Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon's*; *Broadgate-Hall* and *Groby*, Earl of *Stamford's*; *Stanton-Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Stanton-herald* and *Ragdal*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Aſhby-folvile*, Lord *Carington's*.

Lincolnſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in circumference; contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 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 barren: The Weſt and Northern parts are pleaſant and fertile. The Rivers *Welland*, *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, ſaid once to have been the greateſt City in *England*, now much decayed, 104 Miles from *London*: It has a ſtately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggeſt Bells of *England*, call'd *Tom of Lincoln*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boſton* (contracted from *Botolph's Town*) for its Port and Harbour, and Tower the fineſt in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple, whoſe height (tho' not ſo high as formerly) ſeems to make it ſtand awry. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Caſtle*, part in *Lincoln* and part in *Leiceſterſhire*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Sempringham* and *Tatterſhal-Caſtle*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; *Normanby*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby's*; *Grimſthorp*, *Earesby*, Earl of *Lindſey's*; *Blankrey*, Lord *Widrington's*; *Worlby*, Lord *Bellaſiſe's*; *Oſgodby*, Lady *Bellaſiſe's*.

Iſle of Man,

Lying Weſtward of *Lancaſhire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, of the Crown of *England*. The Proprietor was anciently call'd King; but of late, Lord of *Man*. 'Tis a diſtinct Biſhoprick. The Biſhop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Iſle, confirmed by the Queen, and conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of *York*: but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the Queen, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is

cold,

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; contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houſes, including *London* and *Weſtminſter*. It has a ſweet and wholſome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compoſt brought from *London*. Its Rivers *Thames* and *Coln*; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Pariſhes and 4 Towns, beſides *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of which ſee more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, beſides thoſe in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *Hampton-Court*, a moſt magnificent Structure, part of which his late Majeſty pull'd down, and re-edify'd with greater 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 preſent Majeſty ſince her happy Acceſſion to the Crown, being ſettled by a late Act of Parliament on his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*; *Cambden-Houſe* at *Kenſington*, was the Nurſery of his late Highneſs the Duke of *Gloceſter*; *Sion-Houſe* belongs to the Duke of *Somerſet*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earl of *Lindſey*, and the Lord *Cheyne*, have each a Houſe at *Chelſea*; *Canbury* is the Earl of *Northampton's*; *Holland-Houſe*, near *Kenſington*, the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland's*; at *Cranford* is the Earl of *Berkley's*; *Mordaunt-Houſe* at *Parſons-Green* is the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth's*; *Sutton-Court* the Lady *Falconberg's*; near which is alſo the Earl of *Burlington's* and Sir *Stephen Fox's*; *Drayton* the Lord *Paget's*; at *Hackney* the Lord *Brook's*; *Whitton*, Lady *Falkland's*; at *Highgate*, Duke of *Newcaſtle's*.

Monmouthſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houſes. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and wooddy, yet very fertile. Its Rivers *Monnow*, *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 are, *Troy-Houſe*, *Monmouth-Caſtle*, *Ragland-Caſtle*, *Chepſtow-Caſtle*, *Chepſtow-Grange*, and *Tintern-Abbey*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Abergavenny-Caſtle*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *St. Julians*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Dioceſe, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil diverſe, part clayiſh and part ſandy: The Spring and Harveſt are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouſe*, *Waveney*, *Yare*, and *Frin*. The People are induſtrious. 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 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 30000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l.* There is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s and the Bishop's Palaces. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, 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 *Castle-rising*, Lord *Dudley*'s; *Oxnead-Hall*, *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth*'s; *Raynham-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord *Townshend*'s.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, 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, Wood, and Salt-Petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough*, and *Brackley*, have Free-Schools. The chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Burly* and *Wothorp*, Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Castle-Ashby*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Apthorp* and *Sowlhay-Lodge*, Earl of *Westmorland*'s; *Drayton*, *Looswick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudborow*, Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Althrop*, Earl of *Sunderland*'s; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Winwick*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Holdenby*, Earl of *Feversham*'s; *Boughton* and *Barnwell-Castle*, Duke of *Montague*'s; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Thomond*'s; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton*'s; *Astwell*, Lord *Ferrars*'s; *Easton-Mauduit*, Lord *Longueville*'s; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warmington*, and *Stockalbany*, Lord *Rockingham*'s; *Stene*, Lord *Crew*'s; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffins*; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster*'s.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 143 Miles in circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be manured; but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 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 600000 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 *Scotch* side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands;

Iſlands; the three moſt noted are *Cocket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Iſland*. This being formerly a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, moſt of the great Seats are built Caſtlewiſe; the chief are, *Alnewick-Caſtle*, *Warkworth-Caſtle*, and *Prudhoe-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Ogle-Caſtle*, *Bothal-Caſtle*, and *Hopple-Tower*, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Morpeth-Caſtle*, the E. of *Carlile*'s; *Darwentwater*, *Dilſtone*, the E. of *Darwentwater*'s; *War-Caſtle*, *Chilingham-Caſtle*, *Dunſtaburg Caſtle*, *Horton-Caſtle*, the Lord *Grey*'s; *Widrington-Caſtle*, Lord *Widrington*'s.

Nottinghamſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houſes; has a wholſome Air, and different ſorts of Soil: The South-Eaſt part is fertile, the Weſtern wooddy. 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. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, *&c.* hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers floor'd with a Plaiſter harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which before it be burnt is ſofter than Alabaſter. *Mansfield* is of note for Malt, *Workſop* for Liquorice; *Newark on Trent* drives a conſiderable Trade; Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Workſop*, the late Lord *Thomas Howard*'s, Brother to the late Duke of *Norfolk*; *Nottingham-Caſtle* and *Wellbeck-Abbey*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Rufford*, late Marquis of *Hallifax*'s; *Clare-Houſe* in *Nottingham*, and *Houghton*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Holme Pierre-Point*, Earl of *Kingſton*'s; *Shelford*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s; *Newſted-Abbey*, *Bullwell Park*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron*'s; *Averham*, *Kellham*, Lord *Lexington*'s.

Oxfordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 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 Name, beſides the *Charwell*, *Windruſh*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. 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: *Witney* 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 Duke of *Marlborough*'s, upon whom, and upon his Heirs for ever, 'tis ſettled by Act of Parliament. And accordingly a ſtately Fabric is now erecting (near the Old Palace) call'd *Blenheim-Caſtle*, in Memory of that moſt ſignal Victory gain'd over the *French* Aug. 2. 1704 at *Blenheim* in *Bavaria* on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon*'s; *Bletchington*, Earl of

Anglesey's; *Caversham*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Dichley* and *Lees-Rest*, Earl of *Lichfield*'s; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abington*'s; *Broughton*, *North-Newton*, and *Shetford*, Lord Viscount *Say* and *Seal*'s; *Sherborn-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny*'s; *Hey'horp*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Leadwell*, Lord *Carington*'s; *Wroxton-Abbey*, Lord *Guilford*'s.

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in circumference; contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; has a healthfull 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 *Burghley on the Hill*, Earl of *Nottingham*'s; *Martinsthorp*, Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Exton*, *Brook*, *Northluffenham*, Earl of *Gainsborough*'s.

Shropshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Hereford* and of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 134 Miles in circumference; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. The Air is wholsome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous toward the South and West parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Clun*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. 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. 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 *Pepper-Hill*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Ellesmer*, Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Stoke-Castle*, the Lord *Craven*'s; *Shefnal Mannor*, Earl of *Stafford*'s; *High-Ercall* and *Eyton*, Earl of *Bradford*'s; *Botfield*, *Lye*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth*'s; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*'s.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 204 Miles in circumference; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houses: Has diverse sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its dirty ways makes them say, *Bad for the Rider, good for the Abider*. 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*. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the faireſt in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Cheader* 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

Briſtol; part of which ſtands in this County, and part in *Gloceſterſhire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, ſovereign in Palſies, Gouts, Rheumatiſms, Weakneſs of Nerves, and all ſcrofulous Diſtempers; 94 Miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. Theſe two Cities jointly give a Title to the Biſhoprick. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Perſons are here weekly employed: *Glaſtenbury*, for its ancient Abbey; *Ilcheſter*, likewiſe for Antiquity; *Bruton*, for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Clevendon-Court*, Earl of *Briſtol*'s; *Bruton-Court*, Lord Viſcount *Fitz-Harding*'s; *Hinton St. George*, *Court of Wick*, *Kenn-Court*, *Walton*, Lord *Paulett*'s; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford*'s; *Somerton*, Lord *Stawell*'s; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Baſſett*'s, 40 Hogſheads of good Wine have been made in one Vintage.

Staffordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 141 Miles in circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 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 is 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*, give a Title to the Biſhoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church: and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Blore-Hall*, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Alton-Caſtle*, D. of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Stafford-Caſtle*, Earl of *Stafford*'s; *Throwley*, Earl of *Arglas*'s; *Drayton-Baſſet*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s; *Chartley-Caſtle*, Lord *Ferrars*'s; *Stourton-Caſtle*, Lord *Stourton*'s; *Beaudeſert*, *Sinay-Park*, *Drayton*, Lord *Paget*'s; *Rolleſton*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Gerrard*'s-*Bromley*, *Sandon*, *Willowbridge*, Lord *Gerrard*'s; *Hamſtall*, *Ridware*, Lord *Leigh*'s; *Dudley-Caſtle*, *Himley*, Lord *Ward*'s or *Dudley*'s.

Suffolk,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 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 *Waveney*, and *Buddeſdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall*, have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Ewſton-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Chriſt-Church* in *Ipſwich*, *Sud-*

born-Hall; Earl *Soham's Lodge*, Lord Viſcount *Hereford*'s; *Denham-Hall*, Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*'s; *Toſtock-place*, Lord *North and Grey*'s; *Broom-Hall*, *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis*'s.

Surrey,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 112 Miles in circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houſes. The Air is ſweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers *Thames*, *Mole*, (which runs under Ground a Mile) *Wandle-Way*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Reigate* 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 10000 Houſes; *Guilford* or *Guldeford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingſton* has a fine Bridge. At *Croydon* is the Archbiſhop's Summer Palace, a Free-School and Hoſpital founded by Archbiſhop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banſtead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond*, *Nonſuch-Houſe*, the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*'s, now demoliſh'd; and *Otlands* Palaces Royal; *Albury*, Lord *Garnſey*'s; *Weybridge*, Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*'s; *Wimbleton*, Duke of *Leeds*'s; *Rowhampton*, Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*'s; *Durance*, Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Flanchford*, Counteſs of *Plimouth*'s; *Reigate-Priory*, Sir *John Parſons*'s; *Towting-gravney*, Lord *North and Grey*'s; *Pepper-harrow*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Farnham-Caſtle*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s; *Peterſham*, Earl of *Rocheſter*'s. At *Epſom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; ſo likewiſe at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hoſpital for a Maſter, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, Schoolmaſter, 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 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houſes. The South Downs, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Graſs, and beyond Imagination 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 divers 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, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chicheſter* Lobſter, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns and Glaſs. Here are 312 Pariſhes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chicheſter*, a Biſhop's See, 50 Miles from *London*, hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Aſſizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel Caſtle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Petworth-Place*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Buckhurſt*, *Stoneland*, Earl of *Dorſet*'s; *Bullbrook*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Herſtmonceux*, Earl of *Suſſex*'s; *Stanſtead*,

Earl

Earl of *Scarborough*'s; *Battle-Abby*, *Cowdry*, *Poynings*, Lord Viſcount *Montague*'s; *Eridge*, Lord *Bergavenny*'s; *Upp-Park*, late Earl of *Tankerville*'s; *Iſield*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Aſhburnham*, Lord *Aſhburnham*'s.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Dioceſes of *Worceſter*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 135 Miles in circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houſes. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheeſe. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* 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 it ſelf, 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, *Polleſworth* its School. Chief Seats are *Milcot-Houſe*, Earl of *Dorſet*'s; *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Combe*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Hewell-Grange*, Earl of *Plymouth*'s; *Elthington*, Lord *Ferrars*'s; *Warwick-Caſtle*, *Knowle*, *Beauchamp-Court*, Lord *Brooke*'s; *Stonely*, *Fletchamſtead*, Lord *Leigh*'s; *Wottenwawen*, *Alne-Lodge*, Lord *Carrington*'s; *Coleſhil*, Lord *Digby*'s.

Weſtmorland,

Is in the Dioceſes of *Cheſter* and *Carlile*, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The South Parts are beſt. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Pariſhes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free-School well endow'd, 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 good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Arnſtead-Tower* and *Bethame-Hall*, Earl of *Derby*'s; *Appleby-Caſtle*, *Brow-Caſtle*, *Brougham-Caſtle*, *Pendragon-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Lowther*, Lord Viſcount *Langdale*'s; *Wharton-Hall*, Earl of *Wharton*'s.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Saliſbury*, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houſes. A pleaſant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy. Its Rivers, *Iſis Kennett*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. 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 through them. Near it is the fam'd 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 *Marlborow-Houſe* and *Allington-Houſe*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Eddington*, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Wilton* and *Falſton* or *Fallerſdown*, Earl of *Pembroke*'s; *Charlton*, Earl of *Berks*'s; *Longleet*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s; *Wardour-Caſtle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*'s; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s.

Worceſterſhire,

Is in *Worceſter* Dioceſe, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houſes. The Air ſweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Paſturage, eſpecially the Vale of *Eveſham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, 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, and great Cloth Trade. *Sturbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and *Kidderminſter* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Grafton*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Lenchwick*, Lord *Craven*'s; *Crombe-Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Feckenham Lodge*, Earl of *Coventry*'s; *Weſtwood*, Sir *John Packington*'s; *Witley-Court*, —— *Foley*'s, Eſq; *Hagley-Hall*, Sir *Ch. Littleton*'s.

Yorkſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 320 Miles in circuit; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houſes. The Air diverſe, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Diviſions anciently called *Trithings*, (*i. e.* third parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, Eaſt, North, and Weſt, which is the largeſt. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Are*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nide*, *Ouſe*, *Swall*, *Youre*, *Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horſes, Allom, Jett, 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 Pit-Coal. 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 and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouſe*, conſiſting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis encloſed 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 govern'd by a Mayor, who

who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, is one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes of *England*. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Rotheram* for three Schools; firſt for Languages, ſecond for Muſick, third for Writing: *Knaresborough* for Medicinal Waters; *Doncaſter* for knit Waſtcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough*, and *Ripley*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spurmakers. *Borough-bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, (call'd 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 *Sheffield Mannor*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Wreſſel-Caſtle*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Slingsby-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Bolton-Caſtle* and *Bolton-Hall* Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Thornhill*, late Marquis of *Hallifax*'s; *Kiveton*, *Thorp-Hall*, *Wales-Hall*, *Harthil-Hall*, Duke of *Leeds*'s; *Snape*, Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Markingfield*, Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Mulgrave-Caſtle*, Duke of *Normanby* and *Buckingham*'s; *Skipton-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Wentworth-Woodhouſe*, *Tankerſley*, *Tinſley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Frier-Houſe*, late Earl of *Strafford*'s; *Henderskelf-Caſtle*, *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carlile*'s; *Wharlton-Caſtle*, *Jerveaux-Abbey*, Earl of *Ailesbury*'s; *Lawnsborough*, *Bolton*, *Barden-Tower*, Earl of *Burlington*'s; *Hornby-Caſtle*, *Patrick-Brompton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby-le-Miers*, *Aſton*, *Aughton*, *Wales-Mannor*, *Hardwick*, Earl of *Holderneſs*'s; *Cockſwold-Hall*, *Oulſtone-Hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, *Newborough-Abbey*, late Earl of *Faulkenberg*'s; *Easby-Hall*, Lord *Eure*'s; *Aske* and *Helaugh Mannor*, Earl of *Wharton*'s; *Weldrake*, Lord *Howard*'s *of Eſcrick*; *Holm* in *Spalding-More*, and *Dalton*, Lord *Langdale*'s; *Wilton-Caſtle*, Lord *Cornwallis*'s. *Acklam*, Sir *William Huſtler*'s.

WALES *is generally divided into Twelve Counties.*

Angleſey,

IS in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 200000 Acres, and 1840 Houſes: An Iſland encompaſſed by the *Iriſh* Sea on all ſides but the *South-Eaſt*, where it is parted from *Carnarvan* by the River *Menai*. How barren ſoever it looks, 'tis nevertheleſs called *the Mother of Wales* for the Plenty of good Wheat it produces; and here are Mill-ſtones (good ſtore) to grind it. Here, as in *Rumney-Marſh* in *Kent*, and other Parts of *England*, are great Timber-Trees found lying along under ground, black like Ebony, and fit for uſe when dried in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl. It has 74 Pariſhes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seats, Lord *Bulkeley*'s, near *Beaumaris*, &c. Brecк-

Brecknockshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Dioceſe, 106 Miles in circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houſes. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys 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 *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well-built Town, where the Aſſizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Clothing. Its chief Seats are *Crickhowel-Caſtle* and *Tretowre-Caſtle*, Duke of *Beaufort*'s.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. Davids*, 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houſes. A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, and Lead. In this County are the famous Silver Mines of *Bwlch yr Eskir hyr*, out of which the Money which bears the Prince of *Wales*'s Arms, *viz.* the three *Eſtrich-Feathers* upon its reverſe, has been dug. 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. 'Tis a large populous Town, wall'd about and fortified with a Caſtle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. Davids*, 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houſes; not ſo mountainous as other Counties 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, 2 Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Enſigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, Earl of *Carbury*'s.

Carnarvanshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 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. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is moſtly in the Dioceſe of *St. Aſaph*; but the Vale of *Ruthen*, and *Denbigh* it ſelf, are in *Bangor* Dioceſe; 'tis 116 Miles in circumference; contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houſes. The Eaſt part is naturally fruitful, and the Weſt improved with the Aſhes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long-liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and near *Moinglath*, of Lead. It hath 57 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a moſt impregnable Caſtle.

This

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. *Holt-Caſtle* is a Seat of the Earl of *Derby*; *Chirk-Caſtle* Sir *Richard Middleton*'s.

Flintshire,

Is moſtly in the Dioceſe of *St. Aſaph*, and the reſt in *Cheſter*: 'Tis 82 Miles in circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houſes. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are ſmall 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; yet it hath a noble Caſtle, though now 'tis old and ruinous. *St. Aſaph* is an ancient Epiſcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furniſhed of its ſelf. *St. Winifred's Well*, hard by, is of note for curing Aches and Lameneſſes. Over the Head of this Spring is a curious Free-ſtone Chapel, 150 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats, *Moſtyn*, Sir *Roger Moſtyn*'s, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to ſupply *Dublin* with Coal; and *Llannerck*, Mr. *Davies*'s.

Glamorganshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Dioceſe, 112 Miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 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. The chief Seats are, *Swanzey-Caſtle*, Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Cardiff-Caſtle*, and *Caerphilly-Caſtle*, Earl of *Pembroke*'s; *Coyty-Caſtle*, Earl of *Leiceſter*'s. At *Newton* is a Well which ſwells up when the Sea ebbs, and ſinks as the Flood encreaſes.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houſes; extreamly mountainous, and the Mountains ſteepy. The Inhabitanrs 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.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in three Dioceſes; *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvillin*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Aſaph*; *Llanydlos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*: 'Tis 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 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 a ſtrong Caſtle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Caſtle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquis

Marquis of *Powis*'s; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyſſin*, Lord *Herbert*'s of *Cherbury*; and *Lloydiard*, *Richard Vaughan*'s, Eſq.

Pembrokeshire,

Is in the Dioceſe of St. *David*'s, 93 Miles in circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 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, whoſe Cathedral Church was eminent for the higheſt Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now ſo ruined, that it is not a Market-Town. In this Shire alſo is 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 *Hereford*, 90 Miles in circumference; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houſes: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, ſtored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheeſe and Horſes. It hath 52 Pariſhes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Caſtle. *Preſtain* is a large well-built Town, where the Aſſizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together 25 Cities, 750 great Towns called Market-Towns, 9913 Pariſhes, ſome of 40 or 50 Miles circuit, 61 Foreſts, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Obſervations and Calculations of *Gregory King*, Eſq; lately publiſht by Dr. *Davenant*, 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 Queen 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 Queen of *England*'s Subjects is about 50 Millions, it will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100000 Foot, 30000 Horſe, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

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 Queen's Juſtices in *Eyre* of the Forreſts, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South* ſide of *Trent*.

CHAP.

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 by reaſon of the continual Blaſts of Wind from Sea, the very often interpoſing of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is leſs ſcorching than in ſome parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for ſome Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer the gentle Winds and frequent Showers, qualifie all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleaſant; ſo in Winter the Nights are moſtly ſerene and bright, and the Froſts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word here is no neceſſity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottoes in Summer.

Soil.] It is bleſſed with a very fertile wholſom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might eaſily be made Navigable; and ſeveral of late years have been made ſo. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleaſant Hills riſing with eaſie 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 by reaſon of its great abundance of all things neceſſary for the Life of Man, it may without the Aſſiſtance of any other part of the World, more eaſily ſubſiſt than any of its neighbouring Countries.

Firſt, For wholſom ſubſtantial Food, what Plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Coneys, and Hares? It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roe-Bucks. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkeys, Pigeons? Of Partridge, Pheaſants, Plovers, Teals, Thruſhes, Merles, Field-fares, Ouſles, or Black-birds, Larks, Wild-Ducks, Wild-Geeſe, Coal-Geeſe, Swans, Wigeons, Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings.

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychit, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-ſhanks,

ſhanks, Rails, and Wheat-ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Buſtards, Puffins, Godwits, Heath-cocks, Moor-pouts, or Grouſe-Thruſhes, and Throſtles.

Then for Fiſh, what plenty of Salmons, Trouts, Lamperns, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breams, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mullets, Kingſtones, Dorees?

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themſelves altogether about *Norway*, but of late take their Rounds about Midſummer to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and ſo round about by *Ireland* back into the North Seas in incredible Shoals; as on theſe Coaſts are likewiſe of Mackrel, Whitings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddocks, Pilchards, Sprats, Oyſters for goodneſs and number almoſt incredible? We have great plenty likewiſe of Lobſters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Muſcles, Cockles, Eſcalops, Crayfiſh, *&c.*

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbots, Scate, Thorn-backs, Mades, Smelts, *&c.*

How doth *England* abound 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 Tares, Vetches, Clover-graſs, Hop-Clover, Saint-foin, Ray-graſs, Trefoil, Cinquefoil, Hops, Woad, Flax, Hemp, Rape-ſeed, Lucern, *Danzick* Flax, Canary-ſeed, Muſtard-ſeed, *&c.*

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, *&c.*

Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods and Hedges are ſtored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Wall-nuts, Small-nuts, Cheſt-nuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Slows, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huccleberries, Dew-berries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for *Apples*, the Pippin, *Kentiſh*, *Kirton*, *Golden*, *Ruſſet*, *Holland*, *French*, Pearmain, Reinet, Deux-ans, or *John*, Queening, Greening, Julyflower, Harvey-Apple, Marigold, Early ripe Junettings, and Codlings, and innumerable many excellent ſorts for Cider, as Red-ſtreak, Genit-Moyle, *&c.* For *Pears*, the Summer and Winter Bon-Chretienne, the Bergamot, Poppering, Beurre des Rois, Orange, Greenfield, Windſor, Lording, Meſſire-Jean, Sugar, Muſque, Catherine, Warden, and forty others.

For *Plums*, Pear-plum, Arline, Damſons, Damazens, Muſſel, Perdrigon, Date, Imperial, S. Julian, Morocco, Great Anthony, Turkey, *&c.*

Cherries

Cherries: May Cherries, Kentiſh, Black Cherries, Flemmiſh, Carnation, Morella, Black Duke, Hartlib, Cornelians, Black Heart, Morocco, Egriot, *&c.*

Peaches: Nutmeg, Iſabella, Newington, Muſcat, Violet, Roman, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Mignon, Alberge, Syon, Orleans, *&c.*

Apricots: Divers ſorts.

Nectarines: Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes: Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluſter-Grapes, Frontignac, Muſcats, Early-blew, Raiſon, Parſley, *&c.*

Figs: Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, *&c.*

Quinces: Barbary, Brunſwick, Portugal.

Gooſeberries: Chryſtal, Early-red, Amber, Engliſh, Yellow, White, Dutch.

Corinths all ſorts.

Strawberries: Common Wood, Engliſh Garden, Virginian, White Coped, Long Red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All ſorts of *Raſberries*, *Mulberries*, *Barberries*, *Medlers*, *Quinces*, &c.

The Kitchin-Garden affords many excellent Diſhes, not only of Pleaſant Fruit, but of ſubſtantial Food; as Aſparagus, Artichoaks, Aliſanders, Beans, Kidney and Lupine Beans of all ſorts; Beets, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauly-flowers, Clary, Cucumbers, Endive, Gourds of all ſorts, Lettuce of all ſorts, among them that delicious one of Sileſia, thrives here as if it were its original Soil. Melons of all ſorts, Mekins, Parſnips, Peaſe of all ſorts, Potatoes, Pompions. Radiſh of all ſorts, Rockambole, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Herb-Garden want Baulm, Baſil, Borrage, Bugloſs, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn-Salad, Creſſes all ſorts, Fennel, Garlick, Hyſop, Horſe-Radiſh, Lavinder, Leeks, Marjoram, Marigold, Mint, Naſturtium's, Onions, Parſley, Purſlain, Penyroyal; all ſorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and Salad; Roſemary, Sage, Savoury, Scurvy-graſs, Shallot, Spinnage, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

It is endleſs to reckon up the variety's of the Flower-Gardens. From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, eſpecially of late years into *England*: And in the Phyſick-Gardens at *Oxford* and at *Chelſea*, we may at once ſee Specimens of every known ſort of the whole vegetable Kingdom.

The Woods are not only ſtock'd with large and durable Timber-Trees and Pollards, Alder, Aſh, Beech, Birch, Blackcherry-Tree, Cheſnut, Holly, Oak, Yew, *&c.* but every where with medicinal Herbs which grow plentifully likewiſe in every Forreſt, Lawn, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Phyſical Drugs the Woods and Fields want, the Goodwife's Garden for the moſt part ſupplies.

Now

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 not only very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better condition'd against Wind and Weather; but also such great abundance of Wool, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are clothed therewith, but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *English Wool*, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *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*.

The Wool of *Lemster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Isle of Wight*, when truly manufactured by the *English* Clothiers, doth for Softness and Fineness vie with the choicest Silks; and although *Spanish* Wool bears a Name amongst us, as a thing *far fetch'd and dear bought*, yet the Clothiers and Merchants know that the greatest part of that Wool which when manufactured they call *Spanish* Cloth, doth grow in *England*; and so absolutely necessary is *English* Wool to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no Work of their own Wool, without about one part in three of ours is mixt with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much Riches to us.

The yearly Produce of Wool in *England*, is calculated by the above-mentioned Dr. *D'avenant* and Mr. *King* at 2 Millions Sterling; and when manufactured, at 8 Millions; whereof 3 quarters for Home-consumption, and a 4th part for Exportation.

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 a charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. 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, although there hath been much Linnen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerably fine Paper made in several places of *England*: And the Paper-Makers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same Encouragement hath also the incorporated Linnen Manufacture; whereof we are capable of making so much as not to send abroad for any, if the Wisdom of the Government had not thought fit to reserve the

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Encouragement of that Manufacture for *Ireland*, a Country much more proper for it, and to promote the Woollen Manufacture here at Home.

Beſide, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather, for all ſorts of Uſes, inſomuch that the pooreſt People in the Southern, and South-Eaſtern parts of *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all; whilſt the pooreſt of our Labourers have not only Shoes, but good ſtrong Leather Boots too, to preſerve 'em from Cold when they work in Ditches or other wet Places.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoiſe* or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaſter, Mortar nor 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. In many Places of *England*, a Horſe-load of good Sea-coal is bought for Two-pence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Billeting for a Crown.

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, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windſor-Foreſt* on the *Thames*. We have likewiſe great ſtore of Iron to make ſerviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcaſſes, and all other Uſes. For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling Pads*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where greater plenty of Horſes, 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 great Numbers likewiſe of excellent Milch Cows; every Peaſant, almoſt who rents but ten or twelves Acres of Land, keeps a Horſe or Mare to ride upon, and one or two good Cows to ſupply his Family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheeſe. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Geldings are uſed more than Stone-Horſes twenty to one, as being more eaſily kept, and not ſo ſubject to Accidents, and are alſo more convenient for Horſemen that travel upon the Road.

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: Terriors, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting-Dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, *&c.* The Bear and Bull-dog Maſtiffs, ſeem to be the boldeſt and ſtrongeſt Creatures of their ſize in the World; one of 'em 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 'em are well match'd they both become dying Conquerors by ſlaying one another; but it is well known both of *Engliſh* Cocks and Dogs, that (that as if Courage

were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate. *Cats* are here very curious to the Eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats especially. Here are likewise divers sorts of *Hawks*, as the Faulcon, Lanar, Lanaret, Lanius, Sparrow-hawks, *&c.*

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass: Much Allom, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Peter, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, yielding more in their small quantities of Oar, and therefore richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the King of *Spain* hath most of his Silver, those yielding usually but one Ounce and half of Silver in one hundred Ounces of Oar; whereas these in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces *per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire* and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine; as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsham*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooters-hill*, *Richmond*, and *Hamsted*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the Southern and middle parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by King *James* the first; but a great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of Wines, Silks, and all other Foreign Commodities, it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ *English* Ground rather for producing Wool, Corn and Cattle, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whose Air is better stored with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers and Ponds with Fish; Fields with all sorts of Corn; the Pastures with Cattle; the Forests, Parks, Warrens and Woods, with wild Beasts, (only for Recreation and Food;) the Mines with Metals, Coals, Alabaster, Marble, Free-stone, and other Minerals; the Country Farms with Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Peacocks, Dove-houses, Fishponds, Coney-Warrens, Pigs, Milk, Fruit, *&c.* Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful Beasts, fewer venemous Serpents, and noisome Flies and Vermine, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Dearths; fewer unwholesome Serenes, pestilential Airs, tempestuous Hurricanes, subterraneous Fires, burning Mountains, or destructive Earthquakes; And altho' a Pestilence hath formerly visited us once in about twenty Years (yet

(yet never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither rom other Countries) God be praiſed 'tis now 43 Years ſince we felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return. In a word, where is there greater Abundance of all things neceſſary for Man's Life, and more eſpecially for all kind of Food; inſomuch that it hath been judg'd, that there is yearly as much Fleſh and Beer conſum'd in *England* by over-plentiful 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 (which is no ſmall Praiſe) all the neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the World; and needs not much to fear any Nation but only that which grows potent in Shipping; for they only can deprive us of our main Security, and of an Iſland can make us a Continent.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inhabitants, *their Number, Language, Character.*

Inhabitants. THE firſt Inhabitants in *England* were *Britains*, 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 conſtrain'd to abandon this Country about 400 years after Chriſt; whereupon the *Extra-provincial Britains*, then call'd *Picts* (from retaining the cuſtom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Iſland,) invading the *Britains*, they call'd to their aid the *Saxons*, who chaſing away the *Picts*, ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the *Britains*: 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*, *Romiſh*, 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 accurate Calculation of the judicious Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed *Anno* 1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7055706 Souls, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue is a mixture, chiefly of the Old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the Old *Norman*, (which was part *French*, part *Danish*) with a large mixture of the British, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue, the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language wheresoever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learned at School by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36th of *Edward* the Third, Common Law, Statutes, and Pleadings, were in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in Court-Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

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 still written the Common Laws and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*. Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, *&c.* are still *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholesom Food; and the use of Beer rather than Wine, are commonly tall and big of Stature, if compared with Southern Nations. They are fair, especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes fine, Mein agreeable, Air sweet and charming. Both Sexes are here well proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: Grave, well spoken, prudent, modest, free, sincere, pleasant, ingenious: The Men are strong, couragious, warlike, resolute, enterprizing, constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel; Liberal to Prodigality

lity, open-hearted, hard to be provoked, yet when exaſperated, ſtomachful till ſatisfaction be given, and then eaſie to be reconciled: Sumptuous and ſplendid, great lovers of Hoſpitality, magnanimous and beneficient, learned, ſagacious, grateful: They are thought to be wanting in Induſtry, (excepting Mechanics, wherein they are, of all Nations, the greateſt Improvers) Caution, Suſpicion, Craft, Obſequiouſneſs, and which is moſt of all to be deplored, Contentedneſs: But 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, the Robuſtneſs of the Labourer, are not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any People in the World.

The Women are tender, chaſte, conſtant, prudent, loyal, induſtrious, paſſionately loving to their Relations, eſpecially their Husbands and Children, even to Fondneſs: They are not without Vanity, pretenſions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like; which Vices they have borrow'd from their Neighbours the *French*: But no Women out-do 'em in Modeſty, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, Good Humour, Cleanlineſs; and that which crowns all the reſt, in 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 a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and ſolid Parts, apprehenſive and ſubtle; ſucceſsful in finding out new Diſcoveries; but moſt of all in improving of old, eſpecially, Mechanics; there being few Curioſities of Art brought over from beyond Sea but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the beſt Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, *Air-pumps*, *&c.* in the World. The late Queen had a Clock made by Mr. *Watſon*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thouſand Pound, in which are all the Motions of the Celeſtial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Braſs, of fifty pound a Lock. Watches ſo curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating Watch comes to ten pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or ſixty pound 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, Ballances, Sea-Compaſſes, *&c.* The late great Improvements 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 aud Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills

of all sorts, *Mortlack* 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; Boulting-Mills, Lanthorns of divers 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, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, 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. A Man is not here accounted old till 70, not very old till 80; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90; and here are several who get their Livelihood by Handicraft-work at 100 and upwards. Not many years ago, 8 old Men danced a Morice-Dance, all living in one Mannor in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 years; and in the Year 1635 died old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns: and in the Year 1671 died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years: But such long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate Lives; whereas, 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 'tis 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 reach'd as far as *Graham'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 *Wales*, where it continued. When *Austin* the Monk converted *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and his People, to Christianity (*A. C.* 596.) by Orders of his Master Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge

ledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbiſhop. This when they refuſed to do, the *Saxons*, by his Inſtigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Prieſts of the *Britiſh* Nation, and kill'd them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned 5 Pope's 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 any where 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 *Hen.* VIII.'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* joined in with the general Torrent. *Henry* VIII. himſelf being enraged at Pope *Clement* VII.'s Uſage of him in the matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, aboliſh'd the Pope's Supremacy, and ſeiz'd 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 *Edw.* VI. it gain'd more ground; and the Superſtitions of Popery were almoſt entirely aboliſh'd. Queen *Mary*, who reign'd but 5 Years, brought Popery in again: but the bloody Executions of above 500 Proteſtants in her time, who were burnt for their Faith, alienated the Nation to that Extremity, 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, directly oppoſite to Popery in every thing in which Popery contradicts the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, 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 K. *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 a very juſt Idea of our Church. The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is as follows.

An Abſtract of the ARTICLES *of the Church of* England, *which are a Summary of its Doctrine.*

1. THE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Perſons.

2. That the ſecond Perſon, *The Word was made Fleſh*, being

in two diſtinct Natures, and one undivided Perſon, Chriſt Jeſus is very God, and very Man; who ſuffered, was crucified, dead, and buried; a Sacrifice to God for original and actual Sin.

3. That he deſcended into Hell.

4. That he aroſe again from Death, and aſcended into Heaven, and ſhall return again to judge all Men at the laſt Day.

5. That the Holy Ghoſt proceedeth from the Father and the Son; of the ſame Subſtance, Majeſty, and Glory; very and eternal God.

6. That the Holy Scripture containeth all things neceſſary to Salvation; *viz.* theſe Books, which are Canonical: *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Ruth*, 1 of *Samuel*, 2 of *Samuel*, 1 of *Kings*, 2 of *Kings*, 1 of *Chronicles*, 2 of *Chronicles*, 1 of *Eſdras*, 2 of *Eſdras*, *Eſther*, *Job*, *Pſalms*, *Proverbs*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, *Canticles*, four greater Prophets, twelve leſſer Prophets.

The *Apocryphal* are to be read for Example of Life, and Inſtruction of Manners; *viz.* 3d and 4th of *Eſdras*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, the reſt of *Heſter*, *Wiſdom*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, *Baruch*, *Song of the three Children*, *Hiſtory of* Suſannah, *of* Bell *and the* Dragon, *Prayer of* Manaſſes, firſt and ſecond Book of *Maccabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Teſtament*, as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Teſtament* doth agree with the *New*, in offering Eternal Life by the Mediatorſhip of Chriſt: That the Old Fathers look'd farther than on tranſitory Promiſes; and that although the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not ſtill bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, the Apoſtles, *Nicene*, and *Athanaſian*, ought throughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the Corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual Propenſity to Evil, deſerving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good Works without the Grace of God by Chriſt preventing us.

11. That we are juſtified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt by Faith, and not for our own Works.

12. That good Works, acceptable to God in Chriſt, do neceſſarily ſpring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no Works done before the Grace of Chriſt, and Inſpiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are good Works which God hath not commanded) is falſe.

15. That Chriſt alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That after Baptiſm and the Holy Ghoſt received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again ariſe, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That

17. That ſome are predeſtinated of God to Life eternal by Chriſt; ſuch are called accordingly, and through Grace, obeying the Call, are juſtified freely. That as the Conſideration of Predeſtination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, ſo it is of dangerous Concern to Carnal Men: and that we muſt receive God's Promiſes as they are reveal'd, and acquieſce in his Will as it is declared in Holy Writ.

18. That no Man can be ſaved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jeſus Chriſt.

19. That the viſible Church of Chriſt is a Congregation of faithful Men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly miniſtred: And that the Church of *Rome* hath err'd in Matters of Faith, as ſome other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controverſies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or expound any one place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for neceſſity of Salvation, beſide what is in Holy Writ.

21. That General Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes; that they may err, and ſometimes have err'd; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as neceſſary to Salvation but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romiſh* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worſhip of Images, Relicks and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture; but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to preach publickly, or adminiſter the Sacraments, unleſs he be lawfully called, and ſent thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That Praying, or Adminiſtring the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Cuſtom of the Primitive Church.

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Chriſt are not only Badges or Tokens of Chriſtianity, but rather ſure Witneſſes, and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's good Will towards us. That the two Sacraments ordain'd of Chriſt, are Baptiſm and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction, are not Goſpel Sacraments, having no viſible Sign or Ceremony in the Goſpel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in Proceſſion, but for a due uſe, and that they have a wholſome effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the Unworthineſs of Miniſters makes none of Chriſt's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.

27. That Baptiſm is a viſible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptiſm of young Children is moſt agreeable with the Inſtitution of Chriſt.

28. The

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ: That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it: That the Body of Christ is given, taken and eaten, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

29. That the wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather, to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign or Sacrament of so great a thing.

30. That the Cup is not to be denied to the Laity.

31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the Popish Sacrifices of the Mass are blasphemous.

32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.

33. That the Conversation of Persons excommunicated, is to be avoided.

34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.

35. That the second Book of Homilies contains godly and wholsome Doctrine.

36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and ordaining of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward* the Sixth, is religious and godly; and that they that are Consecrated and Ordained according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly, and lawfully Consecrated and Ordained.

37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is chief Governour in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself: That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*: That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men, at the Command of the Magistrates, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.

38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet that Almsgiving is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.

39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle St. *James*; so when the Magistrate requires, a Man may testify upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is a faithful Summary or Abridgment of the 39 Articles, agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London* 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of Qu. *Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirmed by the same Authority,

thority, *Anno Dom.* 1571. The Articles themſelves at large, with the admirable Expoſition of them by Dr. *Burnet* the preſent Biſhop of *Salisbury*, are well worth any Man's peruſal.

Ever ſince the beginning of our Reformation, there are ſome few Families in ſeveral Parts of *England*, that have perſiſted in the *Romiſh* Religion, and are uſually call'd *Papiſts*, from *Papa*, a Title anciently given to all Biſhops, and now by the weſtern Chriſtians appropriated to the Biſhop of *Rome*. Againſt theſe there are divers ſevere Laws in force, but thoſe Laws have been rarely put in execution; that the Clemency and gentle Uſage ſhewn to them here, may beget in *Romiſh* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle Treatment of their Proteſtant Subjects, and of the *Engliſh* living within their Dominions.

And tho' there be ſeveral other Perſuaſions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as eſtabliſhed by Law, and that were liable to ſome Inconveniences becauſe of their Perſuaſions, till of late, ſuch as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, and *Anabaptiſts*: Nevertheleſs ſince this happy Revolution, all her 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 a free Toleration is granted to all diſſenting Proteſtants, and no Man is to be moleſted upon any account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to her preſent Majeſty, 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 tendred 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 Queen *ANNE*: 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, Preeminence, or Authority Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

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

I A. B.

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 Cromwel'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, making not above 80 or 100 Families; 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 increas'd and have built themselves a sumptuous Synagogue near *Dukes Place*, within the City of *London*.

CHAP. VII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the Purity of our Religion, we are the most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the vastness and extensiveness of our Trade. 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. The Queen's *Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greatest part; nor is it in the Hands only of Nobles and Patricians, no nor Merchants and Bankers, much less of Monopolizers and Usurers; but the generality of Traders find sufficient for their use, buying and selling for ready Payment, not as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money; which hath here a swift and constant Circulation; and which makes all sorts of Commodities cheap amongst us, altho' Money be plentiful; for Men can raise themselves (with God's blessing) good Estates, from the modest gains of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* sooner than they could formerly at 10 or 12; because selling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, some 5 or 6 Returns of their Money in a year. A Wool-Stapler or Corn-Merchant, (for instance) can buy a 100 pounds worth of Ware, and sell it again in two Months time at 3 or 4 *per Cent. gain*, upon the Foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the principal Money, and the Improvement; which if he be industrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues trading from 20 years of Age to 60, his 100 *l.* will have gained him 6 or 7000 *l.*

the

the Improvement of another 100 *l.* being ſufficient to maintain him all that time; and when he hath traded for himſelf 7 or 8 Years, if he marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by juſt and righteous Dealings, maintain his Family handſomely, and leave an Eſtate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a Student who hath ſpent 500 *l.* in an Univerſity, is ſeldom known, beſides his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I ſay might eaſily be exemplified by *Clothiers, Dyers, Tanners, Bakers, Woodmongers, Cordwainers, Vintners, Wine-Coopers*, &c.

But that which makes us moſt 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, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Leather, Coperas, 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 for their Hardineſs, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, by all Nations. With Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Biſket, we Victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carcaſſes, Bombs, *&c.* Our *Cloth* is ſent to all parts of the World, the *Baltick*, 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, Penniſtons, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, *&c.* exported, may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l. per Annum*. *Lead, Tin*, and *Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l. per Annum*.

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, Oyſters, Saffron, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys*, &c.

The Veſtments, Hats, Shoes, Houſhold-ſtuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not Wool and Fullers-Earth, becauſe they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5000000 Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, 1200000 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.

Secondly,

Secondly, Our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and exported again, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping, and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*; enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: 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 her Majesty, have been reckoned at 300000 *l. per An.*

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao-Nuts, *&c.* besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, *&c.* from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, to 400000 *l. per Annum.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our Transportations from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &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 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation, of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supplyed our selves, is computed at 500000 *l. per Ann.* in Pepper, Salt-peter, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, *&c.*

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with such Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey*, *Spain*, &c. are; for this increases still our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants: And yet by the richness and excellency of our own Product, we can keep even the Ballance of Trade, without impoverishing our selves, unless when we deal with such a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, used to lay intolerable Impositions upon *English* Commodities, especially our Principal one of Woollen Cloth, to discourage our sending any over thither; whilst at the same time, we used to let in most of their Commodities of a great deal less use, upon easie Terms, to the great Detriment of this Nation, as the Ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear; where he tells us, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1600000 pounds-worth of Goods, more than the value of what we exported thither; *viz* of Silk, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudesoys, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the value of 600000 *l. per Annum.*

num. Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann.* Wines 600000 *l. per Ann.* Serges and Calons 150000 *l. per Ann.* Hats 120000 *l. per Ann.* Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glaſſes, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Caſes, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann.* Paper 100000 *l. per Ann.* Houſhold-ſtuff, as Beds, Matreſſes, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Caſtle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, *&c.* 150000 *l. per Ann.* Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, *&c.* 20000 *l. per Ann.* Perfum'd and trimm'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann.* Fine Iron-mongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Ann.* All which, beſides Salt, Cork, Roſin and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum.*

Now tho' it is poſſible Mr. *Fortrey* might reckon the Over-ballance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, ſince at the very ſame time, the *French* eſtimated the Over-ballance 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 1000000 *l. per Annum.* So that the Nation was yearly impoveriſhed by the *French Trade*, almoſt 600000 *l. per Annum.* Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence Strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the debauching and emaſculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies 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 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 *Cromwel*'s Government, and afterwards the Act of Navigation, 12 *Cha.* 2. remained, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

Every way we are indeed too laviſh of our Silver and Gold; not only expending great quantities needleſsly, but waſting it prodigally and irreparably. About 80 years ago, upon examination it was found, that more than 80000 *l. per Ann.* was yearly waſted here in *England* in Silver Thread, Purles, Spangles, *&c.* beſides *Gold*; and how much more we now ſpend, may be eaſily computed by the increaſe of our Luxury: For whereas we complain of Taxes, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that the ſuperfluous Expences of Women and Children, would almoſt have half maintain'd the late War.

And indeed, ſhould I diſcourſe fully of all our Diſadvantages, which the Cauſes of 'em, in reference to the Ballance of *Trade*, to *gain*, and *profit* as it is a National Concern, it would take up

too

too great a ſhare in this Book. Every one knows well enough, how lazy, prodigal, and expenſive, even Servants, and the poor-eſt ſort amongſt us are; how much we want Hands for the Improvement of our Manufactures, and yet how many Beggars and unimploy'd Perſons there are in the Nation! How many Loyterers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themſelves and their Country good Service by Sea or Land, and earn 2000000 *l. per Ann.* more than they now do! How little our Fiſhing Trade, that might be of ſo great advantage to the Kingdom, is encourag'd! The Fiſh which ſwim on our Coaſts, is ſaid to employ the *Hollanders* 1200 Ships, and 20000 Men. Sir *Walter Raleigh* made appear to King *James* the Firſt, that the *Dutch* ſell yearly of Herrings catch'd on our Coaſt, to the value of 137200 *l.* beſides what they ſpend themſelves, which they ſent to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Joſiah Child's* Book tells us, they gain 500000 *l.* a year by our Fiſh: And with how much more advantage we can be the Gainers when we pleaſe than they, let any Man judge: How much likewiſe we ſhould enrich the Land by ſo much Treaſure got out of our own Seas, which afford two or three Millions of Gain to our Neighbours yearly, if we reckon others with the *Dutch*; how many poor People it would ſet at work; how plentiful and cheap ſuch an increaſe of Edibles would make all ſorts of Proviſions; how it would increaſe Shipping, be a Nurſery of Mariners; ſo that we ſhould never want Men to ſet out a Fleet, if our Fiſhery were encouraged, as it might eaſily be.

Inſtead of ſuch Encouragements for the Improvement of Trade, how many Misfortunes do we lie under? The *Dutch* have got moſt of the *Eaſtland* Trade from us, and almoſt all that of *Ruſſia*; they have quite outed us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have ſome hopes that a late Act of Parliament may have ſome good Effect for the retrieving that; but ſtill they are like to engroſs the great Trade from *China* and *Japan*, as they have all the *Eaſt-India* Trade for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and moſt of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland*; and ſince *France* has given a King to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, they have pretended to an equal ſhare of the Plate Trade with *Spain*, and thereby will in Time if not prevented, go far to ruin the reſt of *Europe*.

The Advantages in which we ſhine are ſtill very great, and of late years in many reſpects vaſtly improved.

In ancient times the great Trade of this Nation conſiſted in unmanufactur'd 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 250000 *l. per Ann.* an immenſe Sum of Money in thoſe days: And that exceſſive Cuſtom upon unmanufactur'd Wool ſoon gave

gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the ſanguinary Laws againſt Exportation of Wool are now found to do: Yet moſt of this Wool being ſent but juſt 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 diſcover'd to our Merchants, we had for almoſt two Centuries after but few Ships of any conſiderable bigneſs. In the year 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, 'tis ſaid, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each: but then they began here to build great Ships apace; for about the middle of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, *viz.* 1615, the *Eaſt-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; among which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as a great Ship; and ſo was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. 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 40000 *l. per Ann.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath ſince King *James*'s time increaſed, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620 at 12 years Purchaſe, and now at 21 or 23.

Our Trade, notwithſtanding the Troubleſomeneſs of the late Times, and theſe two laſt Wars much the greateſt, and the moſt extenſive that ever this Nation undertook, is even at preſent vaſtly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Baltick*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. Our Fiſh-Trade would be very conſiderable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *Weſt*, Cod-fiſh in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We trade with almoſt all the World, and have Stock enough (ſaith Sir *William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and have a vaſt number of Shipping; they that compute the Caſh, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtleſs very ſhort of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600000 Tun, I am perſwaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty ſecure of keeping the Red-Herring-Trade to our ſelves; not only becauſe they ſwim on our Coaſt, but becauſe they muſt be ſmoak'd with Wood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland*. And the Pilchards are almoſt peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote parts of *England*, where Proviſions are cheaper than in *Holland*.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay* Companies. Some of these trade in Joint-Stock, as the *East-India*, and *African* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, 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 justly be counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole world, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large, safe and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, considerable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the Increase of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great Encouragement it hath from the State for the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the increase of Shipping; the great concourse of Foreign Merchants, by reason of Freedom in Religion; the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Clime, the Ease and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no less conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work, *viz.* scarce 12 in a Year, except occasional Fasts and Thanksgivings. We have, in favour of Dissenters, Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*; a thing which hath been so popularly exclaim'd for by some eminent Traders. The Interest of Money, is here but 6 *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.*

OF *Government* there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice *Persons*, a *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all *Governments*, the *Monarchical* is the most ancient, as appears by the Histories of those Countries which carry the Accounts of their Governments the highest; such as the *Ægyptians*, e *Assyrians*, and the *Chineses*: The *Jews* also were governed by od himself, from whence their Government has been very properly called a *Theocracy*, till *Saul*'s time, and then it continued to Monarchical till the Destruction of the first Temple.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotical*, where the Subjects, like Slaves, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Soveraign, as the *Turks* and the other *Asiatick* Nations; others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised; or to the next Blood; as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland*, and till of late in *Denwark*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.

Of Hereditary *Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of earthly Potentates, and are obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiour upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

The Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European* Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or Laws of the *Empire*: (for that the *Roman Emperors* obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of *Rome*, and thereby from divers Inconveniences and Burdens, under which the neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as *Appeals to* Rome *in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits*, *Provisions*, *Dispensations*, *Confirmations*, *Bulls*, &c. on several Causes to be procured from thence; many *Tributes* and *Taxes* paid to that Bishop, *&c.*

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

The *English* 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.

It is a *Monarchy* that hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government

ment: So that to this ſort of Government the *Engliſh* ſeem to be naturally inclined.

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*, from *Can*, intimating *Power*; or *Ken*, *Knowledge*, wherewith every Soveraign ſhould eſpecially be inveſted.

The Title of the King or Queen of *England*, is, *By the Grace of God, of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King* or *Queen, 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 affixt 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, Catholic, and Apoſtolic Faith.

Chriſtianiſſimus, was by the *Lateran* Council under Pope *Julius* 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.*

The King of *England*, in his Public 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 me ipſo apud Weſtm.*

In ſpeaking to the King is uſed often (beſides *Your Majeſty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have receiv'd immediately from *France*, where the King is always ſpoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Francic word *Sihor*, which ſignified *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* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergy-men*, prefixt before their Chriſtian Names; now in that manner only to *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*, *Navarr*, and divers other Kings, have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oyl 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. And becauſe by imagining, or conſpiring the Death of the King's Counſellors, or Great Officers of his Houſhold, the Deſtruction of the King hath thereby ſometimes enſued, and is uſually aimed at, (ſaith *Stat.* 3. *Hen.* 7.) that alſo was made Felony in ſuch as were upon the Check Roll, as being the King's Houſhold Servants) to be puniſhed with Death, altho' in all other Capital Caſes, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Engliſh man* 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 *High Treaſon* is in the Eye of the Law ſo horrid, that beſides loſs of Life and Honour, Real and Perſonal Eſtate of the Criminal, his Heirs alſo are to loſe the ſame for ever, and to be ranked amongſt the Peaſantry and Ignoble, till the King ſhall pleaſe, by Act of Parliament, to reſtore them.

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 (who cannot be ſaid to have any Will, and ſo cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, ſhall kill or go about to kill the King, he ſhall be puniſhed as a Traytor; 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 Chirurgeons, as are preſcribed in the Warrant.

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He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: And so precious is the *Person* and *Life* of the *King*, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend his *Person* in his *Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his own *Life* and *Limbs*; wherefore the Law saith, That the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject, is at the Service of the *Sovereign*.

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 Terrorum & 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 Battels of his *People*, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Priviledges 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*: he holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vassalage*, nor receiveth his Investiture or Instalment from another: Allows no Superiority to any, but God only. Not to the Emperor; for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Angliæ in Regno suo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio*; 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, *Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

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 Governor*.

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 all *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is deriv'd. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the *Law*, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in Court, and take Cognizance of Causes, (as

anciently Kings sat in the Court now called the *Queens-Bench*; *Henry* the Third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and *Henry* the Seventh, and King *James* the First, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, *&c.* wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of *England* there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of *Rome*, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of *Europe*, nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the *Spanish*, and other Dominions of *Christendom*; nor in either to the People of *England* (as some of late have dream'd) who, in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever *Subordinate*, and never *Superiour*, nor so much as Co-ordinate to the King of *England*.

Power and Prerogative.] The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary *Powers*, *Pre-eminences*, and *Privileges* inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy, and conserving the King's *Prerogative*) and some by Statute Law.

The King only, and 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, disposing of all *Magazins*, *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Fortresses*, *Ports*, *Havens*, *Ships of War*, and *Publick Monies*, appoint the *Metal*, *Weight*, *Purity*, and *Value* thereof, and formerly by his Proclamation to make any Foreign Coin to be lawful Money of *England*.

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 rendring any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure increase 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 Representives to* Parliament *in the time of King* Charles *the Second*. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers 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 of all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of

England.

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-Warrens*, &c.

The King by his Prerogative hath Power to enfranchise an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizon*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. 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 distrein 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 oblig'd to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrein 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.

No Forest, Chace, or Park could formerly be made, nor Castle built without the King's Authority.

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 priviledg'd from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Churchwarden*, &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 *Quo minus* 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 *Gavelkind*,

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

Judgments enter'd against the King's Title, are enter'd 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 deny'd) may break open the House of any Man, altho' 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*, altho' 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 *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King: That of *Ideots* to his own use, and that of *Lunatics* 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 *Land* 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 Kings special Writ or Assent. He is the *Guardian* or *Nursing-Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal Cares, as in the three and twentieth Year of King *Edward* the First, it was alledged in a *Pleading*, and allowed. 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

puniſh *Contempts*, &c. and therein and thereby to declare what Doctrines in the Church are fit to be publiſhed or profeſſed; what *Tranſlation* of the Bible to be allowed, *&c.*

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. *Albans*, 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.

In the twenty eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the Houſe of Commons would have paſſed Bills touching Biſhops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders*, *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, the *Oath ex Officio*, *Non-reſidency*, &c. The Queen much incenſed, forbad them to meddle in *any Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her *Prerogative*; yet later Parliaments, have not ſcrupled to intermeddle in thoſe Affairs.

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; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in *Caſes* not defin'd 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.

Some of theſe *Prerogatives*, eſpecially thoſe that relate to *Juſtice* and *Peace*, are ſo eſſential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and *make* the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inſeparable from it; and therefore it hath been held by ſome great Lawyers, That a *Prerogative* in point of *Government*, cannot be reſtrained, or bound by *Act* of *Parliament*, but it is unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*: Wherefore the *Lords* and *Commons* (*Rot. Parl.* 42. *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 7.) declared, That they could not aſſent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the *Diſheriſon* of the King and the *Crown*, whereunto they were ſworn; no, tho' the King ſhould deſire it. And every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Juſtitiæ* to his People, ſo he is in Conſcience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of

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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 the best of Kings, *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 Prerogative.*

The *Laws* of *England* looking upon the King as *God's Vicegerent* upon *Earth*, do attribute unto him divers 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 *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, nor 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 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 of *England* cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injustè potest*, and the King cannot *divest* himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*, *Prerogative* and *Authority*, *inherent* and *annex'd* to the *Crown*.

There are also divers 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 amongst 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 Subject's *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

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 .... whom K. *Ch.* II. caus'd to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *Newburg*'s Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers 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 Shores 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 Queens Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometime hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects of the Queen of *England*, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of her *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry* the First annexed *Normandy*, and *Henry* the Second *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the three and thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the Second also annexed the Dukedom of *Guyenne* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poictou*, *Tourain*, and *Mayn*; *Edward* the First all *Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the *Right*, tho not the *Possession*, of all *France*, but *Henry* V. added both, and his Son *Henry* VI. was Crown'd and Recogniz'd 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 Queen of *England* are at this day in possession, *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, two Islands of a very large extent, with all the smaller *Isles* about 'em, small and great, whereof some are very considerable; and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pensylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, North and South *Carolina*, *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 *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-found-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the Queen of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Possession of the whole*.

Strength.]

Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of *Ireland*, which were uſually at Enmity with him, was notoriouſly known to the World, and ſufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been ſince, was never fully try'd in the four late Reigns; but ſince the happy Revolution, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms ſeemed to vie which ſhould moſt readily comply with their Sovereign's Deſires and Deſigns, all *Europe* begins to be ſenſible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let our Sovereign be conſider'd abſtractly as Queen only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortreſs, or garriſon'd Town, fenced, not only with ſtrong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded alſo with excellent Outworks, the ſtrongeſt and beſt built Ships of War in the World; it is ſo abundantly furniſh'd with Men and Horſes, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* ſhould conſpire (which God forbid) they could hardly diſtreſs it, provided it be at Unity in it ſelf.

This for the *Defenſive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *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 late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both ſides) yet (which is admirable) ſcarce any miſs of them in any City, Town, or Village. 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 durſt abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land: When they ſhall conſider, that for tranſporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at Command Two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred ſtout *Engliſh* Merchants 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 rais'd only by a Land-Tax; and for a long time, by a moderate Exciſe, and that upon ſuch Commodities only as naturally occaſion Exceſs or Luxury, Wantonneſs, Idleneſs, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they conſider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the moſt ingenious Sir *William Petty* at Six hundred thouſand Tun, all which, with Forty thouſand ſtout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he ſhall think fit, for the ſafety of his Crown and Dominions, to require, or if need be, impreſs 'em.

In a word, when they ſhall conſider, that by the moſt commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King there-

of

of (if he be not wanting to himſelf, or his Subjects wanting to him) muſt be Maſter of the Sea; and that as on Land, whoſoever is Maſter of the Field is alſo ſaid to be Maſter of every Town when it ſhall pleaſe him; ſo he that is Maſter of the Sea, may be ſaid, in ſome ſort, to be Maſter of every Country, at leaſt bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaſeth, and to extend his Conqueſts even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conqueſt, (as ſome affirm) all the Lands of his Oppoſers (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monaſteries, and Religious Houſes) into his own Hands in *Demeſn*, as Lawyers ſpeak, ſoon beſtowed amongſt his Followers a Part thereof, reſerving ſome Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reſervation is now as it was before the Conqueſt, called the Tenure of Lands, the reſt he reſerved to himſelf in *Demeſn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Demains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus eſt Author niſi Deus*: 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 Tenour or other; but the Lands poſſeſt by the Crown, being held of none, can *eſcheat* to none; being *Sacred* cannot become *Prophane*, are, or ſhould be permanent and unalienable. And yet 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, or was lately, almoſt in every County in *England*, a *Foreſt*, a *Park*, a *Caſtle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Caſtles* or *Palaces*, and *Foreſts* ſtill belonging to his Majeſty, to receive and divert him, when he ſhall pleaſe in his Royal Progreſſes to viſit thoſe parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Domains* and *Fee Farm Rents*, almoſt enough to Diſcharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impoſt upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Reſtauration 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

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; (which laſt Branch the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of ever bleſſed Memory were graciouſly pleaſed by Act of Parliament, to remit) ſo much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the ſaid Sum. 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 fifty Millions of *Livers*: That is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purſes, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary charge of the Government in times of ſerene and profound Peace, is eſtimated at Six hundred thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* beſides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of *England* in late times of Peace was as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of ſo great a conſideration in the World; the greateſt Debt upon it, was that which King *Charles* the Second contracted, by ſhutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of that Bank hath ſuſtained great Damage, and many hundreds of Families been almoſt undone; but the ſaid Debt is now ſecured, and a perpetual Fund, redeemable by Parliament, for an Intereſt at Three *per Cent.* has been ſetled by Law.

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. Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, for ſome eminent Services perform'd 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*.

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

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all Writs ſent forth for the diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other Witneſs but himſelf, *viz. Teſte meipſo.*

Arms.] After the Conqueſt, the Kings of *England* bare *Two Leopards*, born firſt by the Conquerour, as Duke of *Normandy*, till the time of *Henry* the Second, who in right of his Mother annex'd 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 Lyons*, as at preſent.

King *Edward* the Third, 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* the Fifth 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 quartered 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 Lyons Paſſant-Gardant in Pale*, Or. In the ſecond place, Or, *within a Double Treſſure*, *Counterflower'd Lys*, *Gules*, *a Lyon 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 her Majeſty's Sovereign Juriſdiction; upon the ſame a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold *doubled Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and *ſurmounted* for a *Creſt* by a *Lyon Paſſant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the like; ſupported by a *Lyon Rampant Gardant*, 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* her Majeſty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit.*

The Supporters uſed before the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion.*

The Arms of *France* were plac'd 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, and probably, becauſe thereby the *French* might be the more eaſily induc'd to acknowledge the *Engliſh* Title.

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 Gardant*, Or; *Impaling*, Or, *a Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure Flory*, *Counterflory Gules*, Great Britain. 2. *Azure*, *Three*

Flowers-de-Liz, 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* the Third, 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 et Mon Droit*, that is, *God is my Right*, was first given by *Richard* the First, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by *Edward* the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France.* This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King *William* the Third, who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendray, I will maintain*; and commanded that it should henceforth be placed sometimes in the room of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto shall be used in the *Broad-Seal*, and elsewhere, the same is to be understood of her present Majesty's Motto, *Semper Eadem*, which Queen *Elizabeth* only used in like manner before her. 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 Rights to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of *England.*

Before the late Limitation of the Crown to the House of *Hanover*, upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominion of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories it doth manifestly appear) was immediately King, before any *Proclamation, Coronation, Publication*, or *Consent* of *Peers* and *People.*

The Crown of *England* descends from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force than it hath

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anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among the *Mahometans* the *French* Custom is still, and ever was, in use. So the King dying without Issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his eldest Sister, whether by the same or another *Venter*, or for want of such to the next Branch.

At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

Minority.] During the *Minority* of the King of *England*, whatsoever is enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the Age of 24 Years Revoke and utterly Null by his Letters Patents under his Great Seal; and this by *Stat.* 28. *H.* 8. *C.* 17.

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; and sometimes, for want of such Appointment, 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 or 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* the Sixth, his Uncle by the Mother's side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: and when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved 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 called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward* the First, Second, and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth: but *Henry* the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian* added the Title of *Protector of the Kingdom*, and of the *Church of England*, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the *Sceptre*, but not wearing the *Crown*; executing the Laws, summoning Parliaments, under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the Care of several Noble-men, (with the Title of Lords Justices,) which was frequently done in the late King's time; and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting any Usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop, as, *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was Viceroy of *England* for many Years: and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, tho' his Son

then but nine Years old, had the Name of Protector, *John Stratford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the King's Son, and of the Realm; so King *Henry* the First during his Absence (which was sometimes three or four Years together) usually constituted *Roger*, that famous Bishop of *Salisbury*, sole Governour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Lastly, Sometimes the Queen, as twice during the Absence of *Henry* the Eighth in *France*; and constantly in the late Reign, as long as Queen *Mary* the Second liv'd.

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*, *Guardian* to Govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at last Aged, Sick and Weak, and by Grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, sore Broken in Body and Mind, did of his own Will create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Guardian* or *Regent* of *England*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the present Queen *of* Great Britain; *and therein of Her Name, Title, Sirname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and Character in part.*

HER Majesty now Reigning is, *ANNE* by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Queen, &c. Defender of the Faith; descended from the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, under whom these Kingdoms have enjoyed many unspeakable Advantages, with respect to the three great Interests of Trade, Government and Religion, for above a Century past.

She is second Daughter to the late K. *James*, only Sister to *Mary* II. Queen Regent, and Consort of King *William* III. Neece to K. *Charles* II. Grand-Daughter to King *Charles* I by *Henrietta Maria* Daughter to K. *Henry* the Great of *France*, and Great-Grand Daughter to K. *James* I. by Queen *Anne* a Princess of *Denmark*: From which Royal Stock she hath in her Veins some of all the Blood Royal of *Europe*, and is lineally descended from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Kings, and Princes of this Island: From the first of the former of which Royal Races, Her Majesty is reckon'd the 142d Monarch, from the second the 49th, from the third the 34th, from the fourth the 29th, from the last the 11th; as also from the Union of *England* and *Scotland* the 6th Sovereign Prince of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: So that for Royal Extr

Extraction, and long Line of Deſcent, Her Majeſty is thought to excel all Chriſtian Princes at leaſt, if not thoſe of the whole World.

She was born the 6th of *February* 1664. at the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s, and there ſolemnly Baptized after the manner of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, profeſs'd then by Her Mother *Anne* Dutcheſs of *York*, and Daughter to the Earl of *Clarendon*: Her God-father was the moſt Reverend Father in God *Gilbert Sheldon* then Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* His Grace, Her God-mothers the Lady *Mary* her Siſter, and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*.

She had her Education, together with Her Royal Siſter, under the Government of the Honourable Lady *Frances Villiers*, Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mother to the Earl of *Jerſey*: Their Chaplains and Tutors were the Reverend Dr. *Doughty* late Canon of *Windſor*; and Dr. *Lake* late Arch Deacon of *Exeter*, under the Direction and Superintendance of the Rt. Honourable and Rt. Reverend *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*.

In 1681. She gave a Specimen of the ſound Principles inſtill'd into Her, in paying Her Duty Perſonally to Her Father then as it were exil'd at *Bruſſels*, and ſoon after in taking two Journeys to *Scotland* for the ſame Purpoſe; where 'tis very remarkable, that no Temptations of any kind, either under an adverſe or more proſperous Fortune, could in the leaſtwiſe ſhock Her Allegiance to God Almighty, or prevail upon Her to alter Her Perſwaſion.

In the Year 1683. after a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, by the Provident Care of Her Uncle K. *Charles* II. She was happily diſpos'd of in Marriage, for the Security of theſe Proteſtant Nations, to His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, on the 28th of *July*, being Saint *Anne*'s Day, by whom She hath had divers Children, the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, another Lady *Mary*, and a Son named *George*, &c. of which the longeſt Liver was his late Highneſs *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*.

On the 8th of *March* 1702. by the Deceaſe of the late King, Her Majeſty ſucceeded Her Royal Brother and Siſter in the Imperial Throne of theſe Kingdoms, through each of thoſe Claims by which good Princes uſually make the juſteſt Pretenſions to their Crowns, and for the ſake of which their Loyal Subjects more willingly render them Obedience, viz. *Ancient*, *Hereditary Right*, or elſe a *Declaration* of it by the States of the Realm, as is the Caſe by the *Act for the further Limitation of the Succeſſion*: And accordingly Her Majeſty began Her Reign with a more general Satisfaction of all Her loving People, than hath been at other times obſerv'd. Since which it hath pleaſed God to give greater Succeſſes to the Arms of Her Majeſty and Her Allies, than have been for many Years known in ſo ſmall a compaſs of Time: As if Providence would thereby ſet its Seal to the ſincere Endeavours of a Heart intirely *Proteſtant* aſwell as *Engliſh*.

Nor can we, from so auspicious an Entrance of such a Queen, but presage equal Benefits to her People thro' the several Stages of a Reign, that shall be influenc'd by an enlarg'd Capacity, and those uncommon Perfections, whether Natural, Political or Moral, so much admir'd in Her Majesty at this Day, which have been rarely lodg'd together in the most celebrated Crown'd Heads of this or any other Nation: Such are,

That *charming Sweetness of Temper*, and those *engaging Condescensions*, not at all derogatory to Her High Birth and Station, as have been the distinguishing Graces of Her Life hitherto, and might, without the least Tincture of Flattery, have denominated Her *The Courteous Princess*.

That *laudable Dexterity* in the Choice of Her Ministers and Councils, acquir'd by a long Experience and due Observations on former Governments, as may justly confer upon Her Majesty the Character of *The Prudent Queen*.

That *confirm'd Probity* with respect to Her Obligations and Trusts, as hath all along evidenc'd the Truth of Her Majesty's Royal Impress (*Semper eadem*,) and challenges for Her the no less valuable Title of, *ANNE the Just*.

Not to mention at large Her conspicuous *Temperance*, *Charity*, *Munificence*, and other Princely Excellencies which have render'd Her Gracious in the Eyes of Her most inquisitive Enemies (if so much Goodness had ever any really such) that all may be crown'd with Her Majesty's consummate *Piety*.

That inimitable *Piety*, by which She has been so steady to the *Faith* of the *Church* of *England*, as to give Place, for Constancy therein, to none of the Kings Her Predecessors: So eminent in the *Practice* of that Church, as to be the great Pattern of Religion to all her People; and so frequent in the *Devotions* of it, as to rival most of its own Ministers, not to be surpass'd by many.

All which *Virtues* and *Accomplishments*, with many more (the accounting for which wou'd be unsuitable to the Design of this small Treatise) as they have already render'd Her Majesty the *Darling* of *England*, and *Delight* of the best part of *Europe*; So, if no unquiet Spirits interrupt the Progress of Her Great Designs for the General Good of the World, the Glories of a Female Reign, may at length become the Joy and the Amazement of the Universe.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

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

THE Word *Queen* comes from the Saxon *Cwen*, signifying *Mulier*, as also *Uxor*, 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 *Madame*, or *Mademoiselle*, are used now in *France*, to signifie 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* times the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, though she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Femme 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 *Femme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Femme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, 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 *Non suited* in any Action, *&c.*

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Reginæ*, as the Records call it, which was the tenth part of so much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts*, and *Grants*, &c. came to the King.

Of later times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom; hath her Royal Court apart, and 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 *Solicitor*, 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, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her *Dignity*, though she should marry

a private Gentleman: So Queen *Katherine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodore*, 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 upon in Parliament.

CHAP. VI.

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 *Atheling* the Son of a Noble Man, 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* is perform'd by the 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 to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patents, 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

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 was delivered of her firſt Child in *Carnarvan Caſtle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welſh*, as ſome affirm, *If they would be content to ſubject themſelves to one of their own Nation, that could not ſpeak one word of* Engliſh, *and againſt whoſe Life they could take no juſt Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily conſented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and beſtowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the ſaid Principality.

The Prince hath ever ſince been ſtiled *Prince of Wales*, Duke *Aquitain* and *Corwal*, 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* remain'd in their Hands) was always ſtil'd Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes *Arms of Wales*, whilſt they were Soveraigns, bare *quarterly Gules*, and Or, *four Lions paſſant gardant 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 *Tourteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Oſtrich* Feathers, inſcribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language ſignify's, *I ſerve.* This Device was born at the Battel 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 *Princes Arms.*

Dignity.] The Prince in our Law is repured 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 hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the King.

He can retain and qualifie 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 *Seigniories* 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 Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tinn-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 *l.*

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed Three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 *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.

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

They have no certain *Appanages*, 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 in 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 Kings 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 Case of other Subjects.

All the King's *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 is understood (as Sir *Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by Courtesie, as in *France*, Precedence of all the Nobles, under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them. and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Border Gobonne*, or some other Mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Preſent Princes *and* Princeſſes *of the Blood, and Firſt of His Royal Highneſs* George *Prince of* Denmark, *Royal Conſort to Her Sacred Majeſty Queen* Anne.

PRince *George*, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark* and *Norway*, &c. the *Dear Royal Conſort* of Her ſacred Majeſty, is ſecond Son of *Frederick* the III, only Brother to *Chriſtiern* V, and Uncle to *Frederick* IV. ſucceſſive Kings of *Denmark*; He was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653; where his Royal Highneſs was educated in a Prince-like manner, till the Year 1668, then went to travel into *Holland*, *France*, *England*, and *Italy*. In the Year 1670. came back to *Copenhagen*, and about three Years afterwards, being Twenty Years old, he travelled into *Germany*, and took a view of the two puiſſant Armies then encamped near the *Rhine*, whereof one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the *French* King. In the Year 1675. his Royal Highneſs ſerved in the War againſt the *Swedes*, and was at the taking of *Wiſmar*. The next Year he commanded a part of the *Daniſh* Army at the ſignal Battel of *Lunden* in *Holſtein*, againſt the King of *Sweden*. In the Year 1677. he commanded again a part of the *Daniſh* Army at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*, where he greatly hazarded his Royal Perſon, and ſignalized his Valour.

Afterwards, his Royal Highneſs made ſeveral Voyages into *Germany*, and continued ſome Years abroad.

In *July* 1683. he was married to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne*, our preſent Gracious *Sovereign*, by whom he hath had ſeveral Sons and Daughters; as aforeſaid. By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the Crown of *England*. His Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be Seventy thouſand Crowns yearly, or Seventeen thouſand five hundred Pounds *Sterling*, of which one part ariſes from a *Branch* of the Cuſtoms aſſigned for this purpoſe, the reſt comes from his Highneſs's *Lands* and *Demeſns*, out of the Iſle of *Fehmarn*, and from the Bailages of *Wardingberg* and *Johnſhoft*, a Revenue in that Country greater than thrice as much in *England*. His Royal Highneſs's Revenue here is Fifty thouſand Pounds *per Annum* paid by the Crown; ſo that the whole amounts yearly to 77500 *l. Sterling*. Beſides which, ſince Her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown, by Her own Royal Deſignation His *Royal Highneſs*

Highness hath had conferr'd upon Him the additional Revenue of that High Post of *Lord High Admiral* of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and all her Majesties Territories and Dominions in *America*, *&c.* Which great Trust he hath honour'd with such indefatigable Application, as could not have been expected from any Person of another Rank, under that imperfect measure of Health, which His *Royal Highness* hath enjoyed since the Date of his Commission, *May* 1702: And that nothing might be wanting to his intire Satisfaction, in whose precious Life is wrapt up much of Her *Majesty*'s Happiness, and by consequence of the Nations: The *Parliament* out of cordial Duty to Her *Majesty*, and a just sence of the Advantages accruing to Her Realms, thro' His *Royal Highness's* Religion, Temper, Counsels, Endeavours for the publick Welfare, hath thought fit after Mature Deliberation, to make a most Honourable Provision for Him in case *His Royal Highness* should survive Her *Majesty*, (whom God preserve long together) of 100000 *l. per Annum*, the Palaces at *Kensington* and *Winchester* are by the same Act of Parliament appointed for his Residence.

Prince *George* had four Sisters, the first married to *John George* the Third, late Prince Elector of *Saxony*. The second to *Christian Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein Sunderburg*. The third to the Prince *Elector Palatine* of the *Rhine*. And the fourth to the late King of *Sweden*, *Charles* the Eleventh; the Second and Third are some years since Deceased.

Of the Princess Sophia, *and her Descendants.*

THE first in the *English* account of the Princes of our Blood, whom we are concerned to take notice of, is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, Grand-Daughter to King *James* I. *Niece* to the *Royal Martyr*, Sister to our famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin German to *Charles* and *James* II. with their Sister *Mary* the Princess of *Orange*, and neareſt Relation now living of the Protestant Religion to her present Majesty: She was born at the *Hague* the 13th of *October*, 1630, and in 1658. wedded to *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, late Duke of *Hanover*, and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she had six Sons and one Daughter, *George Lewis*, *Frederick Augustus*, *Maximilian William*, *Sophia Charlotte*, *Charles Philip*, *Christian Ernestus Augustus*. The Eldest Son *George Lewis* in the year 1682, married *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of the Duke of *Zell* his Uncle, by whom he has Issue *George Augustus* the Electoral Prince, born 1683, and *Dorothea Sophia*, 1687. The second and fourth Sons of the Princess, were honourably slain, one in *Transilvania*, the other in *Hungary*, 1690, the third served formerly the *Venetians* in the *Morea*, and the *French* in *Italy*, and now the *Emperor*; the fifth was unfortu-

unfortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the very heat of Action; ſo that the Firſt, Third and Sixth are only ſurviving: Her only Daughter *Sophia Charlotte*, was married to *Frederick* the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Pruſſia*, by whom ſhe had living only the Prince Royal, *Frederick William*, born 1688. that remarkable year for the Revolution in *England*.

The ſaid Princeſs Palatine *Sophia*, is a Perſon of extraordinary Addreſs, and one of the moſt accompliſh'd Lady's in *Europe*. She is declared, the next Proteſtant Heir, who is to have the right of Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* after King *William*, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and their Heirs of their Bodies, by a ſolemn *Act* of *Parliament* paſt in the laſt Seſſions, 1701. *Anno* 12 and 13 *W.* III. *for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, whereof here follows the *Abridgment*.

I. It having pleas'd Almighty God to take away our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Mary*, and the moſt hopeful Prince *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the only ſurviving Iſſue of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*; for a further Proviſion of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the *Proteſtant Line*, It is Enacted, That the moſt Excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter of the moſt Excellent Princeſs *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King *James* I. be declared the next in Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant Line* to the Crown of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, after His Majeſty and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*; and for Default of Iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs *Anne* and of His Majeſty reſpectively. And that the ſaid Crown and Regal Government, *&c.* ſhall remain to the ſaid Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being *Proteſtants*.

II. Provided, That all Perſons who may Inherit the ſaid Crown by vertue of this Limitation, and *are or ſhall be Reconciled to*, or *hold Communion with the Church of* Rome, or *profeſs the Popiſh Religion*, or *marry a Papiſt*, ſhall be ſubject to the Incapacities of the Act, *Anno* 1 *W.* and *M.* intituled, *An Act for Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*. And that every King and Queen of this Realm, who ſhall come to the Crown by virtue of this Act, ſhall take the Coronation Oath made 1 *W.* and *M.* and Make, Subſcribe, and Repeat the Declaration in the before-mentioned Act.

III. And for further ſecuring our Religion, Laws and Liberties after the Death of his Majeſty and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in Default of Iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs and his Majeſty reſpectively, It is enacted.

1. That whoſoever ſhall hereafter come to this Crown, ſhall joyn in Communion with the *Church* of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

2. That

2. That in Caſe the Crown hereafter comes to any Perſon not a Native of *England*, this Nation ſhall not engage in any War for Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without Conſent of Parliament.

3. That no Perſon who ſhall hereafter come to the Crown, ſhall go out of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, without Conſent of Parliament.

4. That after the Limitation by this Act ſhall take Effect, all things relating to the Government, properly cognizable in the Privy-Council ſhall be tranſacted there, and the Reſolutions Signed by ſuch of the Privy-Council as ſhall Adviſe the ſame.

5. That after ſuch Demiſe, no Perſon born out of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging (altho' Naturalized or made a Denizen) except ſuch as are born of *Engliſh* Parents, ſhall be a Privy-Councellor, or Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or enjoy any Office or Place of Truſt Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, *&c.*

6. That no Perſon who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or a Penſion from the Crown, ſhall be a Member of the Houſe of Commons.

7. That after, *&c.* Judges Commiſſions ſhall be *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*, and their Salaries eſtabliſhed; but upon the Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament may be remov'd.

8. That no Pardon under the Great Seal be Pleadable to the Impeachment by the Commons.

IV. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for ſecuring the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People be Ratified and Confirmed.

And alſo by another Act of Parliament made 4*th* and 5*th* of the Reign of this Queen, it is Enacted,

For the better Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, *&c.* That if any Perſon after the 25th of *March*, 1706. ſhall maliciouſly, adviſedly, and directly, by Writing, Printing, and the like, affirm, That our Sovereign Lady the Queen that now is, is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of theſe Realms; or that the pretended *Prince* of *Wales*, or any other Popiſh Princes of the Blood hath any Right to the Crown, *&c.* or any Perſon, otherwiſe than according to the Acts of 1 *W.* and *M.* and 12 *W.* III. declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion, and for the further Limitation of the Crown, or that the Kings or Queens of *England* are not able by Authority of Parliament to make Laws of ſufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance and Government thereof, ſuch Perſon ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon.

Any Perſon that ſhall after the ſaid 25th of *March*, maliciouſly and directly, by Preaching, Teaching, or adviſed Speaking, maintain, That her ſaid Majeſty is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of theſe Realms,

Realms, or that the Pretended *Prince* of *Wales*, or any other Perſon, have any Right to the Crown, otherwiſe than according to the aforeſaid Acts, or that Kings and Queens of *England*, with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of ſufficient force to Limit the Crown, ſuch Perſons convicted ſhall incur the *Præmunire* made 16 *R.* 2.

No Perſon to be proſecuted on this Act for Words ſpoken, unleſs Information be given upon Oath, within three days after the Words ſpoken, and ſuch Offence to be proſecuted within three Months after Information, and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of two Credible Witneſſes.

That this preſent Parliament, or any other to be called hereafter by Her Majeſty, or Her Heirs, ſhall not be diſſolved by the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs, *&c.* but to continue, and impowered, if ſitting at the time of ſuch Demiſe, immediately to act notwithſtanding, for ſix Months, and no longer, unleſs Prorogued or Diſſolved by the Perſon to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations aforeſaid; and if Prorogued, then to ſit upon that day to which ſo Prorogued, and continue for the reſidue of the ſaid ſix Months, unleſs ſooner Prorogued or Diſſolved.

If a Parliament is in being at the Death of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſſors but happens to be ſeparated by Adjournment or Prorogation, ſuch Parliaments to meet immediately, and act notwithſtanding for ſix Months and no longer, unleſs ſooner Prorogu'd, as aforeſaid.

In Caſe no Parliament is in being at the time of ſuch Demiſe, that has met and ſat, then the laſt preceding Parliament is to convene, and continue, as aforeſaid, but ſubject to be Prorogued, *&c.*

Nothing in this Act to extend, to alter, or abridge the Queen's Power. Her Heirs and Succeſſors to Prorogue or Diſſolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 and 7 *W.* III. for frequent meeting and calling Parliaments, but to be in force in every thing not inconſiſtent with the Direction of this Act.

The Privy-Council at Her Majeſty's Demiſe, not to be diſſolved, but to act for ſix Months after, unleſs ſooner determined by the next Succeſſor, nor the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, Preſident, Privy-Seal, High-Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Houſhold, nor any Civil or Military Imployment within *England*, or *Ireland*, *Jerſey*, *Garnſey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, &c. or Plantations be void, but continue for ſix Months after ſuch Demiſe, *&c.*

The Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet. and all other Seals, *&c.* at her Majeſty's Demiſe to be uſed as the reſpective Seals of the Succeſſor, until contrary Orders.

The Privy Council at the time of Her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* (whom God long preſerve) to cauſe the next Proteſtant Succeſſor to be Proclaimed in *England* and *Ireland*, &c. and upon Neglect

lect or Refuſal, ſuch Members and Officers, to be Guilty of High Treaſon, *&c.*

For continuing the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Name of ſuch next Proteſtant Succeſſor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom at the time of Her Majeſty's Demiſe) until Her or His Arrival; the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Chancellor, or Keeper, High Treaſurer, Preſident, Privy Seal, High Admiral, and Chief Juſtice of the Queen's-Bench, at that time being, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, and Impowered in the Name of ſuch Succeſſor, to act as if preſent, *&c.*

That the Perſon who by the Limitations aforeſaid is next to ſucceed to the Crown, is impowered at any time, during Her Majeſty's Life, by three Inſtruments under Hand and Seal, revokable at Pleaſure, to nominate ſo many Perſons, Natural-born Subjects of *England*, to be added to the aforeſaid Lords Juſtices, to act as fully as if herein particularly named; the major part aſſembled not to be leſs than Five.

The ſaid three Inſtruments ſhall be tranſmitted into *England* to the next Succeſſor's Reſident, whoſe Credentials are to be inrolled in Chancery, and to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, cloſe ſealed up, and to be ſeverally put into ſeveral Covers, to be ſeverally ſealed up, with three ſeveral Seals of the Reſident, Archbiſhop, and Lord Keeper, each to have one lodged in their hands; and if the ſaid Nomination is to be revoked, then the ſaid Inſtruments to be delivered up by the Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſoever they happen to be, which after Her Majeſty's Demiſe, ſhall immediately be opened and read before the Privy Council, and afterwards inrolled.

The Perſons with whom the ſaid Inſtruments are depoſited, their Executors, or any other in whoſe Cuſtody they ſhall happen to be, opening the ſaid Inſtruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy Council, incur a *Præmunire*.

One of the ſaid Inſtruments produced before the Privy Council, ſhall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords Juſtices aforeſaid, or any Five, are inveſted with the Powers before mentioned.

The Lords Juſtices not to Diſſolve the Parliament continued to ſit, without expreſs Direction from ſuch ſucceeding Queen or King, not to give the Royal Aſſent to any Bill, for Repealing or Altering the Act made 13 and 14 *Car* II. *viz. An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers*, on Penalty of High Treaſon.

The Lords Juſtices, before they act, to take the Oaths before the Privy Council; and alſo the Oath in this Act expreſſed; and all the Members of both Houſes of Parliament, Privy Council, and all Officers and Perſons in Places and Imployments, continued by this Act, are to take the ſaid Oaths.

The Perſons that ſhall be Lords Juſtices by this Act, to be Perſons deemed as executing Offices of Truſt, and required to do all

Acts

Acts requiſite by the Laws, to qualify themſelves, after the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, inſtead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the firſt of Her Majeſty's Reign, the Oath mentioned in this Act to be taken.

The next ſucceeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing before their Arrival in *England*, to execute any Regal Act, the ſame to be as effectual as if paſſed under the Great Seal of *England*.

If after Her Majeſty's Demiſe, before the Arrival of any ſucceeding Queen or King in *England*, the Lords Juſtices call a Parliament by Writs teſted in their Names, ſuch Parliament not to be diſſolved by ſuch Arrival, but to proceed without new Summons.

If any the aforeſaid ſeven Officers, other than the Lord Treaſurer, be in Commiſſion at Her Majeſty's Demiſe, the firſt Commiſſioner to be one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*; and if there be no Lord Treaſurer, but that Office in Commiſſion, then the firſt Commiſſioner to be one of the Lords Juſtices.

By the aforeſaid Act of 12 *Will.* III. it was Enacted, That from the Time that the farther Limitation by that Act ſhould take effect, all Matters relating to the well Government of this Kingdom ſhould be tranſacted in the Privy Council, by this Act the ſaid Clauſe is repealed.

And likewiſe the Clauſe, That no Perſon who had any Office or Place of Profit under the King, be a Member of the Houſe of Commons, is by this Act alſo repealed.

CHAP. IX.

Of Eccleſiaſtical Government.

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

The Chriſtian Faith being preach'd in *England* by *Auſtin* the Monk, and receiv'd by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and afterwards by other Kings of the Heptarchy; Biſhops were conſecrated, and the number of them encreas'd 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 plac'd in the moſt conſiderable Towns within their Juriſdiction, purſuant to a Canon made for that purpoſe.

Afterwards the Biſhops being neceſſitated to meet about public 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, amongst a certain number of Bishops, 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 one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties*, and *Immunities*, in their own States.

Under these 2 Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor* and *Man*) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishoprics, and have Precedence immediately after Viscounts both in Parliament and in other Assemblies: amongst these the first place belongs to the Bishop of *London*, who, by ancient Right, is *Dean* of the Episcopal College of his own Province, and by vertue thereof, is to signify the Pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandates, to disperse his Missives on all Emergency of Affairs, and the like.

Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

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 *Burying-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 Apostles 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 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 consider'd either the Jurisdiction it self, 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 vertue 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* cu

cum curâ Animarum, *is a Pluraliſt by the Statute of* 21 Hen. 8.) 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 certifie the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages.

And partly by *Common and Eccleſiaſtical Law together*; as, to cauſe *Wills* of the Deceas'd to be proved, to grant *Adminiſtration* of Goods of 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 of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the uſe of the Succeſſors, to defend the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Church, to viſit their particular Dioceſes 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 performed their ſeveral Duties and Truſts; alſo of all others 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 Sacrament, 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 ones Chaſtity, Clandeſtine Marriages, as for want of thrice publiſhing the Banns, the want of Parents Conſent, the want of Witneſſes, which muſt be above two, or Marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before 8 in the Morning, and after 12 of the Clock in the Day.

Now for the better executing of this Juriſdiction, the Biſhops, in vertue of their Office, are furniſh'd with a Power of *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, whereof ſome may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suſpenſion from entring into the Church, or elſe from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, *&c.* Other may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as, Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Profits, Suſpenſions, ſometimes *ab Officio*, ſometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Depoſition*, which is ſometimes verbal, by *Sentence* pronounced againſt them, and ſometimes real, by *Degradation*. Here note, That of all theſe Cenſures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted but only for *Contumacy*, as when a Perſon being duly ſummoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Order of the Biſhop.

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*. Their Rights, Powers, and Privileges, are now distinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre-eminence, which was long disputed by the Arch-bishops 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 stiled a Patriarch, (and a Patriarch was a chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces, as an Archbishop is of several Dioceses) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britanici Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs ran thus; *Anno Pontificatus nostri primo, secundo*, &c. He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual *Legatine Power* was annex'd to that Archbishoprick some hundred Years ago; whereby no other Legate, Nuncio, or Ambassador from the Bishop of *Rome*, could here exercise any *Legatine Power*, without special License from the King. 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 according to the Practice of God's own People the *Jews*, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the Practice of most other Christian States, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign is usually the chiefest Person of the Clergy, he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed some special Marks of Royalty, as, to be Patron of a Bishoprick, (as he was of *Rochester*) to coin Monies, to make Knights, and to have the Wardship of all those who hold Lands of him *Jure Hominii*, (as it is called) altho' they hold in *Capite* other Lands of the King; a Princely Prerogative, even against the King's written Prerogative.

In an ancient Charter granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the same freedom, *in Dominio suo*, (as the Words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio suo*, except only in two or three Cases, and those of no great Importance.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is judged fit to enjoy still divers considerable Privileges and Pre-eminences.

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

He

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

At the ſolemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expreſly order'd 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*; and he is ſaid to be *Inthroned*, when he is inveſted in the Archbiſhoprick; a Marble Chair remaining for that purpoſe in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*.

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.* and anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen (if his Grace were there preſent) did belong to him.

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 if the Party dying be a Biſhop, though he have no Goods out of the Dioceſe where he died. Alſo to grant Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels of all ſuch as die inteſtate within his Province.

By *Stat.* 25. *Hen.* VIII. he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenſes* 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 benefic'd 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 *Licenſes*, *Diſpenſations*, &c. the ſaid Archbiſhop grants by himſelf, or by his Deputy, called the *Maſter of Faculties*, in all her Majeſty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the new late Acquiſitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbadoes*, *Bermudas*, &c. were heretofore added by due Autho-

rity to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Dioceſe of *London*. 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 chuſe, which is therefore called the Archbiſhop's *Option*, upon every Creation there, of a new Biſhop; who was formerly alſo to provide a ſufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbiſhop, or to maintain him till it was effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen by the Advice of the Archbiſhop, might ordain and publiſh ſuch Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to conſecrate a Biſhop (though it muſt be done in the preſence and with the aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops, as every Biſhop gives Ordination with the Aſſiſtance of *Presbyters*) to aſſign *Coadjutors* to infirm Biſhops, to confirm the Election of Biſhops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be Preſident of thoſe Synods or Convocations, to give Sanction to their Acts; 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 Rites of that Dioceſe belong to him, and all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, as Viſitations, Inſtitutions, *&c.*

The Archbiſhop may retain and qualifie 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 divers 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 Biſhoprics in the *North* of *England*, and the Biſhopric 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 Biſhoprics of *York*, *Durham*, *Carliſle*, *Cheſter*, and

and that of *Sodor* and *Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also Eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the forementioned Prerogatives and Privileges, 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 signify's an Overseer, and is used by St. *Paul* in that Sense, with Relation to the Church of Christ.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annexed to their Bishoprics; 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; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on the Kings Right Hand, not to give their advice as Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum*, &c. 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 Collegue or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishop's Courts (tho held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and tho' 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 send 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 Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, 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.

The Laws and Customs of *England* have been so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Bishops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special License from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

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 return'd of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Trials for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat.* 25. *Edw.* 3. are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the late conceit of some Lawyers, supposing that Bishops may not be on the Criminal Trials of a Peer, and therefore are not to be tried by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be tried by a common Jury, because they may not be on the Trial of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Trial of Peers, and yet they are to be tried by Peers of the Realm: And there is no legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was tried for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be tried by Temporal Judges, till after *Deprivation* and *Degradation*, and then being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tried by common Juries.

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. As for that common Assertion, *That no Lords of Parliament are to be tried by their Peers, but such as sit there* Ratione Nobilitatis, *and that all Lay-Lords have place in Parliament for that Reason*, it is not only false but frivolous, in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable it must needs be, (let all Men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which is acknowledged to be *primus par Regni*, should be tried by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay-Baron, tho' created but yesterday, may not be tried by any under the Degree of Barons.

In *Parliament* the *Bishops* and *Barons* may be present and vote at the Trial and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced, (that they may have no hand in Blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon-Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common Law, to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo

Primo Eliz. Cap. 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 in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Foreſts or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Impoſts, *&c.*

The Perſons of Biſhops may not be ſeized upon Contempt (as the Perſons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be ſeized.

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

The Law of *England* attributeth ſo very much to the Word of a *Biſhop*, that not only in the Trial of *Baſtardy*, the *Biſhop's* Certificate ſhall ſuffice, but alſo in the Trial of *Hereſie*, which touches a Man's Life.

The Perſons of the Spiritual Governors of the Church of *England*, are of ſuch high and tender Reſpect in the Eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the ſame from a Clergyman to his Biſhop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father, and therefore made the Offences of *Paricide* and *Epiſcopacide* equal, *viz.* Petty-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 quadam 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*, whereby he is become (as heretofore, the *Lord Prior* of the *Order* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord *Abergavenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum.*

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 Biſhopric hath been of a long time an *Armed 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 Biſhopric by the King.

In the fifth place, by vertue 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* the Eighth; 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

Bishop of *Lincoln* as *Chancellour* of the Province, in the vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these aforenamed, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, or Secretary of State; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their Piety, Learning, Single Life, Diligence, *&c.* far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-man; and in such a Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there was ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans* or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English* Church, of a long time, there have been such ordained by the Name of *Bishops Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits, as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or *Diocesan*, whose *Suffragan* he is.

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 *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carlile*, 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 the absence of the Bishops, employed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court, to advise the King; these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the *Archbishop*, or some other *Bishop*, for the better Government of his Diocese, desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to present two able Men for any one place aforenamed, whereof her Majesty chuseth one; but we have none now in *England* of this kind.

For

For ſupply of able and fit Perſons to aſſiſt Biſhops, or to make Biſhops, it ſeemed good to our Anceſtors, that in every Dioceſe a certain number of the more prudent and pious Paſtors ſhould be placed in a Collegiate manner, at every *Cathedral* or *Epiſcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to aſſiſt the Biſhop in certain weighty Caſes, but alſo fit themſelves, for Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England*, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries*, or *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 *Archdeacon*, 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.] Anciently Biſhops did not ordinarily tranſact Matters of Moment, *ſine Conſilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Collegues of the Biſhops, repreſented in ſome ſort by our Cathedrals; whereof 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 Hereticks, in the Great *Excommunications*, and in ſuch like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge de eſtire* (as before mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to elect the Biſhop of that Dioceſe. *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, Seminaries or Seed-plots, whereout from time to time may be choſen fit Perſons to govern the *Church*: For having left the Country, and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience; they read Men; they by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferiour Country Clergy, and thereby render themſelves more fit to be ſet over them in Government. The *Dean* and *Prebendaries*, during their required Reſidence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate Churches*, are to keep Hoſpitality upon all Feſtivals, to read Divinity in their Turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to adminiſter the Lord's Supper; to frequent publick Divine Service; to inſtruct the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and what to Preach, whereby they may beſt profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore ſtiled *Prelates*; ſo by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the Inferiour Clergy.

In almoſt every Cathedral, or Biſhop's See, there is a *Dean*, and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whoſe number is in ſome more, in ſome leſs.

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. *Dean*

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbies* or *Priories*, transformed by *Hen* VIII. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter Course installed by Vertue 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 Quire, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the Prebendary's 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; and therefore he is called *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Dean*) 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 *Archipresbyteri* or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their over-sight of Ten Parish-priests.

Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum* Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to cathechize the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismaticks, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the Power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach,

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, Chriſtnings 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 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, beſides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends aſſiſt ſuch *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

After this brief Account of *Eccleſiaſtical Perſons*, ſomewhat may here not unfitly be added, touching thoſe Perſons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quaſi ſemi Eccleſiaſtici:* as firſt, Patrons of Churches, who by firſt building of Churches, or firſt endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowſon or Patronage, whoſe Office and Duty is to propoſe a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Biſhop to be by him Canonically inſtituted, and to protect the ſaid Church as far as he can from all Wrong; and in caſe his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, to give notice to the Biſhop.

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 *Oeconomi, vel Eccleſiæ Guardiani*, the *Churchwardens*, 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*; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to ſue for the ſame; to obſerve that all Pariſhioners come daily to Divine Service; to require the Penalty for Abſence; to inquire after, to admoniſh and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Pariſhioners for Poor Strangers; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Biſhop*; to ſee that none preſume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the Pulpit, unleſs he hath a ſpecial Licenſe ſo to do. 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

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 Inquiries into the Manners 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*.

CHAP. X.

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

FOR the Church *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*, *Arch-deacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Arch-bishop 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 prefix'd in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferiour 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 *Arch-deacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate Churches*, and inferiour 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 have been of late, by the Archbishop, prorogued to St. *Peter's* in *Westminster*, in the Chapel of *Henry* VII, or in the *Jerusalem* Chamber, where there is an upper and lower House.

The

The higher Houſe of *Convocation* in the Province of *Canterbury*, conſiſts of 22 Biſhops, whereof the Arch-biſhop 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 of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Arch-biſhop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Biſhops with *Minever*.

The lower Houſe conſiſts of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, 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 Arch-deacons, 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, chuſe them a Prolocutor or Speaker: which done, they preſent him to the upper Houſe by 1 or 2 of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Perſon makes another Speech in *Latin*. Laſtly, the Arch-biſhop anſwers it in the ſame Language, and with the Conſent of the Biſhops approves of the Perſon.

In the upper Houſe things are firſt ordinarily propoſed, and then communicated to the lower Houſe.

The major Vote in each Houſe prevails.

On Days when the Houſe of Lords does not meet, they uſually aſſemble about 9 of the Clock; and firſt the junior Biſhop ſays Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the Litany, and then for the King, *&c.* And in the lower Houſe the Prolocutor ſays Prayers.

In *Convocation* are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church.

The Clergy in *Convocation* may, with the Royal Aſſent, make *Canons* touching Matters of Religion, to bind not only themſelves, but all the Laity (as ſome have aſſerted) without Conſent or Ratifications of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, within the Limitations ſet down in the Statute of 25 *Hen.* VIII.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Repreſentatives in the lower Houſe of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, ſo prized by the Lord *Coke*.

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 holds at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like manner; and by conſtant Correſpondence, doth debate and conclude of the ſame Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*. But the Northern Province are by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they oblig'd to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determin'd.

All *Suffragan Biſhops*, and *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Privileges, ſome by themſelves, others by Proxy, or by Repreſentative, 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 *Hen.* VIII, That it ſhall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in caſe of defect of Juſtice in the Courts of the Arch-biſhop 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 deſigned for that Buſineſs; ſo that from the higheſt Court of the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*; and beyond this to none other, except to the Houſe of Lords.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, where any Eccleſiaſtical Suits between any Perſons within his Province, may (waving all Inferiour 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 whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Juriſdiction over a Deanary 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 belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, 2 Regiſters and 34 Proctors: The Dean, at preſent, is Sir *John Cook*.

Court of Audience.

THE Court of *Audience* is wherever the Arch-biſhop 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 of Eſtates fallen by Will, or by Inteſtates; ſo called, becauſe the Arch-biſhop, *Jure Prerogativæ 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 two Courts hath alſo the Arch-biſhop of *York*.

Cen-

Court of Peculiars.

LAſtly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Pariſhes, lying in ſeveral Dioceſes, which Pariſhes are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of thoſe Dioceſes, and are peculiarly belonging to the Arch-biſhop 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 Chancellour, termed anciently *Eccleſiaſticus, & Epiſcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skill'd 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 Places of the Dioceſe, and ſome certain Cauſes, limited to him by the *Biſhop* in his *Commiſſion*: and theſe are called *Conſiſtory Courts*.

Arch-deacon's *Court*, &c.

MOreover, the *Arch-deacon* 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, and ſubjected to their reſpective Prebendaries.

Cauſes belonging to Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

CAuſes belonging to *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, are *Blaſphemy, Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, Hereſy, Schiſm, 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, Adminiſtrations, Simony, Inceſt, Fornication, Adulteries, Sollicitations of Chaſtity, Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance*, &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 Sancto-*

rum Patrum, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of several Holy *Bishops of Rome*, in its purer times, 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 Arch-bishops 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 *Convocations* of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs are different from the Tryals at Common Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses*, and *Presumptions* the Matters are argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that *Execution*. And this is the manner of Trying *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tryed 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 *Part* 3. *Tit. Punishments.*

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. XI.

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 they 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 *Reichs 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 not 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 *Bullingbrook*, (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 hac vice*, to officiate either at a *Coronation*, by virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and other, 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; as at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. the Duke of *Ormond* was made for that occasion *Lord High Steward of England*, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his hand Saint *Edward's Crown*; 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: So at the Arraignment of the Earl of *Pembroke*, as also at the famous Tryal of the Lord *Stafford*, the late Lord Chancellour of *England*, *Heneage* Earl of *Nottingham* was made *Lord High Steward*, *pro illa vice*: And lately at the Arraignment of the *Lord Mohun*, *Thomas*, the *now* Duke of *Leeds*, *then* Marquis of *Caermarthen*, and Lord President of the Council, was made *Lord High Steward* for that occasion: During the Trial he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of* England. His Commission is to proceed, *Secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. He is *Sole Judge*, yet doth call all the 12 Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Lords, who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a white Staff in his hand, and the Tryal 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 Signed, if well; or Cancelled where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across

like cross Bars, or Latices, called in Latin, *Cancelli*; or else be-
cause 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 high-
est 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 *Equi-
ty*, *Conscience*, or *Reason*; to bestow all Ecclesiastical 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 Clergy-man.

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 it
far as he may, the *Rights* of the *Crown* to be diminish'd, *&c.*

From the time of *Henry* II. the *Chancellors* of *England* have been
ordinarily made of Bishops, or other Clergy-men learned in the
Civil Laws, till *Henry* VIII. made Chancellor first Sir *Thomas
Moor*, and after him Sir *Thomas Audley*. After whom was made
Lord Chancellor, Sir *Richard Rich*, Knight, (a common Lawyer)
who had been first the said King's Sollicitor, and afterwards Chan-
cellor of the Court of *Augmentation*, from whom is descended
the present Family of the Earls of *Warwick* and *Holland*; since
which time there have been some Bishops, but most Lawyers.

This high Office is in *France*, *durante vita*; but here 'tis *durante
bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l. per Ann.* and
when the *Star Chamber* was up, 200 *l. per Ann.* more for his At-
tendance there; the whole is now above 7000 *l.*

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 cre-
ated *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and
taking an Oath; only the Lord *Chancellor* hath besides a Patent.

The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Cowper*, is the present
Lord Chancellor.

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
bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Gol-
den Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chan-
cellor.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, under
whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept

the *Exchequer*. He hath alſo the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Impoſts*, *Cuſtoms*, *Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the *Cuſtomers*, *Comptrollers*, and *Searchers* 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 Ann.*

This high Office is in the hands of the Right Honourable *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*.

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 the ſeveral Tranſactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times was grown obſolete; ceaſing in the firſt Earl of *Manchester*; the Lord Chancellor afterward ſupplying that Place; till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord Preſident*, and ſince that the Lord *Roberts* ſucceeded him, and was created Earl of *Radnor*, who was ſucceeded by the Marquis of *Halifax*, and he by the Duke of *Leeds*. The preſent *Lord Preſident* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, now *Lord Lieutenant* of *Ireland*.

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 divers other Matters of leſs Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, *&c.* which do not paſs the Great Seal.

He is by his Place of the King's Privy-Council, and was Chief Judge of the *Court of Requeſt*; and beſides this Oath of *Privy-Councellor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 *l. per Annum*, but is now double.

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

The preſent Lord *Privy-Seal*, is his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great *Truſt* and *Skill*, that he put not his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the Kings Privy Signet; nor with warrant if it be againſt Law or Cuſtom, until that the King be firſt acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Rich.* 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 forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, *Wearing-Clothes*; 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 *Coyf*, *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 Apartment 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 *Coronations* and *Trials* of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher* and *Doorkeepers* 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 enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford* from the time of *Henry* the First, by an *Estate Tayl* 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 is at present enjoyed by the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Lindsey*.

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 (as at that of King *Charles* the Second, was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*) and at ſolemn Tryals by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramſey*, 1631. was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*) there is created *pro illa 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 ſignifie indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymology's according to the ſeveral Senſes are different. *Mareſchal* when it ſignify's a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*; a Francic Word denoting *Great* and *Honourable*; and *Scalc* a *Servant*; when it ſignify's 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 *Marſhalſey*, where he may ſit in Judgment againſt Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now.

Thomas Mowbray Earl of *Nottingham*, was the firſt *Earl-Marſhal* of *England*, made ſo by *Rich* II. from whom, by the Mother's ſide, *Henry* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Earl-Marſhal* of *England* was deſcended, who executed that place till his Death, ſince which time during the Minority of his Heir, this Place was committed to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Carlile*; and upon the preſent D. of *Norfolks* coming of Age, it is executed (with the Queens conſent) by Deputation under him, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bindon*.

Admiral.] The Ninth and laſt Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*; whoſe Truſt and Honour is ſo great, that this Office hath uſually been given either to ſome of the King's younger Sons, near Kinſman, or to ſome one of the higheſt and chiefeſt of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and Ἄλι& in *Greek*; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Eaſtern Empire, where ſuch kind of Compounds were much in requeſt, and introduced in *England* after the Wars in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard*, or, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Firſt.

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 & Perfectus Generalis Claſſis & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, is by the King intruſted the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in reſpect of Juriſdiction as Protection. 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-Coaſts, 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 *Rere-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 *Amercements* of all Tranſgreſſors at Sea on the Sea-ſhoar, 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 *Mannors* adjoyning to the Sea: All great Fiſhes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fiſhes of extraordinary bigneſs, called *Royal Fiſhes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This Great Office is at preſent executed by His Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, who is aſſiſted by a Council compoſed of ſeveral Perſons, whoſe Names are to be found in the Liſt of the Admiralty.

CHAP. XII.

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

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 King's 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 oftimes tranſmitted Matters of high Moment to the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of and by Secreſy and Expedition, better able to tranſact ſome State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At preſent the Queen and Her *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters, that may well be determined 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 medling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Complaint, and ſudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were a part of the *King*, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great Weight, that otherwiſe would lie wholly upon the Sovereign; wherefore of ſuch high Value and Eſteem they have always been, that if a Man did but ſtrike in the Houſe of a Privy-Councellor, or elſewhere in his preſence, he was grievouſly fined for the ſame; and to conſpire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the King's Servants, within the *Checque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treaſon.

A Privy-Councellor, tho' 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-Councellor 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 that 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 chuſe, and are commonly Men of the higheſt Rank, Eminent

for

for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by the King, to be of his *Privy-Council.*

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, that so he may be the more free, 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 adjoyning 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 Two Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Councellors, 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 Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into Two Grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, (excepting *Ireland*, and the Plantations, which are deem'd to belong to the Elder Secretary, who has the Southern Province) whether they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They

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, though 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 a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge or Boardwages in lieu of it.

And to ſhew how conſiderable their Place is, their ſetled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Penſion, is little leſs than Two thouſand pounds 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 Perſons 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 there 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 Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whereſoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare 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 ſigned, are returned, and there tranſcribed again, and that Tranſcription is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and ſealed, 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-ſign'd 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

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Hen.* 8: worthy to be noted.

To this Office, in the time when the Court of *Requests* is in being, belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Processes out of that Court.

The Two present Secretaries of State are the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Esqs.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Queen's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within Her Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall.* This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and upon her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, was given to *John Tucker*, Esq.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the PARLIAMENT *of* ENGLAND, *and therein of the Person 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 *Micel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of K. *Edw.* 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 divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them bear date 49 *Hen.* III. above Four hundred Years ago. Yet some Antiqu-

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. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make New, change Right and Poſſeſſion of private Men, alter Weights and Meaſures, raiſe Taxes, give Indemnity or Pardon in general, reſtore Condemned Perſons and Families in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, baſtardiſe one that is born by Common Law, legitimate; (that is to ſay, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas.) He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an *Engliſh-man*, can attaint a Man of Treaſon when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, *&c.* In a word, a Parliament's Authority is moſt Abſolute; a Parliament can do all that *Senatus populuſque Romanus* could do, *Centuriatis Comitiis ſeu Tributis*; it repreſents the whole Kingdom; ſo that the Conſent of the Parliament is preſumed to be the Conſent of every Man in *England*.

A Parliament is ſummoned in manner following: Forty Days at leaſt before the Parliament doth Aſſemble, the King iſſues out his Writ, *cum Adviſamento Concilii 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 Burrough, 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 *Hen.* VI. That none ſhould have any Suffrage

frage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Free-holders, 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 10 *l.* is now) whence it came to pass, that the *Lay-commons* were then elected as the *Clergy-commons*, the *Procuratores Cleri* were and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo*, &c. Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representatives; Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are some who have a Thousand Pounds a Year, have no Voice in the Election 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 *Hen.* VI They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum Potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger Years; for then it would be *Juvenatus* (if the Word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but Men of Years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant Attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Privileges nor Wages, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

To the Legality of sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at least; for if no Man under that Age can dispose of his own Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any part in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their 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 privileg'd from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace. Note, that the Privileges of Members of Parliament having been much abus'd since the Restoration of the Royal Family, are wisely restrain'd by an Act of Parliament made about the end of the late King's Reign.

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The Place of meeting for 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, and uſual Reſidence 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 ancient Free 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 preſent 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 all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtic, in caſe his Majeſty ſhall (as *Henry* the Eighth 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 upon other Forms on the ſame ſide, 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*, ſhall ſit above all other of the ſame degree of Nobility with themſelves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Hen.* 8. *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.

The Lords *Chancellor*, *Treaſurer*, *Preſident*, *Privy-Seal*, and *Secretary of State*, being under the degree of *Baron*, were wont to

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ſit at the uppermoſt part of the Wool-Sacks in the midſt of the Parliament Chamber; but now no Privy-Councellors nor Secretaries of State may ſit in that Houſe, unleſs they are Peers.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King be preſent) ſtands behind the Cloth of Eſtate, 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, that is never to be neglected.

Heretofore, on the lowermoſt Wool-Sack, were placed 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. This Clerk hath alſo two Clerks under him, who uſed to kneel behind the ſame Wool-Sack, and write thereon; but now they 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 Cryer without, and a *Sergeant 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 cover'd, 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 cover'd at all.

The *Commons* ſit in their Houſe promiſcuouſly, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair or Seat fixt in the middle of the Houſe, 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, but wear every one what he fancieth moſt, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the Houſe wear Gowns, as ſometimes 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 all together on the right-hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*. The Members not having ſome Robe of Diſtinction, ſeems to Strangers very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *Great Britain*; for that du-

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ing the Attendance in Parliament, a Robe or grave Veſtment vou'd as well become the Members of the Honorable Houſe of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and ld, who have a Right to ſit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and s it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day.

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 he Clock in the Morning of ſuch Day as the Houſe agrees to djourn to.

Upon the Day prefixt by the King or Queen in the Writ of ummons the King or Queen comes in Perſon, if to *Weſtminſter*, where Parliaments of late years have conſtantly been eld: At his or her arrival there, twenty one great Guns on the ther ſide of the River *Thames* are diſcharged, as they are again at er Majeſty's Return from the Houſe of Lords; in the Room next o which, called the Prince's Chamber, the Queen puts on her Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the Houſe of Lords by the Lord *Great Chamberlain*; where being ſeated with her Crown on her Head, and cloathed in her Royal Robes, ſhe ſends or the Commons by the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, who knocking at the Door of the Houſe of Commons, which thereupon is by the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe opened) t the Bar of the Houſe makes a Bow, and advancing a few teps, a Second, and a Third, ſaying, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, The Queen commands this honourable Houſe to attend her immediately in the Houſe of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowng, withdraws; and the Commons forthwith attending her Maeſty in the Houſe of Lords, are in the Queen's Name, by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper (who uſually is Speaker of the Houſe f Lords, and who then ſtands behind her Majeſty) commanded o chuſe them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their wn Houſe, make choice of one of their own Members, whom fterwards upon another day appointed, they preſent to the Queen, nd being approved of by her Majeſty ſitting on the Throne, all he Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scaret, he makes a modeſt Refuſal, which not allow'd, he petitions er Majeſty that the Commons may have during their Sitting *free ccceſs to her Majeſty*, *Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe*, nd *Freedom from Arreſts*: After which the Queen makes her peech to both Houſes, the whole Houſe of Commons being reſumed to be at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords.

The manner of chuſing the Speaker is, that any Member of the Houſe ſtanding up in his Place, and making a ſhort introductory peech, moves that ſuch a Member of the Houſe as he then ames, may take the Chair, and being ſeconded in that Motion y 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 Queen, 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, about the choice of a Speaker, some other Person 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, he being a Patent Officer for Life, and is never wanting upon such Occasion, and as in the House to the Speaker, and in Committees to the Chairmen, so in this Case all Speeches or Motions are directed to the Clerk of the House of Commons: and 'tis observable that the two Persons nominated for Speaker in Compliment vote for each other.

Before any Affair be medled 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 Queen, who is usually the Lord Steward of her 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, of 1*st* of *William* and *Mary*; and after the choice of the 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 pretended *Prince of Wales* in the House before they can give any Vote therein, except for the choice of the Speaker; the form of which Oath may be seen at length in the Act of Parliament, whereof this is a singular and remarkable Circumstance, that it was the last Bill the late King Signed and Passed, not above Twelve Hours before his Death.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, it doth appear, That the *House of Commons* did anciently (as the *House of Lords* at this Day) consist, 1. *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*, 2. *Militibus Comitatuum*: 3. *Civibus & Burgensibus*: To wit, Clergy-Men as well as Lay-Men; there sat the *Procuratores Cleri*

Two for each Dioceſe repreſenting all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſe, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire: For it was then judged expedient, that every Free-man of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, ſhould in Paſſing of Laws touching Property, whereunto they were to be Subject, give their Conſent perſonally, or immediately by themſelves, or elſe by ſome that by their Election, ſhould immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforeſaid, ſeem to warrant the ſame at this day,

Beſides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That at leaſt in 23 *Ed.* 1. when Writs were ſent out for ſummoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, there were at the ſame time Writs for ſummoning the Deans or Priors of Cathedral Churches: One Proctor for each Chapter, and Two Proctors for the Clergy of each Dioceſe, to appear in Parliament, to be held on the *Sunday* after St. *Andrew*, at *Weſtminſter*, 1295.

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

The *Lords Houſe* not only jointly with the *Queen* and the *Commons* hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but alſo *in tractando & conſilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ are; alſo in judging of Controverſies, 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*, &c.

The *Lords* that conform not to the Proteſtant Religion, no longer ſit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords Houſe*, by *Stat.* 30 *Car.* 2.

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That if by reaſon of Sickneſs, or other Buſineſs they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their ſtead, ſo that in every Parliament, every Perſon in *England*, either by himſelf or Proxy, or Repreſentative, is ſaid to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law. *But note, that at the beginning of every Parliament, ſuch* Lords *as would make their* Proxies, *are obliged to enter them in Perſon.*

The *Commons* alſo have a 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 Moneys; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any alteration in a Money-Bill.

The *Commons* have the Privilege to ſupplicate and propoſe Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the Higheſt Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *Houſe of Commons* is the *Grand Inqueſt* of the Realm, ſummoned from all parts to preſent publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redreſſed and puniſhed by

them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Barr 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.*

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, *&c.*

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores 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 *Ed.* 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; for not only their Expenses were considered, tho' that was great, by reason of their suitable Attendance, that then every Parliament Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of Time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of their Country; and when Counties, Cities, and Burroughs paid so dear for their Expenses, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more business in those times was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The afore-mentioned Expenses being duly paid, did cause all petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were Disfranchised, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons House*, being not so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner dispatched. But of late the Power of disfranchising

chiſing, as well as erecting Burroughs, is underſtood to reſide in the Parliament, backed by the Queen's Authority.

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 upon the Queſtion put, being agreed to by the Houſe, the Perſon making the Motion, together with ſome others who ſecond that Motion, are order'd to prepare and bring in the ſame; which when ready, ſome one of thoſe Members ſo order'd, 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 ſometimes a firſt Reading immediately, if not, it may at any other time, the Houſe agreeing thereto, be read by the Clerk at the Table; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, Reads the Abreviate 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, it is ordered, that they meet at five a Clock in the Speakers Chamber, and Report their Opinion to the Houſe: who accordingly meeting, chuſe their Chairman, and either 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, though five may Adjourn; when the Committee have gone through the Bill, the Chairman by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the ſide Bar of the Houſe, reading all the Additions or 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, who then moves to have Leave to bring up the Report to the Table; which being agreed to, he does, and delivers 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 Ingroſſed, 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 skilled in the *French* Tongue: When an Engroſſed Bill is read, and any Clauſes offer'd 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 delivered at the Table.

All Meſſages from the Lords, as likewiſe all Perſons appearing at the Bar of the Houſe, are introduced by the Serjeant 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 it ſelf 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 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 Speakers 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, which how numerous ſoever they be, they can't do without it. When any Member in the Houſe or Committee ſtands up to ſpeak, he muſt be uncovered; and in ſtrictneſs, and regularly he ought not to ſit uncover'd.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the Queſtion, he gives notice the Day before, That to morrow he intends to put ſuch Bills to the paſſing, or Third Reading, and deſires the ſpecial Attendance of all the Members.*

Note

Note alſo, *That 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 have paſt an Act entituled, *&c.* to which they deſire your Lordſhips Concurrence, and) delivers it to the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper*, who for that purpoſe comes down to 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 Serjeant, 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, leſt the whole time ſhould be ſpent by two talkative Perſons. 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 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*, and asking Pardon of the Houſe he returns to his place, but if the Offence be very great, he is ſent to the *Tower*, and ſometimes to other Priſons.

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

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily aſſembles not, tho' many times they continue ſitting long in the Afternoon, and ſometimes after Candle-light.

In the *Lords Houſe* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puiſne*, 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 caſting 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 doubtful, 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 poſſeſt of, the No's go out. Upon all Queſtions where the Houſe divides, the Speaker appoints 4 Tellers, 2 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 2 Tellers that have the Majority, take the Right Hand, and placing themſelves within the Bar, all 4 make their Reverences as they advance, 3 times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, ſaying, the Ay's that went out are ſo many, the No's that ſtay'd 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 by 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 clothed 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 before hath maturely conſidered 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.

Note, *That 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 Moneys given to his Majeſty, then the Anſwer is, *Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & auſſi le veut.*

The

The Bill for 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 paſſed by the King, the Anſwer is thus, *Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement aſſemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeſte & prient Dieu vous donner en ſante boune vie & longe.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, were paſſed and enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *Engliſh* only.

Moſt of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile, *The King at the humble Requeſt of the Commons, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons, hath ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus; *The King by the Advice and Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Aſſent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of later times it hath been thus: *Be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons*: Although the Words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Commons*, is only *ad Conſentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ of the Lords.

When thoſe things, for which the Parliament was ſummoned, have been ſufficiently treated and brought to a concluſion, then the King doth uſually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament in manner following.

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 and 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.

The *Speaker* of the *Houſe of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the King's Pleaſure that Houſe ſhall *Adjourn*, doth ſay, with the Aſſent of the Houſe, *This Houſe is Adjourned.*

When the King's Pleaſure is to *Prorogue* or *Diſſolve* the Parliament, his Majeſty commonly comes in Perſon, (for it has been ſometimes done by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and ſo alſo have Bills been paſt) with his Crown on his Head, ſends the *Black Rod* for all the *Houſe of Commons*, to come to the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*; and after the King's Anſwer to each Bill ſignified,

as

as aforementioned, his Majeſty uſually makes a Speech, and ſometimes the *Lord Chancellor* another; then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the ſpecial Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Diſſolved*.

Note, *That the King being 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 latter times, ſince *Printing* became common, that Cuſtom hath been laid aſide.

Of Temporal Peers of *England* there are at preſent 164, who with the 2 Archbiſhops and 24 Biſhops, make in all 190 Lords of Parliament.

[Number.]

Archbiſhops	2
Dukes and Dutcheſſes	24
Marquiſſes	3
Earls and Counteſſes	68
Viſcounts	9
Biſhops	24
Other Barons	66
Total	190

Whereas within One hundred Years laſt paſt there was not One Duke, and but one Marquis, with about Nineteen Earls, Three or four Viſcounts, and Forty Barons.

Theſe Great Officers following, in reſpect of their Offices, have Precedence before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal, except Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who takes place by a ſpecial Act of Parliament.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal.
The Lord *Treaſurer*.
The Lord *Preſident* of the King's *Council*.
The Lord *Privy-Seal*.

Theſe other Great Officers take place alſo, in reſpect of their Offices, above all others of the ſame Degree with themſelves.

The Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*.
Lord *High Conſtable*.
The *Earl Marſhal* of *England*.
The Lord *Admiral* of *England*.

The

The Lord *Steward* of the King's Houſhold.
The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Houſhold.

Note alſo, That a *Secretary* of *State*, being of the Degree of Baron of Parliament, ſhall precede all *Barons*, not having any f the ſaid Offices; and if he be a *Biſhop*, ſhall take place of all :her *Biſhops*.

CHAP. XIV.

f Particular Governments, and firſt of the Eccleſiaſti- cal, Civil *and* Military *Government of the King's Houſhold.*

OR the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the King's Court, there is firſt a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is uſually ſome grave, arned Prelate, choſen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowdgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is empt from all inferior *Temporal* Juriſdiction, ſo is his Cha- l from all *Spiritual*; it is call'd *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain apel*; is not within the Juriſdiction or Dioceſe of any Biſhop, it as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reſerved to the Viſitation and mediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary, it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are choſen all other Officers of the Chapel, name- , a *Sub-Dean*, or *Precentor Capellæ*; Thirty two Gentlemen of e Chapel, whereof Twelve are Prieſts, and one of them is nfeſſor to the King's Houſhold, whoſe Office is to read ayers every Morning to the Family, to viſit the Sick, to exa- ne and prepare Communicants, to inform ſuch as deſire Ad- e in any Caſe of Conſcience, or Point of Religion, *&c.*

The other Twenty Gentlemen, commonly call'd *Clerks* of the *apel*, are with the aforeſaid Prieſts, to perform in the Chapel Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, *&c.* One of ſe being well skill'd in Muſic, is choſen Maſter of the Chil- n whereof there are Twelve in ordinary, to inſtruct them in Rules and Art of Muſic, for the Service of the Chapel. Three er of the ſaid Clerks are choſen to be Organiſts, to whom are in'd upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holidays, a Con- t of the King's Muſic, to make the Chapel-Muſic more full and nplete.

There are moreover four Officers, called *Vergers*, from the Sil- Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, l a *Groom* of the Chapel.

In

In the Queen's Chapel thrice every day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worſhip perform'd with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and ſhould be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels of *England*.

The Queen hath alſo her private Oratory, where ſome of her Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to Her Majeſty on Working-days, Morning and Evening.

The *Lord High 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.

Morever, 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 Place of Reſidence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-peny 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, is 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.

The preſent Lord Almoner is the Moſt Reverend Father in God, *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *York*

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*, or Confeſſor to his Majeſty, who is ſome Reverend Diſcreet Divine, extraordinarily eſteemed by his Majeſty, 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.* This Office is at preſent diſcharged by the very Reverend Dr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Younger*, Dean of *Salisbury*; and Dr. *Prat*, Dean of *Rocheſter*.

Chaplains.] The King hath alſo 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are uſually eminent Doctors in 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

Sunday

Sundays before the Houſhold, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chapel daily (as aforementioned) 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 *Aſhwedneſday*, 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-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, in token that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, did anciently belong to the diſpoſal of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were preſent, whereſoever the Court was; but now 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 offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or ſome other of the principal Officers: Then *New-years-day*, *Twelfth-day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincenſe, and Myrrh, in ſeveral Purſes, are offer'd by the King. Laſtly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Aſcenſion*, *Trinity-Sunday*, St. *John Baptiſt*, and *Michaelmas-day*; when only Gold is offer'd. 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; but with the preſent Queen (who with great Piety and exemplary Devotion, receives the Sacrament once a Month) any of the Houſhold are allow'd to communicate.

The Gold offer'd 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 coin'd by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, which City was formerly call'd

Byzantium.

Byzantium. That which was used by King *James* the First, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtraict of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumscrib'd with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despicies 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 call'd, *The Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.*

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. 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.*

He, by vertue of his Office, without any other Commission, judgeth of all Enormities, as *Treasons*, *Murthers*, *Felonies*, *Bloodsheds*, committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's setled *Mansion-House*, laid out such a Plot of Ground about his House (as a *Haut pas* or *Foot-Carpet*, spread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more clear and void than other places) to be subject to a special exempt Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and great Officers, that so where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace* and *Order*, and an Awe and Reverence in Mens Hearts; besides, it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any *Justice* should be sought, but immediately from the King's own *Officers*; and therefore from very ancient times, the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great Ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar Kings-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For so it is Recorded, that one

Engelram

Engelram de Nogent in *France*, for ſtealing Silver Diſhes out of the Houſe of *Edward* the Firſt, King of *England*, then at *Paris*, (after the Matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Juriſdiction, and order'd, That the King of *England* ſhould enjoy this *Kingly Prerogative* of his Houſhold) was condemned by Sir *Robert Fitz-John*, then *Steward* to the King of *England*, and hang'd in St. *Germans-Fields*.

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 Expenſes*, &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 diſchargeth all the Officers. The preſent Lord Steward, is *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*.

Lord Chamberlain.] the next 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 *Ward-robe*, at all his Majeſty's Houſes, and of the removing *Ward-robes*, or of *Beds*, *Tents*, *Revels*, *Muſick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, *Meſſengers*, *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, *Handicrafts* and *Artiſans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Overſight of the *Sergeants at Arms*, of all *Phyſicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him alſo belongeth the Overſight of the *Chaplains*, though he himſelf is a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the ancient Cuſtom of *England*, and modern Cuſtom of all other Kingdoms, where Eccleſiaſticks, are never under the ordering of *Lay-men*.

The preſent *Lord Chamberlain* is *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*.

Maſter of the Horſe.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the *Maſter of the Horſe*, anciently call'd *Comes Stabuli*, or *Conſtable*, to whom a higher Imployment 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

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's *Breed* of *Horses*, and for Charge 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 Cavelcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *led Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the Stables for *Horse-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avener*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*. The present Master of the *Horse*, is *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*.

Under these three Principal Officers of her Majesty's Houshold, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

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

Treasurer of the Houshold.
Comptroller.
Cofferer.
Master of the Houshold.
Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.
Two Clerks Comptrollers.
Two Yeomen.
The Cofferers Clerks, or *Clerks of the Assignment.*
Two Grooms.
Two Messengers.

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the Accompts for all *Expenses* 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 Controllers*, who also there make Provision for the Houshold, according to the Law of the Land, 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 mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the King's Privy-Council. To this Court, being the first and most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the Charge and Over-sight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace*, within twelve Miles distance whereso'ever the Court shall reside, and within the King's House, 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, as Persons for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal Palace.

Trea-

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House in the absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power with the *Controller*, 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 King's *Palace*, and that by Verdict of the King's Houshold.

Among the *Houshold Servants* within the *Check Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allow'd him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

Controller.] The *Controller's* Office is to control the Accompts and Reckoning 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 Demeanour, 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 the Direction 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 *Controllment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-Controllers, 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 *Controllers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Controller* in the Court of *Verge*.

Note, That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Acatary*, and from thence to the *Kitchin*, *Spicery*, or *Avery*, as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, in their several Degrees, from the youngest *Clerk Controller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; thus one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then *Yeoman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Serjeant*, as he happens to outlive them above him.

They 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 Enterrainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels, 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 aforesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

The Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

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

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

King *Henry* the Seventh finding it necessary for his Service, and the Honour and Grandeur of his Court, to have a select Number of Gentlemen of Quality and Condition to be always near his Person; was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and establish'd 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. Among other Considerations, 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; and therefore they were generally chosen out of the Sons of the Nobility, and the first Rank of Gentlemen, in the several Counties of *England*, of such as were qualified to render an Account of any Affairs in the Country or Kingdom; and they were always in so good esteem at Court, that they were constantly appointed to represent the Persons of the Lord *Chamberlain* or *Vice-Chamberlain* in their absence; and for that reason were order'd Place, by King *James* the First, and King *Charles* the First, next to the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber; and in the Reign of a Sovereign Queen, next the *Vice-Chamberlain*. At every Coronation, Two of these Gentlemen in Ducal Robes, Personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all Publick Solemnities, Interviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concern'd they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Councellors, (not Peers) and whenever the King or Queen are pleas'd 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 allow'd to interpose before them. As a particular mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are empower'd to execute the King or Queen'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 *Woolsey* was Arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the

the Privy-Chamber, without any written Order; the Cardinal obey'd, ſaying, his Perſon was a ſufficient Warrant, after the ſaid Cardinal had refus'd to ſubmit to the Arreſt by a Great Lord, and an Order in writing. King *James* the Firſt ſent a Privy-Councellor with a written Order, ſign'd and ſeal'd with the King's own Hand and Seal, alſo a Ring from his Finger, commanding the Lord Chancellor to deliver the Great Seal of *England* to that Noble Lord, to carry it to the King: But the King foreſeeing what might happen, ſent a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber haſtily to follow that Lord; this Gentleman coming to the Lord Chancellor, told him he came from the King, to know if his Lordſhip had deliver'd the Great Seal to that Lord on ſuch Orders and Tokens as above; the Lord Chancellor made anſwer, no, nor could he obey with ſafety, and therefore would carry it himſelf to the King: The Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber then reply'd, My Lord Chancellor, I command your Lordſhip in the King's Name, to deliver the Great Seal of *England* unto me, to carry it to the King; the Lord Chancellor asked him, who he was? He anſwered, a Gentleman of his Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy Chamber; the Lord Chancellor ſaid, Sir, Your Perſon is a ſufficient Warrant, and I obey; and accordingly his Lordſhip deliver'd him the Great Seal, taking the Company to witneſs, that he had obey'd, and done his Duty. -Theſe Gentlemen ſerving at their own Charges are gratify'd by Marks of the King or Queen's Favour, as opportunity offers.

Cup-bearers 4.
Carvers 4.
Gentlemen Sewers 4.

Theſe were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and Places of Honour; and for that reaſon they preceed many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with conſiderable Perquiſites.

Many of the Nobility have ſerv'd in the Office of Cup-Bearer, particularly *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* by the ſpecial Direction of King *James* the Firſt, was made Cup-Bearer to Him; the Duty being the ſame at all public Dinners, as a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King, or a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen, when they eat in private: And tho' their Salaries are but 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, which was from their firſt Eſtabliſhment, it was more then 200 *l.* *per Annum* is now. They are next to the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, who officiated in the ſame manner, whenever the King or Queen dined in the Privy-Chamber; which formerly was uſual, but of late years diſcontinued whenſoever the King or Queen eats in Public; and at all Feaſts, Entertainments, alſo in their Progreſſes, One of each Office conſtantly Officiates. Formerly they had Lodgings in the Court, or Allowances for them, with Board-

Wages accordingly; and the smallness of their Salaries were recompenced by some other Imployments that were Considerable.

At all 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.* At the Coronation of Her present Majesty Queen *Anne*, The Earl of *Huntingdon* was Cup-Bearer; the Earl of *Denbigh*, Carver; the Earl of *Scarsdale*, Sewer.

Gentlemen Ushers of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, are 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 Her Majesty 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 Lords 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 call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employ'd in fitting up the Lords House, before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House. The Fees of this Officer are very Considerable, a particular of which the Reader will find among the Lists of the Queens Servants under the Lord *Chamberlain*.

Besides these Four *Gentlemen Ushers* daily Waiters, there is One Assistant, and One Chamber-keeper.

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 ordain 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.

Grooms of the *Privy Chamber* are Four.

The *Pages* of the *Presence-Chamber* are Four.

There are Fourteen *Grooms* of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers*.

Sewers of the Chamber, Eight.

Coffer-

Coffer-Bearers Two.

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 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 Pallet-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. Note, *That this High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as at preſent, is performed by Ladies, as alſo that of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, who are called Bed-Chamber-Women, and are at preſent 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) divers ſtanding Wardrobes at *Whitehall*, *Kenſington*, *Windſor*, *Hampton Court*, the *Tower* of *London*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, *That the removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Perſon of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends alſo upon Ambaſſadors, upon Chriſtnings, 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.*

The Salary of the *Yeomen* was 200 *l.* of each Groom 100 *l.* and of each Page 100 *Marks*: To all theſe together were allowed Six Diſhes each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe are at length divided into three parts; whereof the Yeoman hath one for his own uſe, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

Keeper of the private Armory.

Surveyor of the Chamber and Dreſſes.

Houſe-keeper at *White-Hall.*

At *Kenſington.*

Theater-keeper at *White-Hall.*

Two Gallery-keepers.

Under the Master of the Robes is,

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

Keeper of the *Wardrobe* at *Whitehall.*
Keeper of the standing *Wardrobe* at *Kensington.*
Necessary Woman.
Treasurer of the Chamber.
Controller of the Chamber.
Auditor of the Chamber.
Master of the Jewel-House.
Other Officers Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of Master of Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Knight; whose Patent is for Life; his Father Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the same in the time of King *Charles* the First, during the Civil Wars: In consideration whereof, and of his having followed King *Charles* the Second his Fortune abroad, till his happy Restauration, he was pleased as a Mark of his Favour, and of the said Office, to put about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) 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*; which Mark is to continue to his Successors.

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies*, is an Assistant or Deputy; which Office is held during the Queen's Pleasure by *Clement Cotterel*, Esq;

Besides the Assistant-Master, there is a third Officer call'd the Marshal of the Ceremonies, whose business it is to receive the Master's or his Assistant's Commands for her Majesty's Service, and without their Orders he can do nothing; the present Marshal is Mr. *English.*

Heralds.] Amongst Her Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned.

Three Kings of Arms.
Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms.
Four Pursuivants.
Nine Sergeants at Arms.

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,

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.

His Yeoman.
Knight-Harbinger.
Gentlemen-Harbingers, Two.
Meſſengers in Ordinary, Forty.
Clerks of the Check, Two.
Meſſenger to the Preſs.
Muſicians in Ordinary, Four and Twenty.
Maſter of the Hart and Buck-hounds.
Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre.*
Foreſter.
Maſter of the Harriers.
Maſter of the Beagles.
Keeper of *Audley-end* Park.
Ranger of St. *James*'s Park.
Ranger of *Hide* Park.
Maſter of the *Tennis-Court.*
Maſter of the Barges.
Phyſicians in ordinary to her Majeſty's Perſon, Four.
A *Phyſician* to the Houſhold.
An Oculiſt.
Apothecaries, Two.
Apothecary to the Houſhold.

Surgeons Three.

Sergeant Surgeon.
Second Surgeon.
Surgeon of the Houſhold.

Alſo amongſt her Majeſty's Servants in Ordinary are reckoned.

Principal Painter.
Painter in Enamel.
Poet Laureat.
Hydrographer.
Library-Keeper.
Coſmographer.
Geographer.
Publick Notary.
Houſe-keeper of the Palace at *Weſtminſter.*
Yeoman Uſher of the Houſe of Peers.
Wardrobe-keeper at *Hampton-Court.*
Houſe-keeper at *Richmond.*
Chief Gardiner.
Gardiner at *Hampton-Court.*
Other Gardiners, Eight.
Houſe-keeper at *Audley-end.*
Houſe-keeper at *Windſor-Caſtle.*
Keeper of the ſtanding Wardrobe at *Windſor.*
Houſe-keeper at *Kenſington.*
Houſe-keeper at *New-Market.*

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General.
One Maſter of the Mechanics.
Controller.
Pay-Maſter.
His Deputy.

Clerks of the Works, Seven.

At *White-Hall*, One.
At *Greenwich*, One.
At *Windsor*, One.
At *Hampton-Court*, One,
At *Audley-end*, One.
At *Kensington*, One.
Store-keeper at *Kensington*, One.
Mason.
Carpenter.
Sergeant-Painter.
Sergeant-Plummer.
Bricklayer.
Joyner.
Carver.
Glasier.
Plaisterer.
Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker.
Blacksmith.

Other Tradesmen sworn Servants to the Queen.

Jeweller.
Goldsmith.
Mercer to the Robes.
Drapers to the Wardrobes.
Bookseller.
Watch-maker.

Principal Secretaries of State, Two.

Her Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Law are divers; of which see among the Lists.

Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse.

A Vener and Clerk-Marshal.
Equerries Six, of which the first is Gentleman of the Horse.
Pages of Honour, Four.
Sergeant of the Carriages.
Master of the *Studs*.
Surveyor of the High-ways.
Surveyors of the Stables, Three.
Riding Surveyor.
Clerk of the Avery.
Yeoman of the Stirrup.
Yeoman Riders, Two.
Clerk of the Stables.
Sergeant Farriers, Two.
Marshal Farrier.
Yeoman Farriers, Two.
Groom Farriers, Two.
Esquire Sadler.
Yeoman Sadler.
Groom Sadler.
Coach-maker.
Purveyors and Granitors, Two.
Gentleman Armourer.
Riding Purveyors, Three.
Mews-Keepers, Two.
Three Stable-Keepers.
Two Yeomen of the Carriages.
Six Coachmen.
Sixteen Footmen.
Four Chairmen.
Twenty one Grooms.
Bottle-Groom.
Page of the Back-Stairs.
Messenger.
Porter of the *Mews*.

There

There is (beſides ſome other Officers not here named) an ancient Officer in the King's Houſhold, called *Clerk* of the *Market*; who within the Verge of the King's Houſhold, is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, and to burn all falſe Weights and Meaſures: And from the Pattern of his Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Meaſures of the Kingdom.

Note, *That 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* the Firſt, there were many more *Officers*; and to ſeveral *Offices* there belonged many more Perſons; which King *Charles* the Firſt, King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second much leſſened, and the late King much more.

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.*

The Sergeant and Office of Trumpets of the Houſhold.

SErgeant Trumpet.
Kettle-drum.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the laſt of which is in the Power of the Serjeant to place in whom he pleaſeth, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum have 5 *s.* a Day.

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* the Seventh, and choſen uſually, in all times ſince, out of the beſt and moſt ancient Families of *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Perſon, but to be as a Nurſery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as Captains of the Guard, and Commanders in the Wars both by

Land

Land and Sea; of all which there have been Examples, as *George* Lord *Hunsdon*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James* the First, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes, to and from his Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all 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 Forty 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 muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, the Queen 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*, *Whit-sunday*, *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 Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born 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 two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six foot high.) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die,

die, his place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly garded 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 Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty 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: And first of the Horse Guards.

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 Eight hundred Horsemen, well arm'd and equipp'd; and are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Three Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of One hundred 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 reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the *Queen*, and the *Prince*, wheresoever they go near home; but if out of Town, they are attended by Detachments out of the Four Troops.

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 perform'd by one of the Three 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 Cipher 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

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop 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.

The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth, viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is 1 *l.* 10 *s. per Diem.*

The other Two Captains, their Pay is to each 1 *l. per Diem.*

A Lieutenants Pay of the Guards is 15 *s. per Diem.*

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 *s. per Diem.*

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 *s. per Diem.*

A Guidon's Pay is 12 *s. per Diem.*

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 *s. per Diem.*

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Diem.*

A Surgeons Pay is 6 *s.* and his Chest-Horse 2 *s.* in all 8 *s. per Diem.*

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is 7 *s. per Diem.*

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 *s. per Diem.*

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 *s. per Diem.*

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, *viz.* 4 *s. per Diem.*

The Pay of the Granadiers *of Horse is as followeth.*

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 *s. per Diem.*

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 *s. per diem.*

A Corporal's Pay is 3 *s. per Diem.*

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem.*

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem.*

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of her Majesty's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quartermasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldest

eldeſt Troop commands thoſe of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commiſſions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards, her Majeſty's Regiment of Horſe, commanded by His Grace the Duke of *Northumberland*, 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 *Queen'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.

All other Regiments of Horſe or Foot, not of the Guards, take 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 *Controller* 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*, *Felonies*, *Breaches of the Peace*, committed within the King's Court or Palace. The moſt excellent Orders and Rules of the Demeanour and Carriage of all Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be ſeen in ſeveral Tables hung up in ſeveral Rooms at the Court, and ſign'd with the King's own Hand, or the Lord Chamberlain's, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or Houſe where the King reſideth, is accounted a place ſo ſacred, that 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 fin'd. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only ſtriking in the King's Court, was puniſh'd 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 order'd, That the Puniſhment

niſhment for ſtriking ſhou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus:

Puniſhment for ſtriking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* 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, wherein 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 Mancher, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* 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 Clothes; the *Maſter-Cook* a ſharp Dreſſer-Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* 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.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature: And firſt of the Court of Juſtice, call'd the* QUEEN's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, the Higheſt Court in *England* at Common Law, is the *Queens-Bench*, ſo called, becauſe anciently the Sovereign ſometimes ſate 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.

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 concern'd, becauſe the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; ſo that the *Pleas* are here between the King and the Subject. 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 Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In

In this high Court ſit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges; whereof the firſt is ſtiled the *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Queen's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a ſhort Writ thus: A. B. *Militi ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarium noſtrum Capitalem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene geſſeris. Teſte meipſo apud* Weſtm.

The reſt of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters-Patents 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 this Court all young Lawyers that have been call'd to the Bar, are allow'd to plead and practiſe.

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

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 Judge in this Court, unleſs he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant 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.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the *Queen'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

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out 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 inferiour 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 Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, 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 Twenty-four *Cursitors*; and for the *English* Part are the Six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not 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, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance, and therefore it is said this Office may be discharged by one that is no profess'd Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Dr. *Williams* Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: And the Chancellor under the King is *Magistratuum omnium Antistes*, Chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of later times they differ only in Name.

In

In *France* the Chancellor is ſo much obliged to attend the ſole Intereſt of the King and People, that he muſt not be ſenſible of any Relations, or other Conſideration; and therefore may not put himſelf in Mourning neither for his own Father, nor for the King himſelf.

The Chancellor is ſaid to be Keeper of the King's Conſcience, to judge *ſecundum Æquum & 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; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Juſtice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, one of *Juſtice*, wherein nothing but the ſtrict Letter of the Law is obſerved; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the Sweetneſs of Equity, which is nothing elſe but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpneſs of *Juſtice*.

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 all 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*.

Maſter of the Rolls. The firſt of theſe is the *Maſter of the Rolls*: In Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magiſter*, and *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 thoſe 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 he ſits in the Lords Houſe in Parliament, he ſits next to the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, upon the ſecond Wool-Sack.

One Reaſon why the Maſters of *Chancery* were anciently *Civilians*, may be, becauſe for all Cauſes almoſt imaginable, ſome Law, or Caſe conformable thereunto, may be fetch'd, by a good *Civilian*, out of the *Civil Law*. Another may be, becauſe the *Chancery*, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commiſſions whereupon the other Courts

do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, as divers points of Proceedings not uſed in *Common Law* Courts, as the Defendant's anſwering to the Bill, and ſometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accuſing of a Man's ſelf in divers matters damageable and penal, the whole matter of Publication, the Depoſition of Witneſſes upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, the Term and Uſe of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are ſhut, but only in Term time; ſo that if any Man be wrongfully impriſon'd 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 One Hundred Pounds 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 Lord 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; 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*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Maſter of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Cuſtody of all Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occaſion for that Name.

At preſent there are kept all the Rolls ſince the beginning of *Richard* the Third: The reſt are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, beſides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the 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 Commiſſions 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

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

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the *Fleet Priſon*, is an Officer very conſiderable. He is to take care of the Priſoners there, who are commonly ſuch as are ſent thither from this Court, for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or ſuch as will not pay their Debts.

Sergeant at Arms.] His Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

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 paſs'd the Great Seal. They were anciently *Cleriti*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

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

They keep their ſeveral Offices at a place called *The Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-Lane*, and conſtantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there were Sixty, now Ninety other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, diſpatch the Buſineſs of that Office. Some of theſe Ninety do ſeverally get four, five, or ſix hundred Pounds *per Annum*, or more.

Examiners in Chancery there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witneſſes on their Oaths in any Suit on both ſides.

This Office alſo is executed at the *Rolls*.

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 *Conge 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 Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*.

The Principal *Regiſter* of the Court of *Chancery*. This Office is kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

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.

This Office is now kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

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, into 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 Deputies.

The General Office of the *Cursitors* is kept near *Lincoln's-Inn*.

That for *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for charitable Uses throughout *England*, where there is occasion to enquire of any Abuses, Misdemeanours, Breaches of Trust, Negligencies, Misemployments, not Employing, Concealing, Defrauding, Misconverting, or Misgoverning any Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, Profits, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Money or Stocks of Money, which have been at any time given, limited, appointed, or assigned 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, Cause-ways, 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, Handicraftsmen, or Persons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives; or Aid or Ease of any poor Inhabitants concerning payment of Fifteens, setting out of Soldiers, or any other Taxes. Which sort of Commissions, as they have been highly useful in retrieving many sinking Benefactions, may the Piety of this Age be exerted in soliciting more of them, that the Nation may at length be rescued from the heavy load of Sacrilege, Oppression, and Injustice, which 'tis fear'd it labours under in too too many places.

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*.

The

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. Some ſay, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at firſt held in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he reſided; but 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 *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, and ſo do the other inferiour 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 Rule of the 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 Tun 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 allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward* III. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*; at other times Seven, Six, and Five; and ſo in the time of *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. but ſince uſually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, theſe and the reſt of the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horſes, or in Coaches, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *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*, call'd *Poſtea*'s. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the ſecond Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and signifies the first Notaries: they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; 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 *Attornies* 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 acknowledg'd, *&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 engross 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 not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A *Clerk* of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* aforementioned, sit in the Court, crown'd 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 Freehold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene 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 divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the *Enrollments* of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three puisné Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleasure. *Note*, that the Enrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23. *Eliz. Chap.* 3. is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so enroll'd, as the same being exstant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum* (after the Parties are return'd *Outlawed*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There

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 enrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Juries*, who make out the Writs, call'd *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 call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, 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 doth lie. This Writ is call'd 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 *Outlawed*.

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 *Cryers* and a *Porter*.

Of the Court *of* Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*; ſo call'd, 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 call'd from the *Green Carpet*) or elſe

from the *French* Word *Eſchiquier*, a *Cheſs-Board*; becauſe the Accomptants in that Office were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their *Calculation*. Here are try'd 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 Learn'd Judges, call'd *Barons of the Exchequer*; alſo one other *Curſitor Baron*.

But the Two firſt ſeldom ſit, and the Five laſt ſeldom fail. 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 ſtil'd *Lord Chief Baron*; is created by *Letters Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, wherein he hath a fix'd Eſtate; for the Law intends this an Eſtate for Life: He alone, without the other Barons, ſits at *Guild-Hall* 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 itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

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 forementioned 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 ſate in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later times there ſate 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 theſe high Tribunals, ſit in Robes and ſquare Caps, like Doctors of Divinity.

Offices 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* aforemention'd, the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer*: In whose Office are Eight Sworn Clerks; whereof two are Secondaries.

In this Office are enter'd 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 Moneys 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 the 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 issue forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. 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, Bayliffs, *&c.* for their Accompts, and many other things, of moment, as *Estreat Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the *Clerk* of the *Petty-bag*, to the end such Moneys 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 *Controller* 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

ted hither. Out of this Office Proceſs is alſo made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm Rents*, &c.

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 other Accompts whatſoever are alſo entred 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 determin'd 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 Controller 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, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of ſuch Debts as are *Nichiled*, 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 contain'd in ſuch Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd 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-mention'd, 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.

Controller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll, can be diſcharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be return'd, 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 privileg'd Perſons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters

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 requir'd. In this Office there are four ſworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppoſe all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

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 diſcharg'd.

Auditors of the Impress,] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Cuſtoms, Wardrobe, Mint, Firſt-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys 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 Revenues, 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. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the Firſt-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the Firſt-Fruits. The Biſhops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the ſame.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are alſo two other conſiderable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whoſe Office at *Weſtminſter* are preſerv'd all the Counter-foils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) ſo exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may preſently be found out, to be join'd with their reſpective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the ſame, atteſted for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allow'd in the great Roll: But in caſe any Corruption hath been uſed, the ſame is eaſily and ſoon diſcover'd, and the Offender ſeverely puniſh'd by Fine and Impriſonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers 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 the other part of the Exchequer, *call'd by ſome, the* Lower Exchequer, *where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd with admirable Order and Frugality.*

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 not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as ſome ſay) above the *Lord Treaſurer*, having a Superintendency and Comptrolment over the *Lord Treaſurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Controller* 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 Money's, Weights and Meaſures, thoſe ancient famous Books call'd *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 entred 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 call'd at firſt *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but ſince nam'd *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, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Paſture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marſh, Heath, every one poſſeſs'd: 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 open'd, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great Day of Doom, or general Judgment of the World. This *Book* is kept

kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line tranſcrib'd, 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 receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be ſign'd 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 lodg'd 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, call'd 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 Moneys, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next theſe are Four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd 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 in 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 *Tellers* Bill into 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 Controller; 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

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgment a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both ſides, containing the Acquittance proper to expreſs what the Moneys received is for, which being cloven aſunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one part thereof call'd the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and join'd with the Stock; after which they ſend it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applyed 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 falſifie 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: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be ſo made, but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that ſo exactly, as that he who wrote the Original ſhall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been freequently ſeen in all the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Uſhers* of the *Receipt*, a *Tally-cutter*, and Four *Meſſengers* of the *Receipt*. The Uſhers 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.*

By long continuance, and the wiſeſt contrivances, that the ableſt Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England* is become the beſt ordered public Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer* is far greater than in any other of the Queens Courts, yet not near ſo great as the *Financiers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are ſo many, that their Fees eat up a very conſiderable part of the whole Revenue; whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *Engliſh Exchequer*, whereof moſt are ever Perſons of Eſtates, Parts, and great Integrity, it coſts the Crown a very inconſiderable Sum of Money, as will eaſily appear to any one who ſhall conſider, That in caſe of a Gift from the King of Money's or Penſion out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongſt the *Tellers*, *Auditors*, *Clerk* of the *Pells*, and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatſoever; and which is remarkable, there goes not amongſt the ſaid Officers and Clerks, ſo much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of public Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treaſurer of the Chamber, *&c.*

In

In caſe of Monies paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, *&c.* it coſts them ſometimes but 6 *d.* and at moſt but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a Thouſand Pound, and that goes only to the Clerks for their Pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Monies to the Queen, coſts Her Majeſty, amongſt Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at her *Exchequer* it coſts her in a manner nothing at all: For the *Tellers*, who are bound to the Queen in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true diſcharge of their great Truſts, have under 33 *l. per Annum* for their Salary, and the Two Clerks of each *Teller*, who conſtantly attend their Offices, have no Salary at all.

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 *Hen.* IVth'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 divers other Officers of this Court, as may be ſeen among the Liſts.

This Court is kept at *Weſtminſter*, by the lower *Exchequer*.

All the Forementioned 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 begins the 5th 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 23 of *January*, and laſteth twenty one Days: The four Terms in all continue 105 Days: From whence muſt be deducted about twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts ſit not; ſo that in one fourth part of the Year, and that in one City, all conſiderable Cauſes of the greateſt part of *England*, are fully decided and determined: Whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Juſtice are open all the Year except High Holy-days and Harveſt-time, and that in all great Cities. This may ſeem therefore ſtrange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *Engliſh* have always been given more to Peaceableneſs and Induſtry than other People; and that rather than go ſo far as *London*, and be at ſo great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either refer

fer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests; who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit them to Tryals before the Judges of *Assize*, called also Justices in *Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*.

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* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first 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 design'd 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 aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers; a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, 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, next shall be described 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, 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 stil'd *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 Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the

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 first 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, 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 Tryal.

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 summon'd to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Heretics, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, *&c.* Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, so called from the *Saxon Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi custodiam Comitatus vostri 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 *Vicecomes*.

The *Sheriffs 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 Tryal, 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 performed with great Pomp, Splendour, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the *Sheriff* hath Attendant his *Under-Sheriff*, divers *Clerks*, *Stewards* of *Courts*, *Bailiffs* of *Hundreds*, *Constables*, *Goalers*, *Sergeants* or *Beadles*; besides a gallant Train of *Servants* in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 *Edw.* 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; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councellors, and Twelve Judges, assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and make Choice of three, of

which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for that Year only, tho' heretofore it was for many Years, and 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 *Sheriffs Office* is to collect all public Profits, Customs, 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: 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 *Ed.* 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*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates,

Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* III. a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was removed *quia communis 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 a-part, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse 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 their own 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 from 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*.

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 so) is much after the same manner. In some there is a *Mayor*, in others one or two *Bailiffs*; in others, the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Alderman*, *Portreve*, &c. who have equal Power with *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 County.

Note, *That 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, that there are ſeveral Corporations which are not Boroughs, ſuch as* Kingſton *in* Surrey, Southwold *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. XVI.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a ſmart *Motto*, that *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, great Grandfather to our Gracious Queen now reigning, cauſed to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuſe to ſubmit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations, then Kings have recourſe to Force and Arms to bring them to Reaſon.

So long as Subjects are prone to Rebellion, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a neceſſity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewiſe by Sea where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

O

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 or Defenſive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament *Anno* 14 *Car.* 2.

Beſides his Majeſty's Guards aforemention'd of Horſe, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the firſt conſiſting of Twenty eight Companies, of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company; the ſecond, called the *Cold-ſtream* Regiment, conſiſting of Fourteen Companies, of Eighty 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; which Office is at preſent held in Commiſſion by the Right Honourable *John How* Eſq; and the Honourable *James Bridges* Eſq;

An Auditor of the Muſter-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have ſeveral Clerks under them.

The Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, is *Michael Hyde*, Eſquire.

Next under him is *David Crawford* Eſq; Deputy-Commiſſary-General, by Commiſſion from her Majeſty, conſtantly reſiding in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horſe-Guards at *White-Hall*, and gives from time to time ſuch Orders to the Deputy-Commiſſaries as her Majeſty's Service requires.

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 ſaid *David Crawford* Eſq; who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the Pay-Maſter-General upon Oath, and ſign'd by the Commiſſary who muſters them; and ſign'd 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 preſent Secretary of War is *Robert Walpoole* Eſquire, who has two chief Clerks; the laſt of which is Meſſenger to the Secretary.

These three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.
The *Judge-Advocate* is *Thomas Byde* Esq;
In the Horse-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.
The *Marshal* of the Horse-Guards.
The *Chirurgeon-General* of all her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia, *or Train'd-Bands.*

BEsides the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing-Militia* by Land of all *England*, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd, and Order'd, and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers 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 (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissionated, or into 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 charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* 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 foremention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the time of the Muster, to be allow'd 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 70000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and are at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

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 are upon certain eminent Places of all parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are 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: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacen*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many *Castles* in all parts of *England*, but *Inland Castles* generally have been demolish'd in latter times, or wittingly suffer'd to decay, that to Rebels they might be no Shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there may not be any lingring War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588, upon Expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stil'd *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergymen, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of those fit for War, about Six Hundred Thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about Four Hundred Thousand, and of those Arm'd and Train'd, One Hundred and Eighty five Thousand; besides Horse, near Forty Thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all Occasions, Six Hundred Forty two Thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

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 (how great soever the Charge thereof may be) or else to quit their Ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer their Merchants to be abus'd, and their *Traffick* every where interrupted.

It is true that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and One Hundred thirty five Ships of considerable Burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. her Majesty had but Thirty Six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then a Thousand Tun, carry'd Three Hundred and Forty Mariners, One Hundred and Thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of *Ordnance*. The lesser Ships of War were of One Hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns. So small was the *Royal Fleet* in those days, when our Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engag'd with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously encreas'd, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided: And, God be thank'd, we have a Queen who intirely seeking her Subjects Welfare, will consequently delight in promoting our Naval Strength, which is the peculiar Interest of this Nation.

The Forces of the Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French* Author: Whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

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 *Britains*, were possest 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*.

After-

Afterwards the *Normans* poſſeſſing *England*, claim'd, and quietly poſſeſs'd 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 Licenſes to fiſh therein, and to this Day do ſtrike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the Queen, 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.

Hiſtories mention a Great *Fleet* of *Julius Cæſar*, a *Fleet* of the aforementioned King *Edgar*, conſiſting of Three Thouſand Six Hundred Sail; a *Fleet* of *Lewis* Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of Six Hundred Sail, that arriv'd at *Sandwich*, to aſſiſt the *Engliſh* Barons againſt King *John*: But thoſe doubtleſs were but as ſo many Cottages to Caſtles, in reſpect of the preſent Ships of War.

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted, the greateſt that ever had been ſeen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* the Firſt, was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increaſe*; which being loſt in the *Eaſt Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *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.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the Firſt Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (beſides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60000 *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 receiv'd it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign* built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fiſher Harding*, Maſter Shipwright of her Majeſty's Yard at *Deptford*, was Launch'd the 25th of *July* 1701, and is of the following Dimenſions, *viz.*

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

The full Tread	158 *Foot.*
The Draught of Water	22 *Foot.*
The Cloaths	10544 *Yards.*
The Main Sail in Length	54 *Yards.*
Ditto in Depth	19 *F.* 6 *Inch.*
The Main-Maſt in Length	39 *Foot.*
The Diameter of *Ditto*	38 *Inch.*
The Weight of the Anchor	82 *C.* 1 *qu.* 14 *l.*
The Cable in Length	200 *Yards.*
The Diameter of *Ditto*	22 *Inch.*

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great Britain* requires about Thirty ſix thouſand Mariners (*of late years the Parliament has allow'd the Queen* 40000 *Men every Summers Expedition*) which is not half this Nation could upon Occaſion number; whereas according to judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty Thouſand.

The Management of all the *Naval Affairs* of *England* was very anciently committed to three *Lords Admirals* of *England*; one for the *North*, another for the *South*, and the third for the *Weſt* Diviſion. Afterwards it was intruſted ſolely in One; and *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel* was the firſt ſole *Admiral* of *England* that we read of.

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 a Civil Capacity; ſome Judicial, others Miniſterial. So that the Dominion and Juriſdiction of the Sea, may juſtly be ſtiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom apart*; and 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 *Lord High Admiral* of *Great Britain* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers 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 aggriev'd 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 run in his Name, and not in the Queen's, as it doth in all Common Law Courts. In this Court uſually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant,

tenant, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome learn'd Dr. 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 Admirals Juriſdiction; therefore the Civil Law only (all Common Law ſecluded) is made uſe of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to proſecute the Suit, and to pay what ſhall be judg'd againſt him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, ſecuring the Plaintiff by ſufficient ſurety or caution, as the Judge ſhall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment and to pay that which ſhall be judged againſt him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor ſhall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well aſſured to obtain that which by Law ſhall be judg'd to them, let the Cauſe fall on which ſide ſoever.

In the *Admiralty Court* of *Great Britain* uſe is made not only of the Civil Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, about 20 Miles diſtant from the Continent of *Aſia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew ſo expert in the Regulation of all Maritime Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were eſteem'd ſo Juſt and Equitable, that their Laws in ſuch Affairs have ever ſince been obſerv'd for Oracles. Thoſe Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excell'd all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs, referr'd all Debates and Controverſies to the Judgment of thoſe *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Iſland anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, ſeated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warriour King *Richard* the Firſt, caus'd to be compil'd ſuch Excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the Ocean Sea, Weſtward, they had almoſt as much Repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and theſe Laws were call'd *La Roll d'Oleron*.

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*, *Barcelona* and *Meſſina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian* Law ſtill extant, with the Comments thereon by the old Juris-Conſults, inſerted in the *Pandects*, and the Conſtitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the Code, and in the Novelles, ſtill hold the Pre-eminence.

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

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 condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen.* VIII. that Criminal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by 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 observ'd, that is counted *Infra Corpus 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 her Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13. *Car.* 2. *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 had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, besides 3 *d. per* Pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from her Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 2000 *l. per Annum*, and 800 *l. per Annum* more for his Instruments.

Controller.] The second is the *Controller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and control 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.

Sur-

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 her Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they receive; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Clerk 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 Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that part of the Controller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the controlling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Second executes another part of the said Controller's Duty, relating to the Control 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 Sal. is 500 *l. per Ann.*

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Queen's Yard there: His Sal. 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 Exigencies of Public Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal. And since the great Increase of her Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the Queen, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of her Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who

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 her Majesty's Navy, Six great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shyreness* and *Plymouth*, where her Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of her Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd 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 her Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The Queen 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 aforementioned Yards her Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for her 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 her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*. In which number I cannot omit to observe for the honour of the Nation, as well as of our Church, that there are *Chaplains* to every Man of War appointed by the like Warrants, at the Recommendation of the Lord Bishop of *London*, whose Office it is to perform Divine Service on board twice a Day, and to Preach every Sunday, whilst their Ships are in *Sea-pay*, &c. and even when the Fleet is laid up, the Officers and their Servants are by no means neglected; but are duly instructed on board their Church-Ships, Chapels in the Yards, or Neighbouring Churches, by the Distribution of Pious Orthodox Books among them, personal Conferences, and other proper means, through the care of the respective *Chaplains* to the Navy in ordinary at *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Chatham*, *Shyreness*, *Woolwich* and *Deptford*; who are all Warranted in like manner with other Officers by the Lord High Admiral.

A Years Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of her Majesty's Navy for a Year in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, *&c.* and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *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 Queen in 4 *l. per Mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, *&c.*

THE

THE Present State OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BOOK III.

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 although 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 Compos'd of three Orders; *Biſhops*. *Prieſts* and *Deacons*. *Archbiſhops* to whom *Biſhops* owe Canonical Obedience, are not in themſelves a diſtinct Order, Inſtituted by *Jeſus Chriſt* or his *Apoſtles*, but are a meerly human Inſtitution, appointed very early in the Church of Chriſt, to keep up Diſcipline and Order, and the better to preſerve the Government of National Churches entire by themſelves. Soon after the Converſion of the *Saxons*, if not Coæval with them, was this Inſtitution among us: For *Auguſtin* the *Monk* arrogated to himſelf Authority, not only over the *Saxon Biſhops*, whom himſelf had Ordained, but likewiſe over the *Britains*, who would not (as they had no Reaſon) Submit to his Authority. And this Order was held in the Church of *England* ever ſince; *Biſhops* in *England* are made in this manner.

When any Biſhop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Biſhopricks in *England*, and humbly requeſting that His Majeſty will give them leave to chooſe another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Congè d' Elire*, 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 either elect the Perſon recommended by the King's Letters, or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. 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 *Cheap-ſide*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the ſaid Citation on 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,

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 deduc'd 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, nor opposing, they are pronounc'd Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscrib'd 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.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election Confirm'd, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to Sir *Edward Coke* 4. *Inst. page* 47.

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, in manner following;

Upon some *Sunday* or *Holy-day*, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service, after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, One of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. 1. 7. or *Acts* 20. 17. 35. Another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. 15. 18. or *John* 20. 19. 24. or *Matt.* 28. 19. 20. and afterwards the *Nicene Creed*, and a Sermon is Preach'd by some Learned Divine upon the Occasion. Then the elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen-Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who Demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the elect Bishop takes the Oaths of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon Him; and after more Prayers, the elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious, grave Form of Words, they Consecrate him; afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another Set-form of Words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having receiv'd the Sacrament and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Bishop Elect.

This Form and Manner of Conſecrating Biſhops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the *Weſtern Church*.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbiſhop to the Archdeacon of this Dioceſe, to Inſtal the Biſhop Elected, and Confirmed, and Conſecrated: Which Inſtallment is almoſt on 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 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 Quire; and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Biſhops, between the Altar and the Right-ſide of the Quire; 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, 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 Years Profits, to be paid to the

the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poorer 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. Note, That the difference between an Archbiſhop and a Biſhop is, that the Archbiſhop, with other Biſhops, doth Conſecrate a Biſhop, as a Biſhop with other Prieſts doth Ordain a Prieſt; the Archbiſhop Viſits a whole Province, the Biſhop only his Dioceſe; the Archbiſhop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Biſhop only a Dioceſan Synod: The Archbiſhop is Supreme Eccleſiaſtical Ordinary, within his Province or Ordinary, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Biſhops in his Province, as the Biſhop hath over all the Prieſts of his Dioceſe.

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 ſeveral *Sundays* in the *Ember Week*, 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 Clergy-man becomes Settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergy-man deſiring to ſucceed, muſt take ſpecial Care, that he doth not procure a Preſentation thereunto by any Promiſe, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus*; or that any Body on his behalf, make any ſuch Contract or Agreement, he himſelf being Privy or not Privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniace*, for that's the Diſtinction; and both Caſes of *Simoniacus* and *Simoniace*, are utterly Unlawful; and ſo much the more heinous, becauſe Perjury muſt enſue: For no one can be admitted into a Benefice, before he takes a Solemn Oath againſt *Simony*, that is to ſay, That he is not directly or indirectly Privy to any ſuch Agreement; and if any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf made any ſuch *Simoniacal* Contract, that he will in no wiſe ſtand by it, or anſwer it.

Now by *Simony*, is underſtood not only an Agreement for Money in hand paid, or Yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum pacto interveniente*, as the Words of the *Engliſh* Canon are, *Anno.* 1229 (Lindwood) *any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage*; and the

Words of the Staute of 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reaſon of any Promiſe, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Aſſurance,* &c. And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewiſe in Exchange or Reſignation.

The Penalty of this Staute is, that the corrupt Patron ſhall forfeit the next Preſentation to the King, and two Years value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmoſt Value of the Benifice.

And the corrupt Incumbent ſhall be for ever diſabl'd to have and enjoy the ſame Living.

Having therefore obtain'd 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.

Reverendo 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 incumbentis 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, eumq; Rectorem,* (if it be a Rector, or *Vicarium,* if a Vicarage) *ejuſdem Eccleſiæ inſtituere cum ſuis juribus, & pertinentiis univerſis, cæteraq; expedire, & peragere quæ veſtro in hac parte incumbunt Officio paſtorali, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei teſtimonium his præſentibus ſigillum meum appoſui: Datum die* — *Annoq;* Regni Dominæ noſtræ Annæ, *Dei Gratia,* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris,* &c. —— *Annoq; 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 requir'd, Letters Teſtimonal, 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 Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or ſome ſuch like Form.

Form

Form of a Teſtimonal.

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 & dilectum nobis in Chriſto, A. B. *in Artibus Magiſtrum per triennium proxime elapſum aſſiduam Officio ſuo operam dediſſe, vitamque, & mores ſuos pie & ſobrie inſtituiſſe; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Eccleſiæ promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere 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 Conferr'd; 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 Dimiſſory* 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 tendred to the Biſhop within an Hundred Eighty two 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 to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly Qualified, the Biſhop or his Surrogate Inſtitutes him in theſe, or other Words: *Inſtituo te Rectorem Eccleſiæ Parochialis de* — *& habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is Iſſued out under the Biſhop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himſelf, or by ſome Clergy-man, 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 finiſh'd) read the Nine and Thirty Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeign'd Aſſent and Conſent to all that is therein contain'd, poſitively, and without any Reſerve, one or two ſubſtantial Pariſhoners 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 ſome 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, contain'd in theſe Words:

I A. B. *Do declare my unfeign'd Aſſent and Conſent to all and every thing contain'd and preſcrib'd 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.*

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 eſtabliſh'd.*

After he hath ſubſcrib'd the ſame, he muſt have a Certificate from the Biſhop, or Vicar-General, of his Subſcription to the ſaid Declaration.

So likewiſe within Three Months after his Inſtitution, upon ſome Lord's-Day, during Divine Service, he muſt publickly 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 it ſelf.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foreſaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parſon or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tyths, 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 Pariſhoners having read along with him the Thirty Nine Articles, ſhould endorſe 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 preſerv'd.

See

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, Printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.] It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary Course of common Affairs is dispos'd of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity Consider'd. Hence it is that so many *Privileges*, *Immunities*, *Exemptions*, and *Dispensations* have been granted to the Clergy of *England* at all Times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the *Roman* Emperors, to be indow'd with certain Privileges for their Warding and Fighting, to preserve the State from external Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Privileges, for their Watching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, *The World*, *the Flesh*, *and the Devil*.

Of Privileges, some belong 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.

Clergy-mens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergy man may be compell'd to undergo any Personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, *&c.*) or Services of the Common-Wealth.

All Clergy-men 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 Clergy-man acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si laicus sit*, *&c.*

No Clergy-man can be Arrested in the Church or Church-yard, or any where attending on Divine Service, going, staying, or returning.

Clergy-men are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Tourns* 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 distur'd, vexb'd, or molested while he is Preaching or Officiating

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergy-man is to be Fin'd or Amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime Committed.

The Goods of Clergy-men are Discharg'd 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.

The

The *Glebe Lands*, and Spiritual Revenues of Clergy-men, being held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i. e.) in *Frankalmoine*, are exempted from Arraying and Mustering of Men or Horses for the War, as appears in a Statute still in force, *viz.* 8 *Hen.* 4. *Numb.* 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergy-man have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bayliff, 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 Clergy-man 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 Burn'd 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.

It was an Ancient Maxim in *England*, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus.* No one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

The Sheriff may not intermedle 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 confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statute of this Land, that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Charges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubled or incumber'd, unless they be specially Nam'd, and expresly Charg'd by some Statutes: For general Words do not affect 'em; 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 *Genres demorantes*. So they are not to be Assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, *&c.*

Revenues of the Clergy.] To the End that Men of the best Rank and Ability, should in all Times be Encourag'd to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergy-man, and that the People should the more willingly be Guided and Conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of God's Ancient People the *Jews*, and of all other Christian Common-Wealths, judged it expedient to allot large Revenues, and a most plentiful Maintenance to the *English* Clergy, having observed with

Solomon,

Solomon, That a Wiſe Man for his Poverty is too often Contemn'd and Deſpis'd, and that there is nothing more Contemptible and Ridiculous than a Poor Clergy-man.

The firſt Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demeſn, the ſecond ſole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, *Anno* 855. by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tyth 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 Omnipotent Deus dies ejus proſperos, ſi quis vero mutare vel minuere preſumpſerit, noſcat ſe ad Tribunal Chriſti rationem redditurum.* He that ſhall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increaſe his happy Days; but if any one ſhall 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 confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, *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 Tyths, 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 endow'd 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, forc'd the Biſhops of many Sees to Surrender many of their beſt Mannors, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tyths, and in ſome Places no Compenſation at all. By this means ſome Sees were exceedingly impoveriſh'd, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Biſhops go through Dioceſes upon Epiſcopal Viſitations, all the Clergy are oblig'd to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then thoſe Procurations are never paid, unleſs a Biſhop Viſits, either by himſelf or his Proxy.

Tenths and Firſt-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the ſeveral Dioceſans, as was continu'd to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, till *Hen.* VIII. depriv'd him thereof, and the *Pope* of all the reſt; moreover all Cathedral Churches, were by divers Kings and Nobles richly Furniſh'd 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 of *England*, being anciently by the *Pope*'s Grant appropriated to

Monaſteries

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 Tyths; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were Dissolv'd in *Henry* VIII'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 285000 *l. per Annum* Tyth-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 pleas'd the Queen who now Reigns (and whom God long preserve, as the greatest Ornament and Blessing to our Church and Nation) 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 signifie 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*; whereupon an Act was pass'd in the second Year of Her Reign, Intituled, *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's Gracious Intentions*, &c. Pursuant to which Act Her Majesty did in the Third Year of Her Reign, issue out Her Letters Patent, thereby Constituting all the *Lords of the Privy Council, the Lords Lieutenants, and Custodes Rotulorum, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Deans of Cathedral Churches, the Judges, the Queen's Serjeants at Law, Attorney General, Sollicitor General and Advocate General, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Two Universities of* Oxford *and* Cambridge, *the Mayor and Aldermen of* London, *the Mayor of* York, *and all Mayors of Cities*, then and for the time being, to be One Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen* ANNE, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy*. And by the same Name, they and their Successors, to have perpetual Succession, and a Common Seal for the Business of the Corporation; and by the same Name, they and their Successors, are capable in Law to Purchase and Receive for the Purposes in the Charter, any Estate real or personal. And farther, by the same Name, they and their Successors, shall and may Sue and be Sued in Courts of Record or any other Place.

And for the Ends and Purposes in the said Letters Patents expressed, and pursuant to the said Act of Parliament; Her Majesty Granted unto the said Governors and their Successors, all the Revenues of First-Fruits and Yearly perpetual Tenths of all Dignities Offices, Benefices and Promotions Spiritual whatsoever, and all Arrears thereof, to be applied and disposed of by the Governors for

for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of ſuch Parſons, Vicars, &c. Officiating in any Church or Chappel within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, where the Liturgy, and Rites of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd, are us'd, under ſuch Rules as ſhall be eſtabliſh'd, purſuant to the Charter.

However, as low as the Revenues of the Church have been brought by the Sacrilege of former Times, it has pleaſed God to ſuffer ſo much ſtill ro remain, as to be an Encouragement to the Gentry and Nobility of the Nation, to Educate their younger Children in that Way. And the preſent Age can ſhew ſeveral of the Eminenteſt Church-men now in *England*, who have at once Honour'd the Church, and added a Luſtre to thoſe Eminent Families from which they are Deſcended; among whom we ought to reckon theſe that follow, The preſent Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Compton*, Brother to the late Earl of *Northampton*.

Dr. *Fane*, Brother to the late Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

Dr. *Mountague*, Dean of *Durham*, Uncle to the late Earl of *Sandwich*.

Mr. *Edward* and Mr. *Henry Finch*, both Brothers to the Earl of *Nottingham*, the younger of which is Dean of *York*.

Mr. *Booth*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, Uncle to the E. of *Warrington*.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Crew*, Biſhop of *Durham*.

Dr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Wells*, Brother to the late Lord Viſcount *Preſton*.

Dr. *Verney*, Prebendary of *Windſor*, only Son and Heir apparent, to the Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook*.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Baronet, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

Mr. *Bridges*, one of the younger Sons of the Right Honourable the Lord *Chandois*.

Sir *Robert Sutton*, Her Majeſty's Embaſſador in *Turky*, and nearly Related to the Lord *Lexington*. Not to mention the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, Deſcended from the ancient Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and not above the fourth or fifth Perſon from the Earldom.

Sir *George Wheeler*, Prebendary of *Durham*, &c.

But to return to our Biſhops upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and the Service of the King ſo much depended, and their Preſence for that end ſo much required at *London*, that it was judg'd expedient, that every Biſhoprick ſhould have a Palace or Houſe belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day, where ſtood the Houſes of every one, except that of St. *Aſaph*, which alſo might probably have had one.

In the former Editions there was a particular Account given of the Beneficence of our *Engliſh* Bps. in Founding, Building, and augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hoſpitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Epiſcopal Houſes, in their Magnificent and uſeful Works (as the

Theatre

Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who likewise gave a considerable Estate to the University for the keeping it in constant Repair,) publick Libraries and the like; in the Redemption of Captives from *Algiers*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at once Redeemed by the *English Bishops*; In Augmentation of Poor Vicarages to 80 *l. per Annum*: In Subsidies, Poll-Money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, Abatements to Tenants, *&c.* in Furnishing Churches and Chapels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying of Impropriations, relieving sequestred Clergy-men, their Widows, and distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were Sequestred.

In these and such like particulars you may there see that Dr. *William Juxton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Beneficences Amounted to —— 64020 *l.*

Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*	57000 *l.*
Dr. *Brian Duppa*	46000 *l.*
Dr. *Frewen*, beside Abatements	15000 *l.*
Dr. *Cosin*	66000 *l.*
Dr. *Warner*	59600 *l.*
	307600 *l.*

Besides the Deans and Chapters there mentioned.

Canterbury	16000 *l.*
Winchester	45800 *l.*
Durham	1500 *l.*
Ely	14000 *l.*
Exeter	26000 *l.*
Lincoln	11000 *l.*
Rochester	10000 *l.*
Worcester	19000 *l.*
Windsor	28500 *l.*
York	8000 *l.*
Wells	8000 *l.*
	187800 *l.*
Sum Total	495400 *l.*

The rest doubtless parted with their Money proportionably.

'Tis true, those Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater Abilities than ours at present have, to do what they did, the three or four Years after the Restauration of the Royal Family, bringing them in much more than their Ordinary Revenues.

During

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.

Clergy-men in *England*, upon the account of their Functions, are not debarred from enjoying ſeveral Temporal Honours and Employments; as, They may be put into the Commiſſion of the Peace; and therefore ſince His late Majeſty King *Charles*'s happy Reſtauration, as well as before, divers grave, diſcreet Divines have been made Juſtices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been Protected from the Oppreſſion of their cauſeleſs Enemies, but many Differences have been Compos'd without any Law-ſuit, in a more Chriſtian, and leſs Expenſive way.

The Archbiſhops and Biſhops were conſtantly called by our Anceſtors to their *Witena-gemote* or Parliament.

They may be Members of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, where frequently Caſes of Conſcience may ariſe, relating to State Matters, in which Church-men are beſt qualified to give their Aſſents. And beſides, hereby our Sovereigns have from time to time let the Clergy ſee that nothing can be mov'd to their Prejudice at the Council Board, whereof they who are moſt concerned for its Welfare, will not be immediately appriz'd.

They may be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Ancient and Modern Practice will juſtifie, that none have been more frequently and ſucceſsfully us'd in ſuch Meſſages, than the Embaſſadors of Chriſt: Of which the Honourable Mr. *Hill*, Envoy from the late King at the Court at *Bruſſels*, and ſince, from Her preſent Majeſty to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Reverend Dr. *Robinſon* in *Sweden*, and Sir *Robert Sutton*, Embaſſador in *Turkey*, are living Inſtances.

They may enjoy ſome of the great Offices of the Crown, as Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, &c. and it hath been obſerv'd, that in a late Reign, when the Biſhop of *London* was Lord Treaſurer, that Office was Executed with as much Diligence, Faithfullneſs, Dexterity and Content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay Predeceſſors.

I ſhall only add, that in the glorious Reign of that Wiſe and Experienc'd K. *Edw.* III. the L. Chancellor, L. Privy-Seal, Maſter of the Rolls, Ten Maſters in *Chancery*, Chief Chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treaſure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Maſter of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Surveyor and Controller of the King's Works, Treaſurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guiſnes* and *Calais*, were all Clergy-men.

Diſſen-

Dissenters.] Those that Dissent from the Church of *England* in *England*, are either *Papists* or *Not Papists*.

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. In King *James* IIds. Time, when they had the Government on their side, and when no Methods that could be used were left attempted to bring the Nation over to Popery, they gain'd but few Converts. They are generally very zealous in their way, and very intent upon gaining Proselites; for which Reason, it has been though advisable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, others since the Revolution: And yet, tho' they are not openly and directly Tolerated, they enjoy, thro' the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allow'd to any Protestants, in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, tho' those Protestants have never been Convicted of Practices, tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often Experienc'd of the Papists among our selves.

The other *Dissenters*, who are Tollerated by Law in *England*, may be reduc'd into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists* (or as they call themselves *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and Independents.] These, how widely soever they 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: In what relates to the Fundamentals of the Faith of Jesus Christ, they are entirely united with her. So that as to what is contain'd in the three Creeds, the *Apostles*, the *Nicene*, or the *Athanasian*, there is no Dispute; The same Scriptures, and the same Sacraments, are own'd by both; 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 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 Ordain'd 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

Scotland, where alſo a fuller Account ſhall be given of it, has been very little us'd ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in *England*. The *Engliſh* Diſſenters have run more into what they call the *Congregation Way*, as being more ſuitable to their Circumſtances, who are not a National Church, and have not had, eſpecially before the late Act of Toleration, Conveniency of Erecting a regular Presbyterian Diſcipline throughont the Kingdom. The *Congregational Men* Teach, *That where Men have the Benefit of the Scriptures, any Company of People agreeing in the Principles of Truth, as they find them there declared, may Conſtitute among themſelves a Church, without the Authority of any other: And that this Church ſo Conſtituted, is in Matters of Diſcipline, entirely independent upon any other Church: That they may chooſe to themſelves a Paſtor, who by the Church thus Conſtituted and Conſenting, has ſufficient Authority to perform all Eccleſiaſtical Offices: That however they cannot Ordain this Paſtor, who ought not to Adminiſter any Sacraments, till he has had Impoſition of Hands from other Paſtors; but yet, in a Church thus Conſtituted, a Gifted Brother may, if he find himſelf Qualified thereto, Inſtruct, Exhort, aud Preach in the Church.* And herein lies the proper Difference between the *Presbyterian* and *Independents*, though now, as has been already Obſerv'd, moſt of them follow in the Government of their own Churches, what they call the *Congregational-Way*.

Anabaptiſts.] The great Conſtituent Doctrine of theſe Men, is their entire diſallowing of Infant Baptiſm; and in the Baptiſm of Adults, they conſtantly make 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 Denomination.

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, Charg'd them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Chriſtianity. They are a diſtinct Political Body, Govern'd 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 poſſible can.

For their *Faith*, The faireſt Account we can take of it, will be from an *Apology*, which *Robart Barclay*, one of their own Body, preſented to King *Charles* II. in 1675. He was a good Scholar, and able to put a plauſible Gloſs upon any thing which he undertook to Defend. The Summary which follows here of their Doc-

trine, is taken out of the 5th Edition of that *Apology*, Printed at *London* 1703. since the Time that the *Quakers* have been charg'd with altering the New Editions of the Works of their *Ancient Friends*; so that we may reasonably presume that the Doctrine there laid down, is what the present *Quakers*, are willing to maintain.

Now according to *Robert Barclay*, The *Quakers* holds, "That the "Knowlege of God hath *been*, *is*, and can *only* be Revealed to "every Man by the Spirit of God; whose direct Manifestations in "the Hearts of Men, are the only Formal Object of their Faith: "That God Reveals himself by his Spirit, as really and clearly "Now, to every true Christian Heart, though not to every Man "in the same Measure, as he did of Old to the Patriarchs and "the Prophets. That he actually and objectively Teaches every "true Christian, all Things which are proper for him to know at "any Time, and brings them all to his Remembrance. That "these immediate and inward Revelations, neither *do*, nor *can* "ever Contradict the outward Testimony of the Scriptures, or "right and sound Reason; but yet, That these Divine Revela- "tions thus made to the Hearts of the Faithful, *ought not* to be "subjected to the Examination of the outward Testimony of the "Scriptures, or of the Natural Reason of Man, as the more cer- "tain Touch-stone, since they are Self-evident, and do irresist- "ably move the well dispos'd Understanding to assent. That the "Scriptures are *indeed* the most Excellent Writings in the World, "giving a Faithful Account, of the Actings of God's People in "diverse Ages, and of Prophecys of several Things, some Past, "others to Come; with a full Declaration of all the Chief Prin- "ciples of the Doctrine of Christ, Written by the moving of "God's Spirit at several Times, and upon sundry Occasions, to "several Churches and their Pastors: *However*, since they De- "clared only the Foundation, and are not the Fountain it self, "they are *not* to be esteemed as the principal Ground of all True "Knowledge, nor as any Adæquate Primary Rule of Faith and "Manners, though they are a Secondary Rule, Sub-ordinate to "the Spirit, from which they have all their Excellency and Cer- "tainty: Wherever therefore they are difficient, as they may be "in innumerable particular Instances, there the Spirit supplies "that Defect to all Christians for their private Wants.

"That *Adam* by his *Fall*, lost the true Fellowship and Commu- "nion, which before he had with God: That from thence a De- "generate Seed sprung up, which Corrupted the Minds of all "his Posterity, so that every Imagination of their Hearts, are by "Nature only Evil continually. That there is *No Original Sin*, "no Sin in its Nature, being imputable to any Man, which he "do's not himself Commit, and consequently, That Infants Dy-

"ing

" ing in their Infant State, are all Saved. That God has given " and do's give to every Man that is Born into the World, whe- " ther he has heard of the Name of Christ or not, at some time " of his Life, a Day or Time of Visitation, in which it is possi- " ble for him to be Sav'd: That in the Day of this Visitation, " God gives him a *Measure* of Saving sufficient and Supernatural " *Grace:* That this *Grace*, is that *Inward Light*, or *Word*, or *Seed*, " which if not check'd or quench'd, will produce saving Fruits: " That this *Light* is offer'd where Christ has not been Preach'd by " Name, and was offered ever since the Creation, throughout " the World to every Man and Woman. That it is distinct from " Mens Natural Powers, and from that Conscience which Reason " Teaches, and cannot be call'd for whenever any Man pleases, " but when it comes, it will slay, if Encouraged. That this *Light* " is an actual Substance, and not an Accident, whatsoever Men " may think: That it is the True and only Teacher, and that all " Belief in Christ, and all Knowledge of the Scriptures without " it, are only Nominal. That it is probable many of the Ancient " Philosophers were Sav'd hereby, who yet were truly Sav'd by " Christ, though they did not know it, because by his Death he " purchased this *Light*, which enlightens every Man that comes " into the World. That this at first is a small and almost imper- " ceptible Seed, but if left to it self, it will soon Fructifie and " Teach Men to Live Soberly, Righteously and Godly in this pre- " sent World.

" That to as many as resist not this *Light*, but receive the same, " it becomes a Holy, Pure and Spiritual *Birth*; by which Holy " *Birth*, to wit, *Jesus Christ formed within us*, and Working his " Works in us, as we are *Sanctified*, so we are *Justified in the sight* " *of God*. That our Redemption is twofold; One performed " and accomplish'd by Christ *for us*, in his Crucified Body without " us; The other, wrought by *Christ in us*, which *no less properly*, " is called and accounted a Redemption than the former: That " the one is the *Procuring Efficient*, the other the *Formal Cause* of " our *Justification*. That Good-Works are absolutely Necessary " for *Justification*, not as the *Cause for which, but as* that *in which* " we are, and without which we cannot be Justified; consequently, " though they draw no Debt upon God, yet he cannot but Ac- " cept and Reward them: That Christ did not Die, that we should " be *Reputed* Righteous, but that we should *be* Righteous, by the " Operation of that *Light*, i. e. *Christ within us*, in our Hearts: " That when this Pure and Holy Birth is fully brought forth, the " Body of Death and Sin are Crucified, and our Hearts United to " the Truth, so that we no longer Obey the Suggestions of the " Devil, but are *free from Actual Sin*, and do not Transgress the " Law of God, and so *are* in that respect *Perfect*. That this *Per-* " *fection* admits of Growth, and there still remains a possibility of

" falling away, if the Mind does not diligently Guard against it:
" And that this Growth may be so great in this Life, that Righte-
" ousness may become so Natural to the *Regenerate Soul*, that in
" the Stability of that Condition it *cannot Sin*, and consequently
" there cannot be a total or final Apostacy.

So much for Christians separately Considered. Concerning them as Members of one Common Body, which the Scriptures call the Mystical Body of Christ, the Quakers Teach.

I. " That the Church is a Society of such as God hath called
" out of the World and worldly Spirit, to Walk in his Light and
" Life: That these *need not* all outwardly *Profess the Name of*
" *Christ*, but may be without the Benefit of the Scriptures: That
" *Heathens*, *Turks*, *Jews* and every Sect of Christians may
" partake of this Holy Light, and so being secretly United to God,
" may become true Members of the Catholick Church: That
" there can be no Salvation out of this Church thus understood."
(*i. e.* None can be Saved, unless they have given Encouragement to this inward Light.

II. " That the Church visibly Considered, is a Society of cer-
" tain Persons gathered by God's Spirit, and the Testimony of his
" Servants, to the Belief of the true Principles and Doctrines of
" the Christian Faith; That they Gather, Meet and Assemble to
" Worship God, and to bear a joint Testimony for Truth against
" Error. That of this visible Church, there has by Reason of A-
" postacy, been a great Interruption since the Apostles Days:
" That the *Inward Calling of God by his Light in their Hearts*, is what
" is Necessary to make Men Members of the Catholick Church
" That to be a Member of a particular Church of Christ, the out
" ward Profession of, and Belief in Jesus Christ, and those Holy
" Truths deliver'd by his Spirit in the Scriptures, must be super
" added to that inward Work: That every Minister or Teache
" in the Church of God, is Ordain'd, prepared and supplied i
" the Work of the Ministery, by the Inward Power and Vertu
" of the Spirit of God (*i. e.* by the Light within him,) callin
" and moving him to Minister unto others: That those who hav
" this Authority may and ought to Preach the Gospel, though the
" have no Human Commission: That this being the True and on
" ly Call, when God moveth by his Spirit in a Woman, she ma
" Preach in the Assembly's of God's People. That Human Lea
" ning is no Necessary Qualification, since without the inward C
" it is of no Use, and where that Call is, even in the most illiterat
" they can Declare the Will of God without it: That the assigni
" a distinct Order of Men for this purpose, calling them the *Cl*
" *gy*, (or the peculiar Lot of God's Inheritance) while the rest
" the Faithful are only the *People* (*i e.* the *Laity*) has been t

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" great Cauſe of the Darkneſs that has overſpread the Chriſtian " Church, ſince hereby Mechanicks, and Women, and others who " have been impelled by the Spirit to Preach to the People, have " been hindred, and the Light has thereby been quench'd. That " as to the Maintenance of Miniſters, they allow that the Neceſſi- " ties of any Man whom God has rais'd, and ſent to be a Miniſter, " may be Miniſtered unto by thoſe whom he Aſſiſts in Spiritual " Matters; but that this ought not to be expected beyond Neceſ- " ſity and Conveniency. So that hereby they cut off all conſtrain- " ed and limited Allowances, and what they judge to be Superflu- " ous, Chargeable or Sumptuous: Exhorting the Civil Magiſtrate " to ſeize upon all the Incomes of the Church, and to apply them " to the Uſes of the Publick, that the Burthen of the People may " thereby be leſſen'd.

As to what Relates to the Worſhip of God they affirm, " That " God has appointed no *Time* nor *Place*, nor *Mode* of Worſhip un- " der the New Teſtament, but only in the general, that Chriſtians " are Commanded not to forſake the Aſſembly's of the Saints. " That though the Firſt Day be not of Divine Appointment, as a " Day of Worſhip, yet ſince ſome Time ought to be ſet apart for " that purpoſe ſince Men and Beaſts muſt have a Day of Reſt, and " ſince that Day was in the Apoſtles Times appropriated to that " Buſineſs, by whom it was particularly called the *Lord's-Day*, it is " better to apply that Day to that particular Uſe than any other: " That Chriſtians when they Meet, ought to *Wait* and *Watch for* " *the Lord*, and not to ſay nor think any thing of their own, but " to ſtay till the Spirit puts into their Hearts, that ſo the whole " of their Worſhip may be the *Lords*, whom at ſuch Times they " ought properly *to go to Meet*: That if when they are Met, they " have no Suggeſtions from the Inward Light, they ſhould be *Si-* " *lent*: That they may be ſure, if whilſt they are waiting, they " have no inward Call, Commanding and Directing them to *Pray*, " or *Preach*, or *Sing*, though they perform neither of theſe, nor " any other publick Act of Worſhip, all the Time they are toge- " ther, yet they then Worſhip God in Spirit and in Truth: That " God is never truly Worſhipt, but when he is depended upon " entirely for every Action we do at that Time. That conſequent- " ly *Preaching* ought not to be a Premeditated Exerciſe upon a Set " Text, of a determinate length, at a fixt Time, but only ſpeak- " ing what the Spirit of God furniſhes the Preacher with, at that " Time, by way of Exhortation, Advice, Reproof, or Inſtructi- " on of any Sort, though not Founded upon, or relating to any " particular portion of Scripture. That *Prayer* is either *inward* or " *outward*: That *inward Prayer* is a ſecret turning of the Mind " towards God: That this is neceſſary at all times, and never leaves " any Man, as long as the Day of Viſitation laſts. That *outward* " *Prayer* (*i. e.* when direct Petitions are offered up to God) wants

" a greater superadded Influence of the Spirit, calling and direct-
" ing the Persons that Prays, without which, Prayer would be A-
" bomination: That consequently neither *Form* nor *Times* of Pray-
" er can be prescrib'd, nor can it be esteem'd a necessary part of
" God's Worship: That the same is to be said of Singing, and
" indeed in general of every part of Worship. That as to the
" *Sacraments*, in the first place, the *Term* is rejected as Heathenish,
" and secondly, they reject the *Things* themselves, holding them to
" be no longer Obligatory. That *Baptism* is but *one*, Namely,
" that of the Spirit: That when Jesus Christ Commanded his
" Disciples to Baptize all Nations in the Name of the Father, of
" the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, this is not to be understood of
" Water-Baptism: That herein lay the Difference between the
" Baptism of Jesus Christ, and with Fire. That as to the Lord's-
" Supper, the Flesh and Blood of Christ mention'd *John* 4. is no-
" thing else than the *Spiritual-Seed* or *Light*, which God Sows first
" or last in the *Heart* of every Man: That the Communion of his
" Body and Blood, which St. *Paul* speaks of 1 *Cor.* 10. has no ne-
" cessary Relation to the *Ceremony* of Bread and Wine, which
" Christ us'd with his Disciples. That the Use of that *Ceremony*
" (as they call it) is now ceas'd, as much as the abstaining from
" Things strangl'd and from Blood, the Washing one anothers Feet,
" and the Anointing the Sick with Oyl, but that whosoever Che-
" rishes the Light within him, and attends its Calls, and is guided
" by its Directions, actually partakes of the Body and Blood of
" Christ: That this is the Substance, to which all Shadows must
" yield of Course: And that if the Ancient Patriarchs and Holy
" Men of the Old Testament had not Eaten of that Flesh and
" Blood, they had not had Life in them.

Concerning the *Power of the Civil Magistrate*, they affirm, "That
" Conscience is the Throne of God in the Soul, of which God alone
" is the proper Judge, who hath reserv'd to himself, the Power of
" Punishing the Errors thereof, as he seeth meet. That a Christian
" Church, that finds any of her Members falling into Errors, may
" according to the Gospel Order, after due Admonition and In-
" structions, if she finds them pertinacious, cut them off from
" her Fellowship, by the Sword of the Spirit, and deprive them of
" the Privileges which they enjoy, as Fellow-Members: That this
" Excision, does not deprive them of the common Privileges which
" they enjoy'd as Men. That true Christian Suffering, consists in
" professing what Men are persuaded is right, and so performing
" their Worship towards God, as being their true Right so to do;
" and neither doing more in that, because of outward Encourage-
" ment from Men, nor any whit less, because the Fear of their
" Laws and Acts against it. And that no private Man ought un-
" der pretence of Conscience, to Prejudice his Neighbour in his
" Life and Estate, or do any thing destructive to, or inconsistent

" with

" with Human Society; in which Caſe the Law is for the Tranſ-
" greſſor, and Juſtice is to be Adminiſtred upon all, without re-
" ſpect of Perſons.

In Matters of *Converſation*, they Teach, " That it is not Law-
" ful to give to Men ſuch Flattering Titles, as *Your Holineſs, your*
" *Majeſty, your Eminency, your Excellency, your Grace, your Lordſhip,*
" *your Honour*, &c. nor to uſe thoſe Flattering Words, commonly
" call'd *Complements*. That in ſpeaking to a ſingle Perſon, the
" ſingular Pronoun *Thou*, and not the Plural *You*, are to be us'd.
" That Chriſtians ought not to Kneel or Proſtrate themſelves to
" any Man, or bow the Body, or uncover the Head to them. That
" it is not Lawful for Chriſtians to uſe ſuperfluity in Apparel; which
" are of no uſe, ſave for Ornament and Vanity. That it is not
" Lawful to uſe Games, Sports, Plays, nor among other Things,
" Comedies for Chriſtians, under the Notion of Recreations. That
" it is not Lawful for Chriſtians to Swear at all under the Goſpel,
" not only, not Vainly, and in their common Diſcourſe, but even
" not in Judgment, before the Magiſtrate. And That it is not
" Lawful for Chriſtians to reſiſt Evil, or to War or Fight in *any* Caſe."

This is a Faithful Extract of *Robert Barclay*'s *Apology*, by which we may certainly know what the *Quakers* would have their Governours think concerning their Belief. Here is *no* mention of a *Trinity of Perſons in the God-Head*, 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 appear'd 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 Charg'd with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay*'s Apology, and more vigorouſly ſince. In Defence for themſelves they ſay, That they own the Three that bear 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 no Scripture Phraſes, and own that the God-head dwelt Bodily in Jeſus, but whether they mean any more thereby than that the *Light*, which they call the *Chriſt within*, dwelt in the Man Chriſt Jeſus fully, and was given to him without Meaſure, is uncertain; For when they have been Charg'd 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

" Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is not another, but " a Manifestation of the *same Christ*, which did in fullness and bo- " dily *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 suffered 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 Explain'd: *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, 1 *Cor.* 15.

The Original of this *Sect*, was from one *George Fox* a Journeyman Shoomaker 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 accus'd of Blasphemy, and himself was Try'd for it at *Lancaster* and Accquitted. By degrees they got Southward, and they are now reckon'd to be above 50,000, in *Great Britain*. For the first Ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their Meetings were seiz'd with such strange Shakings and Convulsions, that they appear'd to be Possess'd, but these Motions have been long disus'd: But from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themselves, but have assum'd 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 Admonish'd 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 formed themselves into a regular Body, and observ'd a Stated Discipline, in which (tho' 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 *Meetings of Sufferings*.

Their

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 ſends 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 pay Tyths and Church-Wardens Rates; who ſuffer Non-payment of either; and who are Married 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 Center 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 Tyths and Rates, and uſing Guns in Ships; concerning diſperſing of Books; there the Publick Accounts 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-Days 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 to 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 Tythes and Rates*, and to take care how to procure them Relief, either by ſending them Money, or by Solliciting 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.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of English *Computation*, *Numbring*, *Weights*, *Measures*, *Money*.

[English Computation.]

IN *England* at the beginning of Christianity they reckoned, as did all the other Subjects of the *Roman* Empire at that Time, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors, afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to Account from the Reputed Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observ'd by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time, was accounted to be the 21 of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th, must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th, must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is D. and the *Golden Number* 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22d. of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing New Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Cæsar* hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 46 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this difference of almost 11 Minutes in the space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st. of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes two *Full Moons* pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the Primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observ'd on the *Sunday following the first Full Moon after the* Vernal Equinox.

Equinox. Pope *Gregory* then having obſerv'd theſe Inconveniencies, reſolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, thoſe Feſtivals which fell in thoſe 10 Days, which by reaſon of the Vintage time, were but few, ſhould be Celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never Retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Biſſextile* Years ſhould be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and ſo again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Biſſextile*, and ſo every 400th Year.

The *Engliſh* Nation, as moſt of the other States that withdrew themſelves from under the Biſhop of *Rome*'s uſurp'd Authority before the ſaid Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, obſerve ſtill the Ancient Account made by *Julius Cæſar*, Forty three Years before the Birth of Chriſt, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other obſerv'd by thoſe who are ſtill under the *Romiſh Yoak*, is call'd 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 firſt the* Tueſday *after the firſt New Moon after* January, *and the* Sunday *following is* Quadrageſſima, *and the ſixth* Sunday *after is* Eaſter-day, *and the fifth* Sunday *after* Eaſter *is* Rogation Sunday, *and the* Tueſday *following, being Forty Days after the* Reſurrection, *is* Aſcenſion-Day; *Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after* Eaſter *is* Pentecoſt, *or* Whitſunday, *and the* Sunday *following is* Trinity-Sunday: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the *Eaſtern* Chriſtian Churches; for they and we find *Eaſter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all Chriſtendom, *Anno* 532. and ever ſince, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope as aforeſaid, and that was, *That* Eaſter-Day *ſhould always be on the firſt* Sunday *after the firſt Full Moon, after the 21ſt of* March, *which was then the* Vernal Equinox. Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may ſometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year *January* 1ſt. yet the State beginning it *March* 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Eaſters* will be obſerved in one 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.

But to reduce all to the ſame Order, as it was at the Birth of Chriſt, that ſo the *Annuntiation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solſtice*, as it ought

ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to Command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, Forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or Twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by Forty two Minutes, and Fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, have thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minntes, and eight Seconds.

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 Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25*th* of *March*; which is also observ'd in *Spain*; Yet the *Portugueſe* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29*th* 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 seems 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 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 began at the first Hour after Sun-rising, to count 1 of the Clock, and so again at the 1*st* 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.

English Numbring.] 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-

Cod-Fiſh, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thouſand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Laſt.

Of Furrs, 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.] For *Weights* and *Meaſures* at preſent uſed in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Anceſtors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27*th Chap.* 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 *Controller* of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two ſorts us'd 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 makes a Pound; ſo there are 480 Grains in 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 Drachm ʒ, 8 Drachm 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

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight, 20. Pen. wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	*Oun*	*Pen.wt.*Gr.	
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other things Weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce', 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun.	*Hund.*	*Quart.*	*Pound.*	*Ounces.*	*Drachms.*
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 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 Pound *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 by *Avoirdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allow'd 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 Free-man 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 outweigh the Free-mens Penny-Loaf by Ten Drachms, and make their Houshold Penny-Loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and Fourteen Drachms.

The

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred Weight of every thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or *Fodder*,

Wooll is Weigh'd by the *Clove*, which is ſeven Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, *i. e.* 28 Pounds; or by the *Way*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Laſt*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Eſſex*, they Weigh Cheeſe and Butter by eight Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 *Clove*, or 256 Pounds to the *Way*: In *Suffolk*, they allow 42 of thoſe *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Way*.

Butchers commonly allow but eight Pounds to the *Stone*, Horſe-Racers 14,

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a Firkin, and two Firkins a Barrel.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are Weigh'd 14 Pounds to the Stone, 28 to the Quarter, *&c.*

Hay is ſold by the *Truſs* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Truſſes*, 18 Hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allum have but Thirteen Pounds and an half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glaſs is 24 *Stone*, five Pounds to the *Stone*, make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Laſt*.

Meaſures.] Meaſures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The ſmalleſt Applicative Meaſure, is a *Barly-Corn*, whereof three in length make a Fingers breadth, or *Inch*, four *Inches* make a *Hand*, three *Hand* a *Foot*, one *Foot* and an 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*, five *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*, five *Foot* a *Fathom*, Sixteen Foot and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Cuſtomary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland, Twenty one for *Foreſt*, *Lancaſhire* and *Iriſh* Meaſure, and 18$\frac{1}{4}$ *Scotch*, Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*, eight Furlong, or 320 *Perch* 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 24840 Miles, Compaſs the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note,

Note, That the Measures of Cloath in *England*, are as follow;

Kent, *York*, *Reading* Cloaths 6 Quarters and ½ broad, 30 or 34 Yards long, 86 pound Weight.

Suffolk, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, 7 Quarters, 29 Yards, 80 Pound.

Worcester, *Coventry*, *Hereford*, Six Quarters ½, 30 or 33 Yards, 78 Pound.

Glouceſter, *Oxon*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, Seven Quarters, 29 or 32 Yards, 76 Pound.

Suffolk Sorting, Six Quarters, 24 and 26 Yards, 64 Pound.

Broad and Narrow *Yorkſhires*, Four Quarters, 24 and 25 Yards, 30 Pound.

Taunton and *Bridgewater*, Seven Quarters, 12 and 13 Yards, 30 Pound.

Devonſhire Kerſies and Dozens, Four Quarters, 12 and 13 Yards, 13 Pound.

Chequer Kerſies, Grays, ſtrip'd and plain, Four Quarters, 17 and 18 Yards, 24 Pound.

Penninſtons or Forreſts, Three Quarters and ½, 12 and 13 Yards, 28 Pound.

Sorting Penninſton, Six Quarters and ½, 13 and 15 Yards, 35 Pound.

Waſhers of *Lancaſhire*, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pound.

Sack of Wooll, 364 Pound.

Tod 28 Pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long, 6½ wide, of 60 Pound Weight, call'd Sorting Cloaths.

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, and an Hundred Acres are accounted an Hide of Land, and Six Hundred Forty Acres a Mile Square.

A Tabl

A Table of Long Measure.

Inch.	Palm.	Span.	Foot.	Cubit.	Yard.	Ell.	Pace.	Fathom.	Pole.	Furlong.	Mile.
3	3	1½	1½	2	2	1¼	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
9	4	2	1½	2½	1¼	1¼	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
12	6	4	ε ¾	3⅓	1½	1¼	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
18	12	5	ε	2½	1½	1¼	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
36	15	6⅔	5	3⅓	2	1¾	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
45	20	8	6	4	2	1¾	1⅕	2¾	40	8	
60	24	82	16½	11	5½	4⅘	3⅒	2¾	40	8	
72	60	280	660	440	22	176	132	110	40	8	
198	2640	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	
7920	21120										
63360											

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 make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

Miles.	640	2560	102400	1115136	3097600		
Acres.		4	160	1742|4	4840	43560	
		Rood.	40	435|6	1210	10890	1568160
			Pole.	10|89	30|25	272|25	39204
				Pace.	2|77	25	3600
					Yard.	9	1296
						Feet.	144
							Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot Solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold; 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 $\frac{140}{1000}$ *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; 2 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 make 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 five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *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.

Pints.						
1	Gallons.					
8	1	Firkins.				
64	8	1	Kilderk.			
128	16	2	1	Barrel.		
256	32	4	2	1	Hogſh.	
512	64	8	4	2	1	Laſt.
3072	384	48	14	12	6	1

Note, That Butter, Fiſh and Soap are Sold by Ale Meaſure.

A Table of Beer Meaſure.

Pints.					
1	Gallons.				
72	9	Firkins.			
144	18	2	Kild.		
288	36	4	2	Barrels.	
675	72	8	3	2	Hogſheads.

A Table of Wine Meaſure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint 1 *l.* 0. ½ Ounces *Troy*.

Pints.							
8	Gallons.						
144	18	Runlets.					
252	31½	1	Barrels.				
336	42	2⅓	1½	Tierce.			
504	63	3½	2	1½	Hogſheads.		
672	84	4⅔	2⅔	2	1⅓	Puntions.	
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1½	Buts.
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2 Tuns.

The ſame for Honey, Oil, *&c.*

Note, That a *Rochel* Hogshead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High Country* Hogshead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The receiv'd Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus:

The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 lb. of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, *That* 112 *Pound at* London *makes but* 107⅝ *at* Antwerp,

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	50
Contains of River-Water	53
Of Oyl or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oyl	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quicksilver	850

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 272¼ Cubit Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons makes a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four Bushels the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten Quarters a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* weight; so that in a Garison, 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*.

A Table of dry Measure.

Pints.							
2	*Quarts.*						
4	2	*Pottles.*					
8	4	2	*Gallons.*				
16	8	4	2	*Pecks.*			
64	32	16	8	4	*Bushels.*		
512	256	128	64	32	8	*Quarters.*	
2560	1280	640	320	160	40	5	*Wey.*
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	10	2 *Last.*

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a Gallon of wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 pounds, ounces, 4 penny weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois* and 68 Pounds, 1 ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain an

and ſo likewiſe Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Meaſure, which is call'd *Wincheſter Meaſure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are meaſured with this 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 Chaldron 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 civiliz'd 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 entred this Iſland, the *Britains* uſed Braſs Money, and alſo Rings of Iron inſtead of Money. And afterwatds divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are ſeveral Speciments 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 time of King *Richard* I. Money coined in the *Eaſt* parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly eſteem'd, ſome of thoſe eaſterlings were ſent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Eſterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as ſome think (as the firſt Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward* III. and thoſe pieces called *Florences*, becauſe *Florentines* were the firſt Coyners thereof) though 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* Groats, which therefore by our Anceſtors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

Silver.] King *Edward* I. ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, eſtabliſhed a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this maner: 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 Allay the Minter did add; 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*, and a little more than the fourth Part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abuſed and falſified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560. to her great Praiſe, call'd in all ſuch Money, ſince which time, no baſe Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter 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 inforc'd 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 currant with them for any Payment, as the pureſt Gold or Silver.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure Silver, becauſe Silver in its Purity is almoſt as flexible as Lead, and therefore not ſo uſeful as when hardned with Copper.

Gold minted pure would alſo be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with ſome Copper, or with Silver, and moſt Mints differ in more or leſs Allay.

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 Coyned *Groſſos*, *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 Coyned Silver Pieces of 12*d* value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound weight *Troy* of Silver, ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62*s.* and the ſeveral Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5*s.* which is almoſt the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4*d.* 3*d.* 2*d.* and 1*d.*

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.* for ℔. each, which made the Ounce to be juſt 5*s.* But by an act of Parliament 1665. for encouragment 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 Merchants receives 62*s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into Twenty four parts, which are call'd *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is ten penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four parts, which are call'd *Carrat Grains*; ſo that the *Carrat Grain* is 2*d.* weight an half or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is Twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound weight *Troy*; the Allay 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 an 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.* 6*d.* There are alſo Coined ſome Pieces of 40*s.* and ſome of 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineneſs to the 20*s.* Piece.

The

The *Engliſh* Gold was Coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the ſaid Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and ſo proportionably; ſo that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with Allay 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 Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers 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 *Engliſh* Money.

That the *Engliſh* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was moſt Wiſely and Carefully Provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* ſhould appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Weſtminſter*, with ſome Pieces of all ſorts of Money Coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under ſeveral Locks by ſeveral Perſons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldſmiths, in the preſence of the ſaid Lords, every piece is moſt exactly Aſſay'd and Weigh'd,

Since the Happy Reſtoration of His late Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers, hath been laid aſide, and all Stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to paſs, that our New Coins for Neatneſs, Gracefulneſs, and Security from Counterfeiting, do 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 debas'd by Clipping, that it was a prejudice to all Trade, and indeed, a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper use of Money: Upon which, many Projects were contriv'd to remedy that abominable Mischief. But none cou'd have been effectual, without calling in all the old Current Stock, and Coining all into New Mill'd Money; which compleat Reformation was made at such a juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who did continue and sollicite such a Work of Intereft and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

" It will (says the Excellent Author of the *Chronicon Preciosum*) " be much for the Honour of the late 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, 'tis better to prevent a " moderate Mischief, than to Redress a very great one; and per- " haps 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 " Millions."

CHAP.

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 their Children.

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 Sur-name, 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*.

Sur-names.] Names ſuperadded to the Chriſtian Names the *French* call *Sur-noms* (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and moſt other Nations, had no Sur-names fix'd to their Families, as in theſe Days; but counted thus: For Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Caſam*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rheſe*: So the *Iriſh*, *Neal Mac Con*, *Con Mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Chriſtian Names were firſt given for diſtinction of Perſons, ſo Sur-names for diſtinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000. the *French* Nation begun to take Sur-names, with *De* prefixt of a Place, and *Le* prefixt for ſome other Qualifications, as at this Day is their uſual Manner. The *Engliſh* alſo took to themſelves Sur-names, but not generally, among the Common People, till after the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt.

Great Officers of Honour have brought divers 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 Sur-name of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 Years ago,

ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury*, *Maugersbury*, 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*.

At first, for Sur-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 alter'd their Habitation, so they alter'd their Sir-name. After, when they became Lords of Places, they call'd 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 Abbrevation 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*, *Sanderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also Sur-named from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *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*, *Underhil*; 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 *Flaxenhair*: 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 Winds, as *East*, *West*, *North*, *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 Sur-names for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *Scandic*, they being Originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by the Rogeny of the Old *Scandians*; and some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Sur-names their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britains* or *Welch*, more lately refin'd, did not take Sur-names 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

The moſt Ancient Families, and of beſt Account for Sur-names 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*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkly*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, 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 flouriſh'd ever ſince, as *Arden*, *Aſhburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

Name.] *Nobles*, *Nobiles*, *quaſi viri noſcibiles*, or *Notabiles*. In all Chriſtian Monarchies, Men that have been notable for Courage, Wiſdom, Wealth, *&c.* have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain Privileges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Skreen between the King and Inferior Subjects, to defend the one from Inſolences, and the other from Tyranny; to interpoſe by their Counſel, Courage and Grandeur, where Common Perſons dare not; to ſupport their King, and Defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage* of *England*, becauſe they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, tho' *gradu impares*.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *Engliſh* Nobility was 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 made Hereditary and Titular.

The firſt Duke ſince the Conqueſt, was *Edward* the *Black Prince*, Created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward* III. in the 11*th* Year of his Reign: A Duke is at this Day Created by Patent, 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*; and being Written unto, may be Stiled, *Moſt High*, *Potent*, *High-born* and *Noble Prince*.

His

His *Coronet* hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

Marquiſs.] *Marchio* a *Marquiß*; was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries: The firſt that was ſo Created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, made Marquiſs of *Dublin*.

A Marquiſs is Created 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*, *Moſt Honourable* and *Potent Prince*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawbery Leaves*, intermixt round of equal height.

Earls.] *Earls*, Anciently call'd *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Council and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Langrave*, *Margrave*, *Palſgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons Ealdormen*, unleſs that Title might be more properly apply'd 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 all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: But now it is otherwiſe; For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a Country or Shire for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the Earls increaſing, and no more Counties left, divers have 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*, *Bridgewater*, *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*.

An *Earl* is created by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State put upon him by the King himſelf, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All *Earls* are ſtiled by the King, *Conſanguinei noſtri*, Our Couſins, and they anciently did, and ſtill may uſe the Stile of *Nos*,

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is Perſonal, as the *Earl Marſhal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the reſt, but alſo Officiary. The other is Nominal, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an illuſtrious Family, as the reſt do, from ſome noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Moſt Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raiſed upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viſcount.

Viſcount.] *Viceomes, quaſi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum.* This Title was firſt given, ſome ſay by *Hen.* VI. in the 18*th* Year of his Reign, to John *Beaumont*, though it may be fonnd, that 5 *Hen.* V Sir *Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viſcount.*

Viſcounts are ſtiled by the King, *Conſanguinei noſtri*, Our Couſins; and his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble* or *Potent Lord.*

A *Viſcount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two dublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *Pearld* 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' ἐξοχήν *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: So the chief Burgeſſes of *London* Anciently, and ſtill thoſe of the *Cinqueports* are called *Barons.*

Anciently thoſe Barons only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which conſiſted of thirten Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knight's Fee being 20 *l.* which makes in all 400 Marks; and whoever had ſo much, was want to be ſommoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*, is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or leſs.

Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Hen.* III. were not of ſo much Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion was ſuppreſs'd) called by Writ unto Parliament, only ſuch great Men as had continued Loyal; which the ſucceeding Kings obſerving, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and the other loſt their Peerage, as ſome great Author affirms.

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 *Sodor* and *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Darby* is no Peer of *England*) ſo no Barons but thoſe that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baroniæ is ſome Caſtle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongſt Daughters (if there be no Sons) but muſt deſend to the eldeſt Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaſer that is Ignoble, to be Noble, although the Charge of ſuch Tenure doth lie upon him, in reſpect of the Service of the Realm; no more then Land by Villain Service doth make the Purchaſer, that is a Freeman, a Villain, though he ſhall thereby be bound to his Villain Service due for his Lands.

Barons are ſometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to ſit in the higher Houſe of Parliament; but moſt uſual by Patent.

His

A Baron's Title is *Right Noble Lord.*

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Perls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles* II.

All the formentioned 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 Sign and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

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 but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signifie two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli.*

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are privileg'd (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* lyes against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by 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 impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, tho' 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 Scared, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm was not to be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, tho' accused of High Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privi-

Privilege in his lawful Abſence to conſtitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do; alſo in Places of Truſt committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reaſon of the neceſſity, ſuppoſed in the Law of their attendance on the Perſon of the King. Tho' neither Civil-Law nor Common-Law allow any other Teſtimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; yet the Teſtimony of a Peer of *England*, given in *Upon his Honour*, without any Oath, is eſteemed valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Anſwer to a Bill, *Super Honorem*, without taking an Oath, tho' of latter times that Privilege, by the neglect of ſome Lords hath been infringed ſometimes. A Day of Grace, by the favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute-Law, becauſe the Law preſumes that a Peer of the Realm muſt always be ready to attend the Perſon of the King, and the Service of the Common-wealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary uſe of the Court, but to have expedition of Juſtice. In all Caſes wherein the Privilege of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and alſo in divers Caſes where that Privilege is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, ſhall, upon his requeſt, by *Stat.* 1. *Ed.* VI. without burning in the Hand, loſs of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the firſt time as a Clerk convict, tho' he cannot read. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other beſides Biſhops, and ſome great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Curteſie the Title of Lord is given to all the *Sons* of *Dukes* and *Marquiſſes*, and to all the eldeſt Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons* of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriffs Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to take 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 preſt to Death, as a Commoner is, and when under Sentence of Death, it has long 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.

A *Baron* of Parliament being ſent for by the King's Writ or Letter, or by his Meſſenger to come to *Court*, or to *Parliament*, or to appear before the *Council Board*, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may both coming and returning by the King's Foreſt or Park, kill one or two Deer.

In

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plantiff 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 Perſon 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 entred 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 to 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 ever Duke may qualifie ſix Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a piece, every Viſcount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain ſix Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In caſe of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgements, 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*, atho' it is often done now by the King's Juſtice, 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 five Pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being conſtant *Hereditary Counſellors* of the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being oblig'd upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all Parliament upon their own Charges, were privileged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the Houſe of Commons, for which no levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demeſn*, *Copy-hold* or *Villain Tenures*.

Th

The Eſtates of Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law ſufficient at all times to ſatisfie all Debts and Damages, ſatisfaction is to be ſought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Impriſonments of their Perſons, (thoſe are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) now by *Exigents* or *Capias Utlagatum*, &c.

But no Lord hath theſe Privileges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, *viz.* no Dukes or Earls eldeſt Sons, nor *Iriſh* Lords, unleſs ſummoned by the King's Writ to an *Engliſh Parliament*.

Notwithſtanding theſe great Privileges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greateſt of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Privilege of the Grandees of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Preſence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surry*. Nor ever had that higher Priviledge of the Nobility of *France*, whoſe *Domain Lands*, and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Taxes, by which Favour they are tied to their King, and ſo enabled to ſerve him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet ſeldom of long Continuance, and never proſperous; whereas the higheſt born Subject of *England* hath herein no more Privilege than the meaneſt Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Virtue, and Encorage-ment for future Induſtry.

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*.

No Peer muſt go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the Privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattles.

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, Barons eldeſt Sons, Knight of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy Counſellors, Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kings 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, Bannorets 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 Bannorets 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 beforementioned; but if he be a Viſcount, or 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 Sate that belong to each Degree amongſt the Nobility, which they may practiſe or not practiſe at pleaſure.

Duke.] A Duke may have in all places out of the King's preſence, a Cloath of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; ſo may his Dutcheſs, and her Train born up by a Baroneſs; and no Earl is to waſh with a Duke without the Dukes Permiſſion.

Marquis.] A Marquis may have a Cloath of Eſtate 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 born by a Knight's Wife, out of the preſence of her Superiours, and in their preſence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viſcount is to waſh with a Marquis, but at his pleaſure.

Earl.] An Earl alſo may have a Cloth of Eſtate without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Counteſs may have her Train born by an Eſquier's Wife, out of the preſence of her Superiours, and in their preſence by a Gentleman.

Viſcount.] A Viſcount may have a Cover of Aſſay holden under his

his Cup while he drinks, but no Aſſay taken as Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own Houſe; and a Viſcounteſs may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the preſence of her Superiours, and in their preſence by a Man.

Baron.] A Baron may alſo have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilſt he drinketh, and a Baroneſs may have her Gown born 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 as Marquiſſes, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis'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, and ſhall have as many Powderings as a Viſcount; ſo their younger Sons are ſaid to be born as Barons, but ſhall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets; And an Earls 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, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduct, and tho' the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility; nay, tho' he be Naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that Foreign Title, unleſs the King's Writ hath ſummoned him to Parliament: For it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born, to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleaſure. *Guild Herald. p.* 2. *p.* 16.

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, tho' he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Caſe he ſhall here ſue and be ſued by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate. *Guillim*, *p.* 17.

Revenue.] The Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* (always willing

that *Decorum* and *Conveniency* should be every where observed, and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of 'em should have a convenient Estate, and Value of Lands of Inheritance, for support of their Honours and the King's Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinsic Value of a Pound *Sterling* was worth 30 *l.* of our Money now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this Day: A Baron to have thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 267 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 *l.* a Year at this Day: And an Earl twenty Knights Fees; a Duke forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd, (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, tho' they kept the Name and Title or Dignity still.

But to prevent this wasting of Revenues, whereof at present there are too many woful Examples in *England*, the *Spanish* King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of *Spain*, that by Prodigality is like so to waste his Estate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be sufficiently supported.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually, upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viscount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienations, can be given from the same, but is still incident to, and a support to the same Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a considerable Pension; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20 *l.* to a Viscount 20 Marks: To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, only King *Charles* the first creating *Mountjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlstone*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum* to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the Kings of *England* were formerly reputed to be the richest in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*, so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; some having above 20000 *l.* yearly, others 15000 *l.* and so many of them above 10000 *l.* that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount in all among the Lords, to above 2000000 *l.* a year, which is more then the tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*.

The

The *Engliſh* Nobility for Valour, Wiſdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Chriſtendom*.

Every Lord's Houſe was a kind of well diſciplin'd Court, inſomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be ſent thither for vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accompliſhed.

At home their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exerciſes, Recreations, Garb' was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in *Europe*.

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 *Valvaſours*, between the Barons of *England*, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was firſt inſtituted by King *James* the firſt, *Anno* 1611, given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males 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 thirty Foot Soldiers to ſerve in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly ariſe to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counſellors, or Knights Banerets, 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 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 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 200 at one and the same time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least bythe Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro.* They take places according to priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd 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 Baronettorum 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 expreſt 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* the Fifth refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*) and the 23*d* Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward* III. who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*; with held Prisoners at one time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; who, by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince* expell'd the Rebels of *Castile*, and inthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Most*

Noble

Noble Order of the Garter, and at firſt made choice of the moſt Illuſtrions Perſons of *Europe* to be Companious of that moſt Illuſtrions Body.

In 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; and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in firm League of Amity and Concord, ſo by their Garter, as by a faſt tye of Affection, they were obliged to love one another.

The Motto of the Order is *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him who Evil thinks.*

The Reaſon why this Motto was put in *French*, was becauſe then the King of *England* being poſſeſs'd 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 conſiſt of the Sovereign (who is always the King of *England*) and of twenty five Companions, call'd *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, beſides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferiour 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 intituled 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-annex'd to that See: A *Regiſter*, Dean of *Windſor*; which Office belongs to the Deanery: 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*.

There are alſo certain Orders and Conſtitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making theſe Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Privileges, too long for this Place.

The College is ſeated in the Caſtle of *Windſor*, with the Chapel of St. *George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-Houſe.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be beſtowed upon the moſt Excellent and Renowned Perſons for Honour and Vertue, and with

it a Blue Garter deckt 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, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between 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.

Upon the Left Side, 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 Imbelishment 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* enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarches 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.

Note, That 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 obsolet, 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 *Hen.* IV. *Anno* 1399. who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, tho' 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. *ß.* 34 *and* 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Beltwise. They

were

were made with much Ceremony, too long to be deſcribed here. See at large in *Dugdal*'s Deſcription of *Warwickſhire*.

Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites aurati* from 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 Paentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Anceſtors, *I have heard*, ſaid Judge *Thirning* (upon the Bench in the Reign of *Henry* IV.) *That a Lord had Iſſue a Son, and carried him to the Font, and preſently as ſoon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, ſaying, be a good Knight, for you ſhall never be a good Eſquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the leſs. Seld. Tit. Hon. p.* 2. *p.* 642. For if an Eſquire be made a Knight, he loſeth his name of Eſquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and ſo ought to be ſtiled in all Writs.

This aforeſaid Lord, I ſuppoſe, was ſome Earl at leaſt; for Earls had in ancient times a power of conferring Knighthood, but now none can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General by his Commiſſion.

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 thething (as Degrees in the Univerſities are ſometimes beſtowed on Sword-men) it is become of much leſs Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be ſtill accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongſt Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Phyſicians. And ſometimes to Artiſts, as *Painters*, *Matheamaticians*, &c.

Theſe are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Sholder; 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 pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reverſed.

Eſquire.] 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, Launce, or other Weapons, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of

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 reckon'd 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 Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly divers that are in superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Sergeants 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, Laws, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

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 born 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*. These Nations anciently oft Warring among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornament both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in *High-Dutch*, *Herealt*, now *Herald*, though fit.

A Gentleman is properly one whose Ancestors have been Freemen, and have ow'd 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 Gentlemen in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of the Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Marchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobilty of *England*: have not disdained so to dispose of their young Children.

Privileges to the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Noblity of *England* have fewer and 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 may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the State. *Primo Jacobi primi*, it ſeems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot ſpend 10*l per Annum*, nor are worth 200*l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheaſants or Patridges.

Some Privileges alſo belong to Gentlemen: Anciently if an Ignoble Perſon did ſtrike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to loſe his Hand.

A Gentleman by *Stat. quin. Eliz. cap.* 4. may not be compelled to ſerve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go againſt *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentlemen, an Action of falſe Impriſonment lyeth againſt the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to ſing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends Conſent, to ſerve in the King's Chapel, as others may.

The Horſe of a Gentlemen may not be taken to ride Poſt.

Note, That as there are ſome great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity, and worth of their Places, although theyare not Noblemen, yet take place amongſt the higheſt of the higher Nobility; ſo there are ſome Perſons, who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the Univerſity, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongſt them; ſo all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Prebendaries, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Phyſic, and Muſic, Heads of Houſes in the Univerſities, uſually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Eſquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Chriſtian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due credit in ſuch Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as alſo at Court and foreign Parts, thoſe Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwiſe Knights uſually take place of Doctors.

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

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, and all Sergeants at Law, precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in Arts, commonly call'd Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the *Inns of Court*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Houshold, *&c.* may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

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 possest one with another of about 1000 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above six thousand, each one possest 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 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physic, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedegree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10000 *l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 or 200000 *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.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry are looked upon as not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborn'd, wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be trained Soldiers, to vote in Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, and the like.

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 rendred a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Amongst the *Romans*, some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls

ſuls had been once Husbandmen, and ſome of them taken from ploughing their Ground, to bear thoſe higheſt Offices and Dignities, as *L. Quinctius Cincinnatus*, one of the *Cato's*, and many others; ſo divers Princes, Kings, and Emperors have exerciſed Agriculture; and *Scipio* the Great, and the Emperor *Diocletian*, left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in number and richer than in any Country, or the like Extent, in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 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 Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat.* 1. *Jac.* I. *cap.* 27. & *alibi.*

Beſides theſe Free-holders which are ſo called, (becauſe they hold Lands or 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 Lands within ſome Manners, only by Copy of Court-Roll, of the ſaid Manner, *&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.

Theſe Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and Hardineſs, when we ſo often conquered *France*; and of theſe is, or ſhould be the Militia of *England*, chiefly compoſed.

Amongſt the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradeſmen, among whom *Merchants* of Foreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the Public, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of beſt Repute in *England*; where, as well in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Diſparagement to a Gentlemen born, eſpecially to a younger Brother.

Amongſt Tradeſmen, in the firſt place are Whole-ſale-Men, then Retailers; laſtly, Mechanics, or Handicrafts-Men. Theſe are capable of bearing ſome Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The loweſt Member, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and the cheapneſs of all Neceſſaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in moſt other Countries.

Liberties and Privileges.

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 bleſt above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

Firſt, No Freeman of *England* ought to be impriſon'd, or otherwiſe reſtrain'd, without Cauſe ſhewn, for which by 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 'em ſpeedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If, no Cauſe of Impriſonment be alleged, and the ſame be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Priſoner ought to 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 Freemen 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, govern'd by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, By the Common Law no *Engliſhman* can be preſs'd or compell'd (unleſs bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his Country, to ſerve as a Soldier in the War, except in caſe of a Foreign Enemy's invading, or a Rebellion at home: Nor may he be ſent out of the Realm againſt his Will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Baniſhment.

Seventhly, No Freemen can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eightly

Eightly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *Salva 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, nor to no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in *Europe* would run into *England*, (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOuching the Women of *England*, there are divers 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 Chattles 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 Appearel, 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 demiſe 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

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 Surname, 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 *Suſanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, ſhe either writes her ſelf *Suſanna Clifford*, or elſe *Suſanna 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, though 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 Marriage with another Man; this latter muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynture ſettl'd 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.

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 oft 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 *Hen.* VIII. was made Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*;

broke; 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 the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males 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: For Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do sometimes descend to Females, but to one of them only, because they are things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally,) besides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

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 Courtesie 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 Courtesie 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 Courtesie.

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, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, 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 tryed 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 Magnatum*, 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 like Conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

Non

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie 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 her self be not denizen'd, she is barr'd 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 produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Coheirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, tho' 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 ones Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour 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; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in Socage, may consent to Marriage, may by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

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 25, when the Heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be staid in Mind, as well as in Growth.)

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tenants to marry her, at those Years she may consent unto Marriage, tho' she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable.

At 12 she is able to ratifie and confirm her former Consent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, and was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the Death of her Ancestor.

At 16, (tho' at the Death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of Wardship, because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

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 dispos'd Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldest Son's Wife's Portion; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

SErvants in the *Saxons* 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 may 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 Pound) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

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 punishment Capital.

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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.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villenage, to do ſome particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and ſuch Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Laws of England.

Civil-Law.] WHere Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, uſe is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the wiſeſt and nobleſt Men of the moſt flouriſhing and puiſſant State that ever was in the World, could in the ſpace of many hundred Years by their own Wiſdom or Reaſon deviſe, or from any other People learn; ſo that this Law may be look'd on as the Product of the common Reaſon of all Mankind, and fitted for the Intereſt and Welfare, not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People Of this Law (and of the Canon Law) Uſe is made in all Eccleſiaſtical Courts of Biſhops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commiſſaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Teſtaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Inceſt, Fornication, Chaſtity attempted; of Sacred Orders, Inſtitutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Hereſie, Apoſtacy, Atheiſm, Schiſm, Simony, Blaſphemy, *&c.* where Statute-Law hath not particularly interpos'd. So of this Law is made uſe in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Veſſels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprizals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea, or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all Matters touching Wrecks, *Flotſam, Jetſam, Lagan*, (that is to ſay, when a Ship is ſunk, or otherwiſe periſheth, and the Goods either *Float upon the Sea*; or *are Thrown over-board to lighten the Ship*; or laſtly, *when a Buoy is faſtned to Goods ſo Thrown out, in order to find 'em another time.*) Marine Waifs, Deodands, *&c.* Moreover Uſe is made of the *Civil-Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marſhal taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in Foreign Parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controverſies about Nobility and Gentry, of bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, *&c.* Of this Law much uſe is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates;

tates, 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 skill'd in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy was heretofore duly observ'd 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-Chancellors Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, *&c.*

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers 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 did ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Hen.* 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; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several Proceedings, and several Ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting Punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man; but those *pro salute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man; both joining in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of *England* is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws: It is called *Lex non scripta*, (not but that we have most of them written in the old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly used, varies no more than the *Latin*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for those are always matters of Record, whereas Customs are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws must be the best for the *English*, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliaments, are imposed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Tryal, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People, except where they are first made temporary, and for their known Utility are afterwards made perpetual; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tryed and approved time out of mind; during which time, no Inconveniency arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws; and therefore when our Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of our Common Law, (as sometime hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath soon been

been reſtored. The *Cuſtomary Law* was brought to us chiefly out of *Normandy*, of whoſe *Cuſtomary Laws* there is a Body to this day exſtant, which is of admirable Uſe to thoſe that would underſtand the Originals of the Common Law of *England*. To thoſe were added without doubt many *Saxon* Cuſtoms: But the *Saxon* Laws were chiefly written, and of them we have ſtill a good many remaining, as the Laws of *Æthilberht*, *Hlothere*, and *Eadric*, Kings of *Kent*, ſtill exſtant in the *Textus Roffenſis*; and the Laws of King *Ælfred*, wherein are alſo contained thoſe more ancient ones of King *Ina*, and others. The preſent Syſtem of our Common Laws ow's its Riſe chiefly to King *Edward* the Firſt, who having in his younger years given himſelf ſatisfaction in the Glory of Arms, bent himſelf (like another *Juſtinian*) to endow his Eſtate with divers notable fundamental Laws, ever ſince practiſed in this Nation.

Beſides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers 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 help himſelf. *Gavelkind*; of which ſee *Pag.* 20. 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.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tryed by a *Jury of twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff ſummons 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. 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 is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has paſt, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alleged, and defended on either ſide, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which theſe Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themſelves, an Officer being charg'd 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 Verdict 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 uncontroulable Property of every freeborn Subject of *England* to be tryed 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.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *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 the place, unleſs ſuch Laws are for general Good, or againſt a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Foreſt-Law.] 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 Inconveniences and Oppreſſions; and even in that Charter were ſome hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious King's 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 Foreſter 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 with 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 the Three Eſtates in Parliament: Yet in time of War, by reaſon of great Dangers ariſing ſuddenly and unexpectedly upon ſmall occaſions, he uſeth abſolute Power, inſomuch as his Word goeth for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practiſed in time of Peace, but only in times of War, and then

and

and there only where the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law.

CHAP. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, 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 extreamly well poliſhed in their Behaviour; but the common ſort are rude and even barbarous, as the effects of popular Tumults ſhew. For when the Rabble are got together, they will commit the greateſt Out-rages, 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 much Bloodſhed to quiet them, but by giving them way; and then like Waves in a Storm, when once the Tempeſt of their Paſſions is allay'd, they will be quiet of themſelves.

The better ſort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner ſort are Rude, Boiſterous, Inſulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, eſpecially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as Inhuman, as the better ſort are Indulgent.

They treat their Gueſts moſt ſplendidly and freely; the more you eat and drink, the welcomer you are; but then amongſt Equals, they expect for the moſt part to receive ſuch entertainment as they give.

The *Engliſh* are a People that are extreamly taken with Oratory, and they have the beſt ſort of it, in the greateſt Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

'Tis true, the Ignorant are as much pleas'd with that they call a *Good Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which the *Romans* underſtood by the Word Action, as they are with the Matter or the Stile; but as the Learned very well know, that Action is a Thing quite loſt in the World, and that which the *French* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the Action of the *Roman* Orators, than the Performances of modern Stage-players do that of the famous *Roſcius*; ſo the better Preachers give it over as a thing to be deſpaired of, and inſtead of taking the Eye and Ear, they ſeize on the Mind, with rational Force, a mighty and irreſiſtable Power and Authority; for Sermons in no part of the World are ſo cloſely penn'd, with ſo much deep

Learning,

Learning, in such Accurate Methods, such strong Reasonings, so easie and elegant a Stile, as here in *England*; and withal such excellent Divinity, that it was a modest Opinion of the great *Verulam*, that the best Body of *Positive Divinity* that ever was compiled since the Scriptures, might be easily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Positive Divinity*, he means that which of all others is in his Judgment most Rich and Precious, such a Form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Observations, not dilated into Common Places, nor chasing after Controversies, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons, but defective in Books.

Manners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper; Graceful, and yet Easie; Cheerful, yet well Compos'd.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but 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-match'd by them, whom they overmatch'd in Arms and true Valour; which hath 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 great encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this inequality must arise from the Scituation 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, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physic*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country: They think it a piece of Frugality

gality beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand; or to account afterward for what they eat in any Place, though the Rate be moſt unreaſonable; whereby it comes to paſs, that Cooks, Vintners, Inn-keepers, and ſuch like enrich themſelves, and beggar and inſult over the Gentry.

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.

The *Engliſh* are not now ſo much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenneſs as formerly.

Feaſting alſo is not ſo common and profuſe as anciently; for although the Feaſts of Coronations, at the Inſtallation of Knights of the Garter, Chancellors of Univerſities, Conſecrations of Biſhops, Entertainment of Ambaſſadors, the Feaſt of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, and Readers Feaſts in the Inns of Court, *&c.* are all very ſumptuous and magnificent in theſe times; yet compared to the Feaſts of our Anceſtors, ſeem to be but Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feaſt, (as is recorded) Thirty thouſand Diſhes of Meat: *Nevil* Archbiſhop of *York* had at his Conſecration a Dinner or Feaſt ſufficient for ten thouſand People; one of the Abbats of St. *Auguſtines* at *Canterbury* invited 5000 Gueſts at his Inſtallation-Dinner; and King *Richard* the Second at a *Chriſtmas* ſpent daily Twenty ſix Oxen, Three hundred Sheep, beſides Fowls, and all other Proviſion proportionably; ſo anciently at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant (ſaith *Forteſcue*) ſpent ſixteen hundred Crowns in Feaſting, which in thoſe days was more than Sixteen hundred Pounds now.

The *Engliſh* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Plenty and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, but content themſelves with ſmall Ale or Cider, are obſerved to be much more healthy, and much longer lived than ſome other of our Neighbouring Nations.

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, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbot, Beer, Ale, many ſorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stitchback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Nottingham*, *Sandback*, Betony, Scurvy-graſs, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, Butler's-Ale, *&c.*

Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath been generally uſed in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*

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 doth excel 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, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, 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, Lowbells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Cheſs, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterſtaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, theſe moſtly practiſed by thoſe who ſtile themſelves Maſters of the *Noble Science of Defence*, Stage-plays, Masks, 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, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wreſtling, Pitching of the Barr, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation uſed in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the public 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 Stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within Wainſcotted, or hung with Tapiſtry, 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 modern Buildings have been far more ſlight, and of leſs continuance than the ancient.

The Buildings of *England*, or rather the Seats of the Gentry have been thus anciently valued:

The North for Greatneſs, the Eaſt for Health;
The South for Neatneſs, the Weſt for Wealth.

The

The Houſes of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly, furniſhed with Pewter, Braſs, Fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate, the meaneſt Mechanics 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, 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 divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies ſince, have been made againſt that Exceſs; and an *Engliſh man* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verſes annext, intimating, that he knew not what Faſhion of Clothes 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.

In our Fathers Days the *Engliſh* returning from the Service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkenneſs*, as beſides other Teſtimonies, the Term of *Carous*, from *Garauz*, *All out*, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the ſame Service; ſo *Quaff*, &c. do ſhew. This Vice of late was more, tho' at preſent ſo much, that ſome Perſons, and thoſe of Quality, may not ſafely be viſited in an Afternoon, eſpecially in the Country, without running the hazard of exceſſive drinking of Healths, whereby in a ſhort time twice as much Liquor is conſum'd as by the *Dutch*, who ſip and prate; and in ſome places it

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is eſteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man drunk; for which purpoſe ſome Swilling, Inſipid Trencher-Buffoon is always at hand, under the boaſted but Scandalous Title of *Mayor-Domo.*

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) leſs Exceſs in Diet, but principally in Apparel than heretofore.

Impoiſonments, ſo ordinarily in *Italy*, are ſo abominable amongſt the *Engliſh*, as 21 *H.* 8. 'twas 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 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 of 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.

Some of thoſe who have more Wit than they can apply well, and a bold Dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the moſt exquiſite *Pick-Pockets* in the World, and the moſt daring Thieves and Pirates; though in robbing on the High-way they ſeldom commit any Murder, unleſs they be purſued.

So likewiſe 'tis no extraordinary but a generous thing for thoſe who rob on the High-way, to ſend back to the Owner, Papers, Parchments, or any other deſired things that are of no intrinſick value to a Stranger.

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 ſatisfie 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.* and this commonly for Stubbornneſs ſhewed, by not appearing in the Eccleſiaſtical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in ſmalleſt matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *Res præcepta, quo facilior eſt obſervatu, eo præcepti violatio eſt gravior, cum ſit magis ſpontanea*, as St. *Auſtin* obſerves of the firſt Sin of *Adam*; any Command,

Command, by how much the eaſier it may be obſerved, by ſo much the more grievous is the Breach thereof, becauſe it is the more voluntary: Beſides, in Contempts, it is not ſo much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be reſented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwiſe than the State of *England*; for ſo odious, in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the Contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Caſe, in an Action of a Small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and ſubmit himſelf to a Tryal at Law, a Proceſs of Outlawry is grounded againſt him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law: *Caput gerit Lupinum*, ſaith *Bracton*, An Outlawed Perſon was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be kill'd by any Man that ſhould meet him, as moſt juſt, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, ſhould not have Benefit by the Law, nor Protection from the King: and at this day he is to loſe all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will eaſily pardon this Digreſſion, when he conſiders the general Cry againſt Excommunication at this day.

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 toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Public 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 barefeet, 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; that God can no way be ſatisfied but by applying Chriſt's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and teſtifying his ſincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promiſing there, in the ſight of God and his holy Angels, that by God's Aſſiſtance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch againſt the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Fleſh, and the Snares of the Devil: Which being done, and the Prieſt, in Chriſt's Name, pronouncing the Remiſſion of Sins, the Penitent humbly beſeeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal againſt them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in teſtimony thereof, out of their Chriſtian Charity, to vouchſafe to ſay with

with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers to be the ancient way uſed by the Primitive Churches.

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; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way; for ſome Men will be thereby reclaimed, who by the Publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardned, when they perceive their Reputation to be loſt.

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 perjured Perſons, to ſuch as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themſelves, and to Apoſtates, Heretics, and Extortioners.

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, *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 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 Lay-man 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

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treaſon*, *Petty-Treaſon*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Altho' 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 of Money) and that is, that the Traytor 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 impailed 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 him, or any other Anceſtor; our Law thinking it moſt reaſonable, that he who endeavoured to deſtroy the King, the Breath of our Noſtrils, and thereby to rend the Majeſty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Poſterity ſhould be rent, torn, and deſtroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, tho' adjudged High-Treaſon, the Puniſhment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw.* III. it remains ſo ſtill; but *Hoveden* ſaith, that before his time the Puniſhment for falſifying of Money, was loſs of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-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 Petty-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 *Hen.* I. ordained, that the 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, Petty-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 Petty-Treaſon, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuſeth to anſwer, or to put himſelf upon a Legal Tryal; then for ſuch ſtanding Mute, and Contumacy, he is preſently to undergo that horrible Puniſhment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, and there laid in ſome low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked beſides his Privy-Parts, his Arms

and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; 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, that so not being tryed and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they exspire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually inter 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 hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron, with an *M* for Manslayer, on the Left Hand; and with a *T* for Thief, and wandring Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R*.

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, Men were rarely put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes condemn'd to lose their Eyes or their Testicles; and so remain'd living Monuments of their Impieties, a Punishment far worse than Death.

For *Petty Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes by Loss of an Ear, sometimes by 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 in the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by

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 moſt 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 *R.* 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 Impriſonment 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 falſely and maliciouſly of *Felony*: But indeed here are no late Inſtances of ſuch Puniſhment.

Felo de ſe, that is, one who wittingly killeth himſelf, is to be nterr'd without *Chriſtian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, Prophane Swearers, Looſe, Idle, Diſorderly erſons, Night-walkers, and the like, are puniſhed by ſetting their egs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. *The execution of theſe wholſom Laws againſt Profaneneſs and mmorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no leſs Diſcretion the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

Scolding Women, are to be ſet in a *Trebuchet*, commonly cald a *Cucking Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the rman *Stull*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over ſome deep Water, in which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to ol their Choler and Heat.

Other *Miſdemeanours* are commonly puniſhed with Impriſonents 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 Voluntary 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 more effectual promoting of God's *Worſhip*, the Reformation of Manners, and the propagating of Chriſtian Knowlege 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 the Propagation of 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 edifie 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 increaſed, 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 divers others in diſtant parts of the Nation.

Thoſe that compoſe theſe *Societies*, are all 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 Public; have ſet up Public 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 Lords Day Evening, in ſome one or more Churches. The

They induſtriouſly apply themſelves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, ſetting Priſoners at Liberty, ſolliciting 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 13 Years ſince, by 5 or 6 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 *Eſtabliſh'd 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 whoſe endeavours ſeveral thouſands of Offenders in *London* and *Weſtminſter* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkenneſs*, and *Prophanation* of the *Lords Day*, and puniſhed accordingly.

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 *Prophaners* of the *Lords 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 abovementioned.

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.

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 Patents 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* 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 particularly 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-Presidents, 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 Moneys received and laid out, to give account Yearly to the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper*, the two Lords Chief *Justices*, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month according to the directions 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 abovemention'd *Society*, there has been lately 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, and Hopes of farther Progress under her present Majesty Queen* Anne. Wherein the Writer first deplores the Cruelty of the Popish Conversions in the *West-Indies*, then shews the Original State of the *English* Plantations, how little face of Religion there was among them, till a Corporation was erected for Propagating the Gospel in *New-England* by King *Charles* II. How these Good Designs were encouraged by Private Persons;

Perſons; and how the Misfortunes of thoſe Parts were by Degrees redreſt; eſpecially by a Public Society Incorporated for that purpoſe by the late King *William*, as is before mention'd; How the Commiſſioners began to execute their Truſt; what proper Inquiries they made; what care they took of providing Miſſionaries; and of communicating their Good Deſigns to the World. How the good Work had a new Life and Vigor put into it upon the happy Acceſſion of her preſent Majeſty to the Throne; how the Preſident and Members addreſt to her; what encouraging Anſwer ſhe was pleas'd to give; what Progreſs was then made; how the number of Miſſionaries ſoon increaſed; what Care was taken of their Good Character, and ſuitable Behaviour; what Regard was had to the Poor Native *Indians*, for the more Effectual Converſion of them; how the like Endeavours were uſed in *New-England*; what particular Care was taken of the *Negro* and *Indian* Slaves; what a good Influence thoſe Endeavours had upon the Principal Inhabitants in thoſe Parts; what a large Correſpondence the *Society* maintained; what an eſpecial Regard they had to the ſettling the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the *Church of England*; their particular Methods of ſtating their Expences, their Fund, and Benefactions made to them; the want of *greater Help and Aſſiſtance* from all good and pious Chriſtians, *&c.*

4. *The Society for the Propagation of 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 the year 1699. 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, they had procured *Charities* to the value of Eight hundred pounds and upwards, and tranſmitted the ſame to the *Plantations* in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer Books, Catechiſms, and other Books of Religion and Devotion: They had alſo ſecured a voluntary Maintenance for ſeveral *Miniſters* to be employed in the *Plantations*, when the late King 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 Chriſtian Knowledge*, and divers others; thereby diſcharging this Society from the farther purſuit of this Branch of their Original Deſign.

This Society conſiſts now of a good number of Perſons of Quality and Eſtates, both of the Clergy and Laity, and is become conſiderable by the acceſſion of Correſpondent Members in the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

They meet Weekly to conſider of proper Methods of raiſing *Charities* for the Chriſtian Education of poor Children, and of ſetting up Schools for that purpoſe; as alſo for the more regular and proper diſpoſal of Pious Books and Catechiſms, for the Inſtruction of the Ignorant and Erroneous, and the like.

They have, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Members of the *Religious Societies*, procured Charitable Subſcriptions for the Education of near Three thouſand Children of both Sexes; who are placed out in ſeveral *Schools* in *London*, and the parts adjacent, and are inſtructed in *Reading*, *Writing*, *Catechiſm*, and *Pſalmody*; (not to reckon many other Schools lately erected by their Influence or Good Example in all Parts of *England*) and have been inſtrumental to animate the Zeal of many Active and Pious Men, who are endeavouring to promote the Inſtruction and Employment of the Poor in ſeveral parts of the Nation, thereby preparing the way for a general Proviſion of that kind, which we may reaſonably hope for, as ſoon as the *Legiſlature* can find leiſure to attend ſo difficult a Work.

They have diſperſed great Numbers of good Books and Catechiſms amongſt the Poor, and in the *Fleet*, the *Army*, the *Priſons* and *Circuits* in many parts of the Kingdom, having excited divers of the *Clergy* and *Gentry* to the like Charity; and have procured ſeveral Practical Treatiſes to be tranſlated into the *Welch* and *Foreign* Languages, and diſperſed accordingly.

They are uſing means to provide Catechetical Libraries in the ſmaller Pariſhes for the poorer Clergy, and have other good Projects in hand.

Unto theſe ſeveral Methods of promoting the Glory of God, and the Salvation of Men, it hath pleaſed the Allwiſe Diſpoſer of all things to direct us, and thereby to afford us ſo many comfortable Inſtances of His unlimited Goodneſs to this *Church* and *Nation*. And it is not to be doubted, but that all true Lovers of our Holy Religion, to whom this Account ſhall come, will, with their Prayers, Countenance and Aſſiſtance, joyn in theſe Pious Endeavours; by which ſo much good may be done to the World, and ſo much honour redound to our Holy Religion and the Eſtabliſh'd Church; that our Enemies may have no room to charge us with betraying the intereſt of our *Church* by Supineneſs or Negligence, or with Coldneſs in promoting true Piety and Religion at home, or in ſpreading it abroad in the remoter parts of the Earth. So that we need not queſtion but theſe Bleſſed Deſigns will gain credit to this Church both at home and abroad; and help to continue it, as it hath conſtantly been ſince the Reformation, the *Bulwark* of the *Proteſtant Religion*.

But becauſe this may be thought too general an Account of this matter, and becauſe *London* bears ſo great and ſo noble a ſhare in the Charge which the Nation is at in maintaining its Poor,

I ſhall

I ſhall ſubjoin ſome few things relating to this Affair, from which the truth of the foregoing Aſſertions will abundantly appear.

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 endow'd. But whether they were ſuch bountiful Diſpenſers of their Charity's, as that the Poor had no reaſon to complain of them may be very juſtly queſtion'd. 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 preach'd 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 purchace Lands in *Mortmain*, to the value of 4000 Marks *per Annum*. That Licence was ſigned but two days before that excellent Prince dyed, 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* VI's Foundation.

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 impower'd by the ſame Authority to raiſe Sums of Money ſufficient to ſupply their Wants.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of LONDON.

London] Being the Seat of the *British* 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 Paullinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinium*, (as *Tacitus* calls it) was very famous for its Trade and Commerce. *Ammianus Marcellinus* who wrote 300 years after, calls it an old Town, which after it became a *Roman* Colony, was honoured with the Title of *Augusta*. But still its Original is obscure, and we have nothing of the *British* History left, upon which we can in any sort rely: So that we cannot with certainty go any higher than the Accounts given us by the *Roman* Writers.

Situation.] In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsom Soil, mixt 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; not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve Hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western* Seas; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: 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

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are Large, Straight, 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 *New-Caſtle*, which in ſmaller proportion might be had nearer home, *viz.* from *Black-Heath* in *Kent*, within five Miles of the City; but the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of ſo many Hundreds of Ships, and Thouſands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade, who are reputed the ableſt and hardieſt Seamen we have, will not eaſily ſuffer thoſe Mines at *Black-Heath* to be broke up. In a word, all the Bleſſings of Land 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 conſider'd 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; and from the farther End of *Black-man 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, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet ſome of them above half a meaſur'd Mile in length; Dwelling-Houſes before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, 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 110000.

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, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, beſides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all ſorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fiſh, Roots, Milk, *&c.* Alſo that *Communibus Annis* to ſupply *London* with *New-Caſtle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* about 400000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Buſhels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be gueſſed at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Peſtilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year, and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a ſickly Year, there died according to the general Bill of Mortality, 12971.

Drink

Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by the Quantity of Beer drunk in *London* in a Year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in *London*, 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel; and 580421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 *s.* the Barrel; and 489797 Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small-Beer, sold at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel: The Beer strong and small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, it is most certain that very near 2000000 of Barrels of strong and small Beer, and of Ale, are yearly brewed in it.

It is true that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable; besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine, Cyder, Mum, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

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 above 120000 Pound a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published *Anno* 1684. reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls, which is (as he computes it) more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; 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*. Tho' since that time a Gentleman very well verst in Political Arithmetick reckons them up but at 500000 Souls.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, straight, even course, extraordinary wholsom Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 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 Tydes 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 endamag'd in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of

Rome

Rome is ſometimes by the Overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eaſtward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*; to ſay nothing of the Variety of excellent Fiſh within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful fat 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 *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, *Berkſhire*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in many places ſupplied with excellent wholeſom Water, alſo from almoſt Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, 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 exquiſite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deſerves his Statue in Braſs) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartford-ſhire*, 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; 600 Men have been at once employed in this great Work: It was begun in 1608, and finiſhed in five Years; it ſerves the higheſt Places in *London* the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their higheſt Rooms. Moreover this City is ſo ſituated, that in all Parts (tho' on the higheſt Ground) it is abundantly ſerved with Pump-Water, and thoſe Pumps in many Places not ſix Foot deep in the Ground.

Trade.] The vaſt Traffick and Commerce whereby this City doth flouriſh, may be gueſſed at chiefly by the Cuſtoms which are paid for all Merchandiſe imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only (without counting the Cuſtoms of other Cities) did lately amount to above 330000 Pounds a Year, and thoſe of the whole Kingdom to above three times that Sum, and are now riſen to a much greater Sum, 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, honourable Living; for great Eſtates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel ſome Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Moreo-

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce by the infinite Number of great well furnished Shops, which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great Number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Countrymen, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more Words, That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps Courage, or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North Star. and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is this great City for the Champaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick as for Food and Delight; the Frequency, the Populousness and Wealthiness of the Villages, *&c.*

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof is very Admirable.

Ecclesiastical Government.] The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a Bishop who is subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: The See of *London* since its first Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, soon after *Augustin* the *Monk's* coming hither, has been constantly governed by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops (setting aside the few Year's of the late Rebellion) for 1100 Years: In which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London* to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned and Pious, Dr. *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant Earl of *Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1674, and translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, Dr. *Henry Godolphin*; three Residentiaries, 1. Dr. *William Stanley*, 2. Dr. *John Younger*, (D. of S. *Asaph*) and 3. Dr. *Francis Hare*; (now Dean of *Sarum*) a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries. For

For the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſeveral Pariſhes, there are plac'd 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 divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpoſe to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining theſe Divines, with their Families, there is in almoſt every Pariſh, a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe, and in moſt a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Miniſters Due in *London*, beſides the Tythes of the Tradeſmen's Gains and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houſes and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year; whereby the Pariſhioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards, many Holy-days being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was ordain'd 25 *Hen.* 8. That 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, of all Rents of Houſes and Shops, ſhould be paid yearly to the Miniſter; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only conſent, (as they had good reaſon, it being much leſs in the Pound than before) but bound themſelves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the ſame; and the ſaid Ordinance was confirm'd in Parliament, 27 *Hen.* 8. and again 37 *Hen.* 8, with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Priſon any Citizen that ſhould refuſe to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that Proportion: But ſince the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or elſe making no Conſcience of robbing God, have deviſed many baſe and fraudulent ways, by Double-Leaſes, by great Fines and ſmall Rents, and ſeveral other ways to evade the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. Complaint whereof being made to King *James* I. 1618, it was declar'd in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the *Barons* there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought ſtill (according to the foremention'd Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, according to the true yearly Value of the Rent of their Houſes and Shops, from time to time. 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 ſettled leſs 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 it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in ſome Nobleman or Lawyer ſet over the City by the King, as Supreme Governor; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was call'd the *Portgereſa*, that is, *Cuſtos*, or *Guardian*; and ſometimes

Provoſt

Provoſt of *London*: But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magiſtrate was call'd *Ballivus*, from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*, that is *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to govern others: And there were ſometimes two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the Firſt, *Anno* 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

His 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 *Yenlett*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and *Weſtward*, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*: He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Surrey*; and for this purpoſe is always maintain'd an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mention'd. 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 or Caſtles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayor's Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The higheſt and moſt ancient Court, is that call'd the *Huſtings*, from the *Daniſh Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which doth preſerve the Laws, Rights, Franchiſes, and Cuſtoms of the City.

There is alſo a Court of *Requeſt* or *Conſcience*, ſo call'd, becauſe medling 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 Court 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* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World;

World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Impoſts, any Man is oblig'd, but by his own Conſent.

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 of *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-Baily*, both for the City and *Middleſex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts call'd *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Inquiry 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 Horſeback, 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, accompany'd 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 Queen, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Gild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common Hall of Gilds, or incorporated Confraternities) where is prepar'd 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 Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, alſo Foreign Embaſſadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleas'd 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*, ſubſcrib'd 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 prefix'd, which is given to none others,

but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and, of latter times, 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 expir'd, unless he had receiv'd that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. 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 furnish'd, that it is suppos'd 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 Domestic 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 Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

There is also,

The Coroner, and divers other Officers, as you will find in their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-house.

Most of which have Servants allow'd them, and have Liveries for themselves.

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 allow'd 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 420 *l.* unless he will swear that he is not worth 10000 *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 chuse one*, out of the most substantial Men of the City; If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fin'd 500 *l.*

All

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the Three eldeſt Aldermen that have not yet arriv'd to that Honourable Eſtate, are by their Charter Juſtices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are ſo many Bodies Politic: Of theſe there are 12, call'd 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. *Cloathworkers.*

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 was pleas'd 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, call'd 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 near 60 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 Government 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. *Martins 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*. And when the *Convocation* is prorogued by the Archbishop from St. *Paul's* (for their greater Conveniency, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Privilege, *viz.* That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the Leave of the Dean first obtain'd.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is instead of a Sheriff; he holds this Honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The *High-Bayliff* is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirm'd 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*, and 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 Patents of *Edw.* VI. to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is govern'd 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 repair'd.

City Train'd Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse: These thirteen Regiments, about Six Weeks before his Majesty's Arrival, Muster'd in *Hide Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesty's Return: These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat; eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each; in all Eighty Companies; the Regiment of Horse of six Troops and 100 in each Troop: This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the Day of his Majesty's Return, was judg'd to be highly useful for facilitating the happy Work: Some Months after, his Majesty sent to the City Commissions of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same Power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled: there were six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, commanded by five Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regimen-

of Horſe, each conſiſting of five Troops, in all 800 Horſe: Theſe were all drawn to *Hide-Park*, where his Majeſty was pleas'd to take a View of them; but in caſe of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be rais'd 40000 Men, beſides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Weſtminſter* Regiment 2000 each; and in caſe of neceſſity they can raiſe 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Beſides theſe Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above 60 Years; King *Charles* the Second liſted himſelf there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and ſo did the late King *James* at the ſame time, who after his Majeſty's Return took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company: Under his Highneſs there was a Leader, who exerciſed this Company every *Tueſday* Fortnight, and the other *Tueſday* the Exerciſe was performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are there trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility; alſo the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Aldermen; all the Commanders of the Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries here exerciſe Arms. This Company conſiſts of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, to 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.

Now before I proceed to deſcribe the preſent Glory of this Great and Unparalell'd City; and becauſe that having ſpoken of its Antiquity, it yet too juſtly appears to the Beholders, as if the greateſt Part of it were lately built; I ſhall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners eſpecially, and thoſe who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a ſhort Account of the dreadful Fire of London, *which begun the* 2d *Day of* September 1666. *and in three days ſpace, conſumed the greateſt part of the City.*

THE City of *London* within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly conſumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; alſo 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Pariſh-Churches, and 13200 Houſes, beſides that vaſt Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, and divers Chapels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was loſt (as judicious Stationers have computed) 150000 Pound: For the Loſs fell moſt upon that, and three or four other cumberſome Commodities, not eaſie on a ſudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, *&c.* wherewith this City was furniſhed beyond any City in the World; inſomuch that one Perſon, Alderman *Jefferies*, loſt of Tobacco, to the Value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vaſt Conflagration, not above ſix or eight Perſons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occaſions.

Firſt, Either the Drunkenneſs or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whoſe Houſe it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being *Saturday*-Night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houſes.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the ſecond of *September*, when Tradeſmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, The Cloſeneſs of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progreſs of the Fire, and hindring the uſual Remedy, which was by Engines to ſhoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Woodden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take Fire.

Eighthly, The Matters of Wares in thoſe Parts, where were the greateſt Store-houſes in the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Wax, Butter, Brimſtone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheeſe, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

Ninthly, An *Eaſterly* Wind, the drieſt of all others, that then did blow very ſtrongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, ſo that moſt Water-Pipes were ſoon dry.

Laſtly, An unuſual Negligence at firſt, and a Confidence of eaſily quenching the Fire, on a ſudden changed into a general Conſternation and Deſpondency, all chuſing rather by Flight to ſave their Goods, than by a vigorous Oppoſition to ſave their Houſes and the City.

Theſe Cauſes thus ſtrangely concurring, the Reader may take this little Proſpect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Perſon, that there being burnt in all about 13200 Houſes, which one with another at no more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 Years Purchaſe, will amount in the whole to 3960000 Pound Sterling;

ling; the 87 Pariſh Churches, beſides the moſt ſpacious Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, ſix Chapels, the Royal Burſe or *Exchange*, the great *Gild-Hall*, the Cuſtom-Houſe, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the ſeveral principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, to 2800000 *l.*

The Wares, Houſhold-ſtuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the leaſt two Millions; the Total whereof is almoſt ten Millions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithſtanding all theſe huge Loſſes by Fire, notwithſtanding that moſt devouring Peſtilence in the Year immediately aforegoing, and the then very chargeable War againſt three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have ſince ſo cheerfully and unanimouſly ſet themſelves to rebuild the City, that within the ſpace of four Years, they erected on the ſame Ground 10000 Houſes, and laid out upon the ſame 3000000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a Houſe one with another, beſides ſeveral large Hoſpitals, divers very ſtately Halls, 19 fair ſolid Stone Churches that did coſt above 100000 pound, were all at the ſame time erected, and ſoon after finiſhed. Moreover as if the late Fire had only purg'd the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more ſolid (the three main Vertues of all Edifices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoveriſhed, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be ſaid to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the ſtately *Italian Faciata*'s, or Fronts of their new Houſes, Churches and Halls; (many of *Portland*-Stone, as durable almoſt as Marble;) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, *&c.* Their publick Halls are richly ſet off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainſcot, not only of Firr and Oak, but ſome with ſweet-ſmelling Cedar; their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture; they made their Streets much more large and ſtraight; paved each ſide with ſmooth hewn Stone, guarded the ſame with many Maſſie Poſts for the Security of Foot-Paſſengers; and illuminated by Night with Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas they before dwelt in low, dark, woodden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightſome, uniform Brick-Buildings: So that although the then King could not ſay of this his capital City as one of the Emperors ſaid of *Rome*; *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui:* Yet he might ſay of it what was almoſt equivalent; *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui:* And of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, King *Charles* II. might have ſaid, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui.*

But since this fatal Accident, several Offices are framed, for Insurance against any Loss by Fire, of which take the following Account.

Of the first Office, commonly call'd the *Phœnix-Office.*

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, in this Office, is 6 *s.* for one year, 12 *s.* for two years, 18 *s.* for three years, 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for four years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 7 years, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment or Trouble during the time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which the Undertakers have setled Rents in *London*, to the value of 2100 *l. per Annum*, in trust.

The Names of the Insurers,

SIR *John Parsons.*
Sir *William Stapleton.*
Richard Alie Esq;
John Pery Esq;
Edward Noel Esq;
Sebastian Lyford Esq;
William Calvard Esq;
Sir *Edward Northey.*
Mr. *Edward Buckley.*
Mr. *George White.*
Mr. *Henry Headley.*
Mr. *George Hudson.*
Mr. *Fælix Feast.*
Mr. *Thomas Turner.*
Mr. *Thomas Deakness.*
Mr. *Samuel Tookie.*

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (being a Phœnix in the Flames) and Liveries every Year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a piece in case of necessity.

Of the second Office, commonly call'd the *Friendly Society.*

The *Præmium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d. per Annum* for seven years, which is the usual time for insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven years, both *Præmium* and Contribution amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s. per Cent.*

The Undertaker is *William Spelman* Esq; who has setled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on the Trustees following.

Sir *Cyril Wich.*
Sir *Christopher Wren.*
Sir *James Smith.*
Sir *Richard Onslow.*
Sir *Edmund Wiseman.*
Sir *Jonathan Raymond.*
Sir *Henry Tulse.* } Deceas'd.
Sir *Will. Dolben.* }

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This Society hath alſo a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The number of Inſured Houſes in the firſt Office ſince the year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* ſince the year 1684, is 12500, but many of the Policies are exſpired.

But it being obſerv'd that theſe two Offices were calculated chiefly for the private Intereſt of the particular Undertakers; a Third more equal, as well as a much cheaper Office is ſet up, called the *Amicable Contributors*, or the *Hand in Hand*; in which Office every Member is an equal ſharer both in Profit and Loſs, in proportion to his Inſurance in the ſame; the whole charge of inſuring in this Office for ſeven years is but Two Shillings, for though Twelve Shillings is paid down, yet at the end of the Term, out of the Twelve Shillings, Ten Shillings, with Intereſt for the whole Time, are returned, which Intereſt has hitherto been more than ſufficient to defray all Loſſes that have happened; the Fund ariſes by the Money paid in by the Subſcribers, and conſequently increaſes with their Number, and amounts already to near 20000 *l.* which is managed by 20 Directors yearly choſen at a general Meeting of all the Members from among themſelves, which general Meeting have power to make what Alterations in their Conſtitution they pleaſe.

Of the third Office, commonly call'd the *Hand in Hand Office.*

The Number of Houſes actually inſured ſince its firſt Erection in 1697, are near 12000, and its Conſtitution is to be ſeen at large at *Tom*'s Coffee-Houſe in St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, where the Office is kept.

Public Buildings] In this Noble City are very many and Magnificent; thoſe moſt eſpecially, that are conſecrate to the Worſhip of God. There are beſides the Royal Chapels of *White-Hall* and St. *James*'s, that ſpacious one of *Gild-Hall*, and many others; 135 Pariſh Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Reformed Religion, is double the Number of any City in Chriſtendom; and moſt of theſe for Solidity of Building, for Spaciouſneſs and Uniformity, for beautiful and durable Stone-Work without, and for curious Wainſcot, and exquiſite Carvings within, for Lightſomneſs and Convenience, do ſufficiently evidence the extraordinary value that we have for the public Worſhip of God: For it is notorious enough that thoſe public Places for Divine Service, which have been here built by this Age of Proteſtants, do abundantly ſurpaſs, both for Coſt and Care, thoſe which were built by our Anceſtors in the times of Popery. To begin with that already celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, which, though it be not finiſhed, doth even now ſhew to what an Imperial Grandeur

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it is haſtily aſpiring; the Hiſtory of which, and of what it was in former times, has been abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this Manual: But becauſe I keep my ſelf now more ſtrictly to the *Preſent State* of things; I ſhall only ſay, That it was firſt founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, *An.* 610. in a Place ſaith Mr. *Selden*, where had ſtood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus*'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 'twas 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 *Mauritius* the 35*th* Biſhop, but not finiſhed till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 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 Pole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compaſs; on which was a Croſs 15 and half Foot high; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire; and within 5 Years repaired by Queen *Elizabeth*; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Civil Wars, by the Care of Archbiſhop *Laud*, whilſt he was Biſhop of *London*, this vaſt Building was in a great meaſure ſolidly and ſumptuouſly repaired.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the moſt renowned Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; the Tax upon Sea-Coal ſtill continuing, being 1 *s.* 6 *d.* upon every Chaldron; beſides the liberal Contributions of pious and devout Perſons, among whom Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was very eminent for the carrying on ſo Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile is quite built, and appears already the Wonder and the Glory of the Kingdom.

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 *Hen.* 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 *Hen.* 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 paralell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick ſtands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Weſtminſter*, formerly called *Thorney Iſland*, where is ſaid to have been a Temple

ple dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon* King *Segbert*, the first Builder of St. *Paul's* aforementioned, built here also a Church to St. *Peter*; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient Structure yet standing betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*, and the great Sanctuary, now employed only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beech's* Cellars, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Churchwise, with a double Cross; and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothic* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master and Usher, forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and 12 Alms-Men.

This Magnificent Abby-Church hath of late Years very much decayed; and notwithstanding the Dean and Prebendaries have largely contributed to the Repairing of it, to the great lessening of their yearly Income; yet being no ways able to support it without a public Benefaction, the late King and Parliament, were generously pleased to allow them 30000 Pounds out of the Tax upon Coals towards this Pious Work.

Dr. *Dolbin*, the late Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanery, added a thirteenth Prebend, *viz.* St. *Peter's* the Patron, which was an equal Share to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full Value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said Abby-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir, to the number of thirty.

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 *Cheapside*; whose costly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rival'd by none but St. *Bride's*. The spacious Church of *Convent-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 divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, St. *Andrew's-Holborn*, St. *Lawrence's*; where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. *Michael's Cornhill*, St. *Margaret's*, St. *James's* and St. *Ann's Westminster*, St. *Brides*, where the Hospital or Spittle Sermons in *Easter*-Week, and the Music Sermon on St. *Cecilia's* Day have been commonly held, St. *Margaret's Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all Solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honou-

Honourable Houſe of Commons; moſt of which are richly furniſhed with Maſſie Communion-Plate, Marble, or Alabaſter-Fonts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, fringed and embroidered, *Perſian* Carpets, and the like.

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 ſate themſelves in the ſaid Courts of Judicature, as they do ſtill ſometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Hen.* 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 Queen'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.

Of the TOWER *of* LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this Famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortreſſes; but that call'd 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 lodg'd; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 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 conſerv'd 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 ſhort, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be conſider'd, and its Authority over the ſeveral Hamlets without, and the many high Privileges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel.

a Citadel. In the midſt of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William* the Conqueror.

In what County the Tower is (or whether it be in any) is not determin'd; part of it ſome hold to be in *Middleſex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Thoſe that were try'd for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were try'd as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, call'd *Cæſar's Chapel*, but 'tis now out of uſe; the Church is call'd *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop, and is a Donative beſtow'd by the King, without Inſtitution and Induction.

Conſtables of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was govern'd 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 bene placito*, were Privy-Councellors, and had their Reſidence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and ſometimes had the Cuſtody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals: Theſe were all oft-times Lieutenants, and Conſervators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middleſex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inſpect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Miſdemeanors or Neglects; and in *Stat.* 28. of *Edw.* 3. *chap.* 10. to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, *&c.* of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redreſs Errors, Miſpriſions, *&c.* and the Tryals of Defaults were to be by Inqueſts of Foreign Counties, as *Eſſex*, *Kent*, &c. and the Conſtable or his Lieutenant in ſuch caſe, was to receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Privileges did anciently belong to the Conſtable of the *Tower of London*: And *Anno Dom.* 1697, the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Alington*, Baron of *Wymondly* in *England*, and Baron of *Killard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of *Conſtable* of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferr'd upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of 100 *l. per Annum*; he was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in Number 21, lying in ſeveral Pariſhes of large extent belonging to the *Tower*; whoſe Train'd-Bands being two entire Regiments of Foot, of eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well-appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, who are to attend the Queen's Perſon in time of need, and are to march no further than the Queen; they were ſometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occaſion, ready to reinforce the Gariſon, by Command of the Conſtable, who, *Virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*.

Lieute-

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in command, is the Chief *Governor*, or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*; he is alſo, by virtue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion for the Peace of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, 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 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 divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privilege 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 Aliens 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 Yeomen-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 Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Priſoner hath for his Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, or elſe a Compoſition for the ſame, which is uſually 30 *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 all 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 Record.] 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.* 4. Beſides the ancient Liberty of the Tower which adjoins to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the Tower-Liberty: The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, for

for the time being, hath the ſame Power and Authority in the ſaid Liberty, as Sheriffs within their Reſpective Counties, and he conſtituteth 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.] The *Yeomen Warders* of the Tower are 40 in number, who are accounted the Queen's Domeſtic Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are uſually upon the Days-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 Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The *Office* of her 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 Queen, 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 Queen's Letters-Patents.

It was before the taking away of the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now become very inconſiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynne* came to be Keeper of theſe Records, they had lain many Years in one confuſed Chaos, buried under Duſt and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White-Tower, in the cleanſing whereof, ſaith Mr. *Prynne*, he found many rare and valuable Records, relating to the High-Court of *Parliament*, and to all the Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coin, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*; to all the King's Dominions in *France*, and all the *Iſles* adjacent, to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. Relating alſo to all Tranſactions with the *Pope of Rome*, *Cardinals*, *Legates*, &c. to all the Privileges of our Clergy, and our Laity, beſides many Records of private Concernment; all which will require much time, and many Hands to kalendar, or reduce into Alphabetical Tables.

As the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Pettybag-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

maining 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 Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; 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.

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all 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 License from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; 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 Mannors and Land; 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, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, 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 Enrollments 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

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 *Edw.* III. *Numb.* 43. 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, call'd *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors-Gate there is another Place called *Julius Cæſar's Chapel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbor*, 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 Wars.

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 *Hen.* III. where the firſt Office, *poſt Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw.* I, II, and III. *Rich.* II. *Hen.* IV. *Hen.* V. *Hen.* 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 Marks on the Pieces which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, *viz. Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clauſarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vaſconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, 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, public Faſting, and Thankſgiving Days, and times of great Peſtilence.

Finally, Nothing can better expreſs the Great Importance of the Records in the *Tower*, and the juſt Concern all Wiſe and Learned Men have for their Preſervation, than that excellent Report made by the Right Honourable the Lord *Halifax*, that Noble Patron and *Mæcenas* of Learning; of which we have extracted the following Account from the Journal of the Houſe of Lords.

Die Martis 8 *Aprilis*, 1707.

The Lord *Halifax* Reported from the Lord's Committees appointed to conſider of the Method of keeping Records and public Papers in Offices, and how they are kept, and to conſider of ways to remedy what ſhall be found to be amiſs as follows, *viz.*

That their Lordſhips having appointed a Sub-Committee to repair to the Office of Records within the *Tower* of *London*, and to examine what has been done there in purſuance of the Addreſſes of this Houſe formerly laid before Her Majeſty: They do find very great Improvements made in fitting up the Office, and in ſorting and digeſting the Records.

All the Rooms except the great one in *Wakefield Tower*, have been Wainſcotted, and convenient Preſſes and Drawers made for the Reception of the Records.

There has been a ſtrong Brick-Wall built ſeparating the Offices from the Neighbouring Buildings, to ſecure it againſt Fire; part of which Wall the Committee think ought to be raiſed about five Foot higher from the top of the Leads for the greater Security.

The Chapel in the White-Tower is fitted up with Shelves and Preſſes, and the Bills, Anſwers, Depoſitions, and other Proceedings in *Chancery* are placing thereon in ſuch Order and Method as to be eaſily found, whereas before they were laid promiſcuouſly in Heaps on the Floor covered with Dirt and Rotting.

Alſo a great quantity of Records of diverſe Natures in the ſeveral Reigns, have been reduced out of confuſed Heaps, where they were buryed in Filth, and are now placed in their proper Repoſitories, and the work is ſtill carrying on, ſeveral Clerks being conſtantly imployed in ſorting and cleaning thoſe that are yet Undigeſted.

This Chapel is now made a great and noble Repoſitory, fit to receive many of the Records which now lie crowded in the Chapel at the Rolls; and if the Preſſes in the Great Room in *Wakefield Tower* were repaired and fitted up with the old Wainſcot, and the Rolls which are now in diſorder placed therein. And likewiſe the Study adjoining fitted up for Uſe, there would

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be little wanting for keeping and preſerving the Records in the *Tower* in good Condition and Order.

To which the Houſe agreed.

Upon Report made this Day from the Lord's Committees appointed to conſider of the Method of keeping Records and publick Papers in Offices, and how they are kept; and to conſider of ways to remedy what ſhall be found to be amiſs. It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, do lay before Her Majeſty the ſaid Report, and alſo the humble Thanks of this Houſe for what Her Majeſty has cauſed to be done, in purſuance to the Addreſſes of this Houſe, as to the keeping Records in Offices.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of Her Majeſty's *Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments, Utenſils, and Inſtruments of War, as well by Sea as Land for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and conſequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Caſtles, and Armies thereof; 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 Queen'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; and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maiſtre d' Artillerie*; which Word *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte Telorum Mittendorum*; or elſe it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may poſſibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, ſignifying the Talons or Claws of Vultures, Eagles, and ſuch rapacious Birds of Prey: As alſo of Dragons, Baſilisks, and Griffons: By which they not only defend themſelves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppoſe them. Hence the ſeveral ſorts of *Canon* ſeem to be denominated from ſuch kind of Creatures, as Falkons, Falkonets, Sakers, (ſignifying a *Hawk*, in the old *French* and *Spaniſh*) Culverines, (from the Latin *Coluber*, ſignifying a Serpent or Dragon) and Baſilisks, *&c.*

The Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Maſter of the Ordnance.
The Lieutenant General.
Surveyor.
Clerk of the Ordnance.
Keeper of the Stores.
Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treaſurer* and *Pay-Maſter*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, *&c.* from the Maſter at the Board; with the reſt of the principal Officers; to ſee them daily executed; to make Orders, as the Queen's Occaſions ſhall require, for things of ſuch Importance; in which the Queen's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Maſter in former times being not ſo often there; but of late Years, the Maſter is for the moſt part preſent at the Board with the principal Officers for the acting of moſt things, three Days a Week being appointed by them for their ſitting, whereat they ſeldom fail, if any Buſineſs of Conſequence requires their Preſence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is alſo to give Orders for the Diſcharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Feſtivals, Triumphs, and the like; and alſo to ſee the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any Occaſion, when it ſhall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor, his Charge is, to ſurvey all Her Majeſty's Ordnance, Stores, and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper, which he is to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed and placed, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and ſafety; for a decent View and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to ſee that all Proviſions received, be good and ſerviceable, and duly proved, with the Aſſiſtance of the reſt of the Officers, and the Proof-Maſters, and marked with the Queen's Mark, if they ought ſo to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewiſe all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the Queen for the ſame; to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts for her Majeſty's Service; to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the reſpective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Proviſions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Miniſte

niſters belonging to the ſaid Office; as alſo to keep Journals and Legers of the Receipts, and Returns of all Her Majeſties Stores; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or imployed, without due record thereof; to ſerve as a Cheque between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Cuſtody all her Majeſty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in legal Security for the ſafe keeping thereof; and for making juſt and true Accompt from time to time, to receive no Proviſions whatſoever that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been ſurveyed by the Surveyor; not to iſſue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores; except the ſaid proportion be agreed upon and ſign'd by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of her Majeſty, or ſix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly iſſued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſtred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all her Majeſty's Store-houſes be well repaired, and well accommodated; and the Stores kept in ſuch Order and Luſtre as is fit for the Service and Honour of her Majeſty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Proviſions whatſoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of her Majeſty's Magazines, to ſee them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of her Majeſty's ſaid Stores, and to regiſter as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportion delivered, for the better diſcharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treaſurer or Pay-maſter is he, through whoſe Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which method all Money but Salaries, is diſpoſed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, *&c.* and no Money to be by him allowed to any Perſon, without being liſted, or appointed, to be paid by the Maſter under his Hand.

There are other ſubordinate Officers, who likewiſe hold their Places by Patent; as,

Firſt, The *Maſter-Gunner* of *England*, who is to teach and inſtruct all ſuch as deſire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to adminiſter to every Scholar an Oath; which, beſides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to ſerve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but to ſuch as have taken the ſaid Oath; and to certifie to the Maſter of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Perſon recommended to be one of her Majeſty's ſaid *Gunners*, and his Ability to diſcharge the Duty of a *Gunner*.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of her Majesty's Small Guns; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, *&c.* with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like; which for Brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a farther Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all her Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom; most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by her Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The Master of Artillery.] The Trial of Artillery within the *Tower*, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness; the greatest Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each; and so of most Natures to a Saker or Minion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in her Majesty's Magazines abroad; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, *&c.*

Gunners.] The *Gunners* of the *Tower* are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the MINT.

MOreover in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the Queen hath Power to set up a *Mint* in any other Place of her Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, *&c.* 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw.* III. and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to receiv-

ceive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-ſee all the reſt. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter and Worker.] Next is the *Maſter* and *Worker* of her Majeſty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, 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 now is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Controller.] The Third Office is the *Controller*, who ſees that the Money be all made according to the juſt Aſſize; to over-ſee the Officers, and control 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 alter'd, after it is deliver'd to the Melter; which is, after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Tryal thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

There belong alſo to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as Weigher and Teller. Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Chief Clerk, and four other Clerks.

Engineer. Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Graver. Fee 125 *l. per Annum.*

The *Provoſt* of the Company of Moneyers, which Company conſiſts of an indefinite Number of Perſons, who work and coin Gold and Silver Money, and anſwer all Waſt and Charges.

There belong alſo to the *Mint*, Melters, Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, *&c.*

Theſe Officers and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all Publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is St. *Katharines*, which hath a Royal Juriſdiction for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and Probate of Wills: It hath 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 *Prerogative.*

The like Juriſdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commiſſary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Place 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, which lately happen'd and consum'd the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escap'd the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, call'd the *Banquetting-House*; the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the Famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen.* VIII's time: It was very much enlarg'd and beautify'd by King *James* the Second; and Her late Majesty Queen *Mary* the Second added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Lodgings. All the Great Officers of State had their Offices, and those of the Houshold very ample Lodgings; Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestow'd upon her then Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble 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 *Hen.* III. who after purchas'd the same for her Son *Edmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use on for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, call'd the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers who are all to be Clergymen; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish Church of St. *Mary Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the Famous Bridge of *London*, is plac'd the *Custom-House*, where is receiv'd and manag'd all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from this City.

In

In this Office are employ'd a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of conſiderable Quality and Ability.

As firſt, the *Commiſſioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all her 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 Seven, and are allow'd by the Queen a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

Theſe Commiſſioners, and ſeveral of the Chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the Queen; 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 deſtroy'd by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and coſt 10000 *l.* the building.

The Poſt-Houſe-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and purchas'd by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built Houſe, over-againſt *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Exciſe-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Regiſtry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, *&c.* are of leſſer Note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a Stately Building, richly adorn'd with Tapeſtry, Pictures, *&c.* Here are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs 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, with the Livery-men of all the Companies, to St. *Paul*'s Church. The Preacher before the Lord-Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Biſhop of *London*, for which he hath 35 *s.* immediately paid him out of certain Legacies left for that Uſe; by which likewiſe the Lord-Mayor, or one of his chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance to provide Lodging and Diet for the ſaid Preacher for certain Days, ſuppoſing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; inſtead of which, of late Years, the Lord-Mayor doth only invite him to dine with him after Sermon, taking him in the Coach along with him. In this Great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertain'd, when the King appears in the City on a Lord-Mayor's-Day.

Publick

Publick SCHOOLS *and* COLLEGES.

THE firſt is **Weſtminſter School.**] There are Two Schoolmaſters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abby of *Weſtminſter*. The Head Maſter is the Learned and Induſtrious *Tho. Knipe*, D. D. The Second Maſter *Robert Friend* A. M. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly call'd Queen's Scholars, who being choſen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintain'd; 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* divers endow'd Schools, which in *France* would be ſtiled Colleges; as St. *Paul*'s School, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. 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 Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers* in *London*, for his Father, *Henry Collet*, ſometime 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. The worthy Maſter thereof is Mr. *Poſſelthwait*.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NExt is that eminent School near *Cannon-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 belong 37 Fellowſhips in the ſaid College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. This School was likewiſe burnt down in the great Conflagration; but was ſoon magnificently re-edify'd by the Worſhipful Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, who were faithful Guardians and Truſtees for it. One Side of it ſtands upon great Stone

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. That Noble Grammarian, and Famed Meteorologiſt, Dr. *John Goad* preſided here many Years; whoſe Place is now worthily ſupply'd by the Learned and Prudent *Tho. Parſell*, S. T. B.

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 excellent Public 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. *Teniſon*, now 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 *Phyſic*, 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*, *Chimiſtry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art-Military, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all ſorts of *Muſic*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *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. *Alfage* within *Cripplegate*, has been a *Religious Houſe* time out of mind; ſometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, ſometimes under that of a *Spittle* or *Hoſpital*, as at its Diſſolution, 31 *Henry* VIII. it was call'd *Elſyng-Spittle*, from *William Elſyng* 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

or that have Licenſe 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-Taylors* Company, Six by the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the *Weſt*, where he was *Miniſter* 49 Years, and Two by St. *Gregory*'s near St. *Paul*'s, where he liv'd above 20 Years, unleſs any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always firſt to be conſider'd by the Electors, the *Preſident*, 2 *Deans*, and 4 *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*.

The *Reverend* and *Pious Founder* was at great Expence and Pains in fixing the Purchaſe, and ſetling the Revenue, *viz.* 3000 *l.* down for the *College* (which he bought of thoſe to whom it was convey'd, by the Lord *Thame*, who had the Original Grant of it from *Hen.* VIII.) and 120 *l. per Annum* he ſetled for the Maintenance of the *Hoſpital*, with 40 *l.* for the neceſſary Repairs of the Buildings, and other common Charges of the *College*. Nor was his Coſt and Trouble thrown away upon a Deſign unworthy of them, which we are inform'd, by his Will, was this; That the *Clergy* of *London* meeting here often together *for the Glory of God, and Good of his Church, and Redreſs of many Inconveniences, might maintain Truth in Doctrine, and Love, in converſing one with another*: And this Noble Deſign of the Founders, is in a great meaſure anſwer'd by the Annual Sermons *ad Clerum*, preach'd in St. *Alfage* Church on their *Election* Day, the Third *Tueſday* after *Eaſter*, with the Monthly Meetings of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of the City in the *College* Hall, which are now ſuperadded to the uſual *Courts* of the *Governors* for the Time being:

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 over-look'd, or could not ſuſtain: Mr. *John Simſon*, Rector of St. *Olave*'s in *Hartſtreet*, 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 ſtock'd 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 *Cambden*,

Cambden, *Brian Walton* Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, ſeveral Aldermen of *London*, with moſt of the Clergy thereof; at length 'twas ſo augmented, by the *Books* belonging to the *Cathedral* at St. *Paul's*, which were carry'd firſt to *Cambden-Houſe*, and thence brought hither 1647, that ſoon after, *Anno* 1656, the then *Library-Keeper*, Mr. *Spencer*, publiſhes a large Catalogue of them in 4*to* under this Title, *Catalogus Univerſalis librorum omnium in Bibliothecâ Collegii Sionii apud Londinenſes*, &c. But the mercileſs Flames in 1666, made ſuch a Devaſtation as the *Library* ſtill laments, and ſilently beſpeaks every one that viſits it, to lend their helping Hand towards bringing it out of its ſorrowful Eſtate, notwithſtanding the Relief it has receiv'd ſince that dreadful Conflagration, from the Intereſt and Purſes of moſt of the *London Miniſters*, the Acceſſion of the *Jeſuits* Books, that were ſeiz'd 1679, and granted to it by King *Charles* II. the ample Benefaction of *George* Earl of *Berkley*, who gave the *Durden* Collection to it, which was formerly Sir *Robert Cook's*, with great Helps from Mr. *Win*, the Reverend Mr. *Calfe*, and other ſtated as well as occaſional Supplies: To do it Juſtice, the preſent State of the Library is ſuch, that it may be accounted a tolerable Set of Books, proper for Divines; as that at *Greſham* College is for Philoſophers, that in *Warwick-Lane* for Phyſicians, &c. yet it is capable of conſiderable Improvements, and might be aſſiſted to good purpoſe, would the *Clergy* of the *Church* of *England* be perſuaded themſelves but to give a Copy of each Book they Print, more eſpecially if the *London Bookſellers* and *Printers*, and the Two Univerſities, would come into ſuch a Project:

Beſides the *Library*, there has been built, by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this College, and what they could procure of well-diſpos'd Perſons, a *Hall* well finiſh'd, a Houſe adjoining to it, call'd the *Preſident's Lodgings*, with ſeveral *Chambers* deſign'd for *Students*, and are generally fill'd 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 which they were diſpoſſeſs'd by the Fire, and are ſtill kept out by the Leaſes for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them 19 *Car.* 2.

Doctors-Commons, *or*, *the* College *of* Civilians.

ALtho' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory beſt there to be acquir'd; yet the Practice thereof is moſt of all in *London*, where a College was long ſince purchas'd 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 divers other eminent Civilians,

vilians, 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-Wharfe*; 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 return'd to their former Place, re-built in a very ſplendid and convenient manner, at the proper Coſts 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.		
		Trinit.
S. Hilarii.		
		Craſtino Trin.
Craſtino Wolſtani.	20 Jan.	2 *Seſſio.*
Pauli.		3. *Seſſio.*
Blaſii.	4 Feb.	4. *Seſſio, vel*
Valentini.		*Craſtino D. Johannis.*

In every Term there is a By-day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Eaſter* Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the aforemention'd 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 the Cauſes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

Theſe are admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbiſhop, introduc'd 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.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY *of* ENGLAND.

FOR the deciſion of Maritime Controverſies, Tryal of Malefactors. and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty here kept.

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 Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Marſhals, and others, Officers and Miniſters of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, 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 Queen, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord 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 Seſſion is ſtill held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforeſaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

Her Majeſty's High-Court of Delegates: *Concerning this, and other Eccleſiaſtical Courts, ſee* Part 2. Page 132.

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 Queen's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in the Common-Courſe.

But the Queen, of her 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

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 tryable 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 confirm'd 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 fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES *Court of* Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, *Page* 132. The Judge of this Court is stiled Dean of the *Arches*.

He 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 Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office 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

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 Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, 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 *Johannes Cook, L. L. Dr. Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis, Principalis*, and retornable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

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

The Prerogative Court *of* Canterbury.

NExt is another Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ 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 the *Dean's-Court* near St. *Paul's* Churchyard; 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 destroy'd. 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*.

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 *Hen.* VIII. and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, tho' a Graduate in Physic, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physic 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* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers 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 Druggs and Compositions are wholesom 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, or 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 public 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 Moneys, 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 Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased

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 Phyſic 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 30 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 increaſe the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the ſame Account, King *James* II. taking into Conſideration the farther vaſt Increaſe 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 divers Phyſicians that have good Practice in *London*, altho' 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; an account of which, take by way of Extract from the Proceedings of the College of *Phyſicians* in relation to the ſick Poor, publiſht by their order *Anno* 1697, as followeth.

The *College* (which appears in their Regiſter) has frequently preſs'd its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* care of their ſick poor Neighbours, and the meaner Houſe-keepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themſelves by this Service to the Public, but to improve their *Knowledge* of Diſeaſes, and their *Reputation* by their Succeſs: But this their concern for the Sick *Poor* became *uſeleſs* to them, when the Remedies adviſed were ſold by *Apothecaries*, (their Numbers every year increaſing) at Rates, which the Poor could not purchaſe; ſeveral of the Members had made a Collection of *Drugs* and *Simples*, to compare and examine their Goodneſs. Their frequent Meetings on this Deſign, gave them a greater Knowledge of the low prices of the Doſes of the moſt uſeful Medicines: A *Vote* was made in the College *Anno* 1688, That becauſe the former Reſolution of advancing to the Poor *Gratis*, had not had the effect intended, by reaſon of

the

the great Prices they are obliged to pay for their Medicines, the *Elaboratory* shall be fitted up for preparing Medicines for the Poor. This was not put in execution at that time, the *Apothecaries* stirring up a Party in the College, who opposed this *Charitable Design* a little too violently: Notwithstanding these Discouragements from *their own Members*, the former Order was receiv'd *Anno* 1694, and the Design of the *College* to assist and advise the said Poor, was presented to the *Lord Mayor*, Court of *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council Anno* 1695. They appointed three *Aldermen*, Sir *John Moore*, Sir *William Hedges*, Sir *Joseph Smart*, and six Common-Council-Men, to return the thanks of the Court to the *College*, Mr. *Dorvile*, Mr. *Ballow*, Mr. *Egleston*, Sir *Edm. Wiseman*, Mr *Risher*, and Mr. *Palfryman*. This *Committee* and that of the *College* had concluded in their several Meetings, who should be recommended as proper Objects of their Charity; and it was resolved, that the Prescript of Medicines and their Prices, should be noted on the Bill, and that the *College* and the *Apothecaries* should appoint and settle the Rates of them: The *Apothecaries* Company in their Answer presented to the *City*, refus'd to comply with the setling these Prices by the Committee before proposed: But several honest and charitable *Apothecaries*, embraced the *Proposal*, and at the desire of the *Physicians* made a *Subscription*, in which they promised to furnish the Poor with *Medicines* at such rates, as the *Committee* of *Physicians* should judge reasonable: But they were threatned with the most troublesome and expensive Offices of the Company, and charged with the breach of their *Oaths* upon this Compliance: and desired to withdraw their *Subscription*: The City *Committee* then ask'd the *Physicians* present, whether the *College* would provide Medicines for the *Poor* at reasonable rates, if the *Apothecaries* should continue to refuse: The *College* then made a *Subscription* to the number of 42, *Anno* 1696. to contribute to the necessary charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the *Sick Poor*. They have since erected two other *Dispensaries*, besides that at the *College*, one in St. *Peter's Alley* in *Cornhill*, the other in St. *Martin's* Lane *Westminster*. The best Medicines are sold at intrinsick value; the *Patients* are advised every day but *Sunday*, at one of these places from *Three* till *Seven*: By the great number of the meaner sort advised there, the *City* and the *Nation* have been informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the proportions of them necessary to be taken in all Diseases.

Gresham-*College, or the College of* Philosophy, &c.

WIthin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following; After he had built the *Royal Exchange*

Exchange, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their 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 to 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*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the ſame in *Engliſh*; The *Muſick* Lecture to be read only in *Engliſh*.

The Profeſſors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and ſtill are, Perſons of the choiceſt Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that moſt Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Greſham*, as can teſtifie his Alms-Houſes in *Broad-ſtreet*; the conſiderable Sums of Money diſtributed quarterly for ever to 5 Priſons and 4 Hoſpitals, in and about this City, *&c.*

In this College 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 *Royal Society*, written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, now Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

First Foundation of the Society. The firſt Aſſembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was (ſome Years before the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second) at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*; where did then uſually meet Dr. *Seth Ward*, late Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, the late Dean of *Wells*; Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, now Surveyor-General of her Majeſty's Buildings, Dr. *Hook*, and ſome others; all Men of excellent Learning and Sagacity.

Afterwards about the Year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Greſham College*, and this Meeting was augmented by the Acceſſion of the Lord Viſcount *Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Robert Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelin* Eſq; *Tho. Henſhaw* Eſq; *Henry Slingsby* Eſq; Dr *Timothy Clark*, Sir *George Ent*, *William Ball* Eſq; *Abraham Hill* Eſq; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Perſons, till that wonderful pacifick Year 1660. Then the Deſign being favoured by ſome ingenious worthy Perſons, who, had followed the King in his Exile; 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; Wherein his Majeſty declares himſelf to be Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society: Granting them Power to purchaſe Lands and Houſes, to have a Common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Conſtitutions among themſelves: To have one or more Printers or Gravers; with a Power to print what they ſhall ſee good; to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Perſons, who have been put to death by order of Law; to erect Colleges, *&c.*

Office of the Preſident.] The Office of the Preſident is to call and diſſolve the Meetings, to propoſe the Matter whereon to conſider, to put Queſtions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time ſhall be Elected, *&c.*

The Treaſurer receives and diſburſes all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries read all Letters and Informations; reply to all Addreſſes and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take notice of the Orders, and material Paſſages at the Meetings; regiſter all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Concluſions, *&c.* publiſh whatſoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The *Curators* or *Experimentors* are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting, bring all to the Teſt; and the Society judges thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Teſtimony of many Perſons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they ſhall publiſh.

The manner of Electing Fellows.] Their *manner* of *Electing Fellows*, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Balloting. At a Meeting of the Council of the ſaid Society the Candidate is propoſed by ſome that know him well; and then, at the next General Meeting he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which he muſt have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the leaſt; and then at that, or the next Aſſembly, he may be introduced and ſolemnly admitted by the Preſident. At his Admiſſion he 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 Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at *Greſham-College* in *London*, every *Wedneſday* at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and ſince was, by the Favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl-Marſhal of *England*, at *Arundel-Houſe*, the ſame Day and Hour; but it is now again at *Greſham-College*, every *Wedneſday* about the ſame Hour.

Their

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 strengthen'd by long Prescription, to restore 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.*

Weekly Meetings.] The Business of their *Weekly Meetings*, is to order, and to account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, and other Papers containing Philosophical Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of *Nature* and *Art*, to consider what to deduce from them, and how they may be improv'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their main Aim.

In their discoursing, they lay aside all Set-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to express his Opinion, or Desire, in the plainest and most concise manner.

Objection against this Society answered.] But the greatest Question among some Men at present, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

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 hundred other Things; they have compos'd many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts*, *Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extream curious; in a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well consider'd, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Light*, (as the Excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit* or *Profit*; yet, without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small Use and Benefit, even in those luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful; but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improv'd *Naval*, *Civil*, and *Military Architecture*; they have advanc'd the Art, Conduct, and Security of Naviga-

tion; they have not only put this Kingdom upon planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awaken'd the whole Civiliz'd, 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 Examin'd, Approv'd, 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 register'd Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, *&c.* reduc'd them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in Public Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity: Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented thro' all Future Ages; a Thing, if begun in the Time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*; nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produc'd? What Depth of Nature would now have been unfathom'd? What Faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark? What Part of Human Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design; toward 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 publish'd in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repository] At *Gresham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esq; describ'd as it then stood, by the Learned Dr *Grew*, 25 Years ago; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earth: Some Things *petrify'd*, others *ossify'd*; Mummies, Gums, *&c.* Divers 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

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon, 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 employ'd in penetrating and searching after the *Works of Nature.* The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslav'd by any 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 at a Venison Feast.

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 *Tho. 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 exchang'd Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the same to be bestow'd 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 pleas'd) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserv'd, *&c.* which is now handsomly re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* III. and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesom Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards 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, Kings of Arms.*
Six Heralds at Arms, and *Four Pursuivants at Arms.*

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the first and principal is call'd *Garter*, instituted by *Henry* V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and

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 up over their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be join'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so call'd from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belong'd; 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 *Edw.* IV. by the Death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd 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 all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes call'd *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

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 call'd *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemen's 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, Lyon, *King at Arms for* Scotland (*of whom see more in the Present State of* Scotland) *is the Second King at Arms of* Great-Britain, *and takes place immediately after* Garter.

Heralds.] The Six *Heralds* anciently belonging properly to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus call'd and rank'd:

1. *Richmond.*
2. *Lancaster.*
3. *Chester.*
4. *Windsor.*
5. *Somerset.*
6. *York.*

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend Public Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds* from two *German* Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, that is, the *Armies Champion*, to *denounce War*, or *offer Peace*, as the *Fetiales* 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. *Blew-*

1. *Blewmantle.*
2. *Rouge-Croſs.*
3. *Rouge-Dragon.*
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, Feaſts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, 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; Briefly, whatſoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Cuſtodes & Templi Honoris Æditui*, and are of Council or Aſſiſtants to the Earl Marſhal in his Court of *Chivalry*, now held in the *Common-Hall* of the College of *Heralds*, where they ſit in their rich Coats of Her Majeſty's Arms.

All theſe receive Annual Stipends out of the Queen's *Exchequer*; they are all to be Gentlemen at leaſt; and the Six Heralds are expreſly made Eſquires by the Queen, when they are created *Heralds*.

Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and ſolemnly crown'd 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 embroider'd, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamell'd 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 of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patents 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 Oath is to obey, firſt, the Supreme Head of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in ſuch Things as belong to his Office, to enquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every Knight of the Order, and thereof to certify the Regiſter of that Order, that he may record the ſame, and give notice to the Queen, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to inſtruct *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* in Doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eſchew and avoid all Perſons of ill Reputation, to be more ready to excuſe

cuſe than to blame any Noble Perſon, unleſs call'd by Authority to witneſs againſt them, *&c.* This Officer hath a double Salary, and hath moreover Fees at the Inſtalments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights* of the *Garter*; hath a Compoſition for their uppermoſt Garments at their Inſtalments, *&c.* and it is his Right to carry the Garter to Foreign Princes.

The other two *Kings* of *Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, 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, embroider'd and enrich'd with Gold, and muſt be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

They ſwear to be true to the Queen, to be ſerviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Eſquires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to aſſiſt diſtreſs'd Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins, to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-Houſes, *&c.*

Creation of the Purſuivants.] *Purſuivants* at Arms are created alſo by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the *Heralds*, before the Earl Marſhal, or his Deputy, and to ſwear in ſolemn manner to be true to the Queen, 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.*

Here it may not be improper to ſet down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Perſon who deſires Arms, firſt applies himſelf to the Earl Marſhal, (to whom this Office is ſubordinate) by Petition, on this manner.

To ——

Earl Marſhal of England.

The Humble Petition of *A. B.* ſheweth,

That your Petitioner is deſirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himſelf qualified for it, being (then ſhews the Reaſons of his Pretenſions, and his Qualifications) *as may appear by the annex'd Certificate. Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Lordſhip's Order, to the King at Arms, for the Deviſing and Granting ſuch Bearings as Your Lordſhip ſhall think fit to allow of,*

And your Petitioner, *&c.*

The *Certificate* runs thus:

WE C. D. *and* E. F. *do humbly certify, that* A. B. *hath long liv'd in the County of and hath therein a competent Eſtate to ſupport a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole Courſe of his Life, witneſs our Hands and Seals,* &c. Upon

Upon the Earl Marſhal's Approbation of this, an Order is directed to *Garter*, King at *Arms*, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Perſon deſiring Arms reſides; and they, in Obedience to that Order, *deviſe*, which being approv'd by his Lordſhip, a Grant is prepar'd, in the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours: The Grants have been in *French*, but of late are in *Engliſh*, and run thus:

BE it known to all Perſons whom theſe Preſents may concern, that we Sir Henry St. George, *Kt. Garter, Principal King at Arms, and* John Vanbrugge, *Eſq;* Clarencieux, *King at Arms, do grant unto* A. B. *the Arms here ſpecify'd in the Margin, by the Order of* ——— *Earl Marſhal of* England; *and we do hereby allow the ſaid* A. B. *&c. and that at their Perils none do preſume to bear the ſame.*

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.* as was formerly done at the fore-mention'd Houſe there; which Work hath been thus far carry'd on at the Charge of ſeveral of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; (and it is hoped may, in a ſhort time, by the bountiful Contributions of other Honourable Perſons, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this College being the Queen'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 14, call'd 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 *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Serjeants*.
Four *Inns* of *Court*.
Eight *Inns* of *Chaucery*.

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 receiv'd only the Sons of Noblemen, and better ſorts of Gentlemen, as *Forteſcue* affirmeth. Of

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 agoe; 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-Inn, 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 *Gray's*.

In the Reign of *Henry* VI. they ſo flouriſhed, that there were in each of theſe about 200 Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as 200 *l.* now; for they had uſually (as the *French* Noblemen have now in their Academies) every one an old diſcreet Servant, and divers Maſters to inſtruct them in all laudible Qualities; and therefore ſaith the ſame *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium Legum ſunt quaſi Gymnaſia omnium morum*; and the Students were only, ſaith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gentlemen at leaſt; for ſo the Word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is ſtill in *France*; and therefore by command of King *James* the Firſt, none were to be admitted into theſe Colleges, but Gentlemen by Deſcent.

Theſe Societies are no Corporations, 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 expell'd the College, and being once expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies; which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

Theſe alſo, when they meet in the Hall, or at Courts of Juſtice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to theſe Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchaſe, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the Houſe, but what is paid at Admittances, 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 Moneys belonging to the Houſe.

Utter-

Utter-Barristers.] *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old *Saxon* Word for the *English*, *Assemble*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in Law-*French*; which Pleading is the *Declaration* at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead* or *Mean Vacation*.

The Manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, is thus.*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*; and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such Quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: Then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Controller of the Inner-Temple*, so of the *Middle-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*. and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House; that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour; for these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Music, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, usually

uſually amounts to about 50 *l.* a Day and a Night; by which, and with ſome ſmall Contributions from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Chriſtmas* defrayed.

Their **Prince.**] Sometimes, when their public Treaſury is great, they create a Prince among themſelves, with ſuch Title as they pleaſe to give him, and he hath all his Officers and a Court ſuitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feaſted and entertained by him with Interludes, *&c.*

Their **Revels.**] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each Houſe hath uſually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Muſick and Dancing; and for this is choſen ſome young Student to be Maſter of the Revels.

Their **Parliament.**] The firſt and laſt *Friday* in every Term, the *Benchers* cauſe one of the ſtanding Officers of the Houſe to ſummon a Parliament, which is only an Aſſembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barriſters*, which are called the Sage Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of ſuch Matters as ſhall ſeem expedient for the good ordering of the Houſe, and the Reformation of ſuch things as they ſhall judge meet to be reformed; here are nominated the Readers for *Lent* and Summer Vacation, alſo the Treaſurer is here choſen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treaſurer, *&c.* Here Offences committed by any of the Society, are puniſhed, *&c.*

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 call'd *Thavis-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw.* 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 entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the moſt part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very eaſie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. Theſe Colleges belong all to ſome *Inns of Court*, who ſend yearly ſome of their Barriſters to read to theſe. In each of theſe *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about ſixty Perſons.

Mootings *in the* INNS *of* CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation each *Utter-Barriſter*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the ſame Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Courts; who ſitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, hear and argue his Caſe.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are ſituated in *Holbourn* the *Moots* are read, either by thoſe of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, the others by thoſe of the two *Temples*.

In Term-time, the only Exerciſe of Learning, is arguing, and debating Caſes after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the ſame manner as in the Vacation time.

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 Magiſterii, Servientis vero Miniſterii*, and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to ſit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilſt Serjeants ſtand without the Bar, bare-headed, only with Coifs, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they riſe.] The young Student in the Common-Law, being bred two or three years in the Univerſity, and there chiefly verſed in *Logic* and *Rhetoric*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and having got ſome inſight into the Civil-Law, and ſome skill in the *French* Tongue, as well as *Latin*, is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is firſt called a *Moot-man*, and after about Seven Years Study, is choſen an *Utter-Barriſter*; and having then ſpent twelve Years more, and performed the Exerciſes before-mentioned, he is choſen a *Bencher*, and ſome time after a *Reader*: During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader kept a conſtant and ſumptuous Feaſting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Biſhops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and ſometimes the King himſelf, that it coſt them ſometimes 800, or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barriſters, and is then in a capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when her 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,

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 Queen's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the Queen, 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 public take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in public. 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 Queen's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore 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*, as now it is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor, unless to a Cardinal.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the Queen, by the Advice of her Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patents, 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 Occasion is brought in) the Queen's Pleasure; and to the People the Queen's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all her Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patents 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 Queen, and all her 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.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a Year from the Queen; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is alter'd; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the

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*, divers ſmall pieces of white rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief Juſtices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barriſter 10 *s* (which yet is much more than is uſually given in any of our Neighbouring Nations at this Day) but at preſent it is become almoſt ordinary, to give ſome Serjeants 10 *l.* and ſome 20 *l.* and to a Barriſter half as much, at the Hearing of any conſiderable Cauſe; whereby it comes to paſs that ſome Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000 *l.* and ſome 4000 *l.* and in few Years purchaſe Eſtates fit for Lords; and ſometimes live to ſee themſelves advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jefferies*, and *Somers*.

Reputation of our Law-Profeſſors.] Now all theſe fore-mentioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far diſtant from one another, do make here the moſt famous Profeſſion of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign Univerſity, ſo many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, and of that high Quality.

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 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,* 1. 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 *Charterhouſe*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthuſian Monks*, in *French*, *des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hoſpital*, conſiſts of a Maſter, or Governor, a Chaplain, and ſeveral other Officers; alſo a Maſter and Uſher, to inſtruct 44 Scho-

lars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physic, *&c.* and live altogether in a Collegiate manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 44 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. This 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 13000 *l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6000 *l. per Annum*. The Founder died the 12*th* day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society; their number is to be 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 *Charterhouse*.
2. *Balsham*.
3. *Castle Camps*.
4. *Horsehead*.
5. *Hallingbury*.
6. *Dunsby*.
7. *South Minster*, and
8. *Cold-Norton*.
9. *Little Wigborow*.

Chelsea-College, *or the* Royal Hospital *for disabled* Soldiers.

HAving now given a brief Account of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Subject in *Christendom*, which is situated a little without the Walls of this City, the Reader will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from *London*, to entertain him with a short Description of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any King of *England*, which is the Royal College, or Hospital at *Chelsea*. Amongst

Amongſt the many fair Villages about *London*, there are none more worthy to be viſited by Foreigners, than *Kenſington* and *Chelſea*; the former for the pleaſant wholſom Situation, Park, Gardens, Walks, *&c.* belonging to one of her Majeſty's Summer-Houſes. The latter for the ſake, not only of the Noblemens Houſes, and of the Phyſick-Garden full of moſt rare exotick Plants, but more eſpecially of the famous Royal Hoſpital; whereof take this following brief Account, till a larger ſhall be publiſhed.

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 wholſom Air, upon a riſing gravelly Ground, about ſixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furniſhed with wholeſom 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 Chappel and Hall, both very ſpacious and noble Rooms. The two other ſides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galeries, two in each Story, containing each twenty ſix diſtinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each one of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governors Lodging, 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 Charges of Mr. *Toby Ruſtatt*.

Beſides this Main Building, adorned with many ſtately Pillars, there are four Wings or Out-Buildings, large uniform Piles, whereof one is for the *Infirmary*, wherein to lodge the Sick; another for ſeveral Officers of the Houſe; another for old maimed Officers of Horſe and Foot; and the fourth for the Bakers, Landreſs, *&c.*

The number of Penſioners is 476, beſides the Officers of the Houſe, Matrons, Landrers, Walherwomen, *&c.*

The Penſioners have all Red Coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Wollen, plentiful

Diet, neat clean Lodging, Waſhing, Firing, and one days Pay in every Week for Spending Money.

They all meet at Chapel, Morning and Evening, and in the Hall at twelve of the Clock to Dinner, and at ſix of the Clock to Supper, and at nine go all to their Lodgings. In a word, they all live ſo much at their eaſe, that ſome Soldiers coming to ſee this Royal Hoſpital, have almoſt longed to be old enough, or lame enough, that they might be immediately admitted of the Society, to live ſo very pleaſantly, without the leaſt care for a Subſiſtance, during the reſt of their days, to paſs their time with Men of the like Age and Fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Adventures and Hazards; in receiving Viſits from their Kindred and Acquaintance, in Prayer and Praiſing God, and their Benefactors, *&c.*

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one muſt firſt bring a Certificate from his 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 divers other Servants, beſides Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, 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 days Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which at preſent amounts to above 13,000 *l.*

The Over-ſight, or Superintendency of this College belongs to five Commiſſioners, whoſe Names you will find in the Liſt, at the latter end of the Book; and theſe order all things relating to the Maintenance and well-government of this College.

GREENWICH *Hoſpital.*

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 Inhabi-

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*: Where looking outwards upon the *Ships*, &c. they may take occaſion to bleſs God, that they have been ſerviceable to their Country with the Loſs of their *Limbs*, or the *Lives* of their *Relations*, and turning inwards upon the *Hoſpital*, may praiſe God for providing them ſuch a noble Receptacle or Harbour, againſt all future Storms and Tempeſts in a troubleſome World, by the means of *Generous* and *Charitable* Souls. 'Tis to be fitted up for no leſs than ——Seamen if Encouragement be anſwerable to the ſtatelineſs of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great part of it being built in K. *Charles* the II's time at 36000 *l.* expence; encouraged much by King *William* the III's Commiſſion, and we hope will be perfected ſhortly under the auſpicious Influences of our Gracious Queen *Anne*, who hath taken great care of it by granting a new Commiſſion for the Purpoſes therein mention'd; of which take the following Abſtract:

Her Majeſty by Letters Patents dated at *Weſtminſter* the 8th day of *April*, 1704. in the Third Year of her Reign, (reciting and determining a former Commiſſion dated 31 *July*, 1703.) Nominates and Appoints his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and ſeveral others, to be Commiſſioners or Governors for carrying on, and finiſhing the Building of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*; and by the ſaid Letters Patents it is appointed, that Seven of the Commiſſioners may make a Court, whereof the Quorum to be the Lord High Admiral, Lord High Treaſurer, or Two of the Privy Council; have Power given them to proceed and finiſh the Building according to the Scheme begun, or that ſhall be thought fitting hereafter to be further carried on. To ſtate the Accounts for Work now, or hereafter to be done, and to make Payments from time to time. To provide for the Maintenance of ſuch Perſons as ſhall be neceſſary, with regard to the Acts of Parliament for encouraging of Seamen. To hold a General Court Quarterly, or oftner, if found neceſſary by the Lord High Admiral. The Governor, or Deputy-Governor and Treaſurer, to aſſiſt at the Meetings of the General Court, and alſo of the Directors. The General Court to recommend all Officers for the Hoſpital to the Lord High Admiral. The Lord High Admiral to appoint all the Officers, except the Governor and Treaſurer. All Officers or others to be admitted for the future, to be Seafaring Men. The General Court, with the aſſiſtance of the Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, to prepare a Charter and Statutes for the perpetual Government of the Hoſpital. And for as much as many of the Commiſſioners cannot conveniently meet, to carry on her Majeſty's Royal Intentions in the Premiſſes, by reaſon whereof many Inconveniences may

enſue, twenty five of the ſaid Commiſſioners are appointed Directors. The Directors, or any five or more, to meet once a Fortnight at leaſt, or oftner if occaſion, attended by the Secretary; at ſuch Meetings the Directors are to carry on the Building, to ſtate the Accounts for the Works, to make Contracts for Proviſions and Neceſſaries, *&c.* to take in Perſons by approbation of the Lord High Admiral. All the Proceedings of the Directors to be laid before the General Court of Commiſſioners at their quarterly Meetings. Twenty Shillings a Man to ſuch of the Directors, as ſhall think reaſonable to demand it, for every actual Attendance. The Lord High Admiral, or General Court when aſſembled to nominate and fill up the Number of Directors, in the room of ſuch as die or refuſe to act. The Governors and Officers of the Houſe (other than the Directors) not to purchaſe or agree for Neceſſaries, *&c.* and to have no other Powers than the Government of the Houſe, and that by the Governor, and ſuch a Council of the Officers of the Houſe as the Lord High Admiral ſhall appoint. The Commiſſioners impowered to receive Gifts or Bequeſts of Lands, Moneys, or other Eſtate for the uſe of the Hoſpital; to appoint Perſons to take Subſcriptions, *&c.* and to examine Witneſſes upon Oath in relation thereto. The Commiſſioners to certify to the Lord High Treaſurer the Names of the Contributors, and Sums given; the Treaſurer to give Acquittances, and be ſubject to Inſpection, *&c.* The Charity to be applied to no other Uſe than as by the Charter intended. General Courts to direct the Payments of Moneys for Building, Proviſions, Salaries, *&c.* to agree and ſet down Rules for the keeping of the Money and Books, and auditing the Accounts, and to conſider and determine all other Matters for the Advancement of this Deſign. The Commiſſioners to be accountable only every one for himſelf. *William Draper* Eſq; Treaſurer, to have 200 *l. per Annum* during his continuance in the ſaid Office. Commiſſioners to finiſh all Matters undetermined upon the late Commiſſion.

Chriſts-Hoſpital.] Formerly a Monaſtery of *Gray-Friars*, diſſolved 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 divers conſiderable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendour 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

tiful 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 40 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 'em Orphans, maintain'd 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 the 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 chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiſerate thoſe Wants which their own Eyes ſee. That venerable 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 *Chriſts-Hoſpital*, and formerly belong'd 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 Spital 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 it ſelf 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 of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689; founded by the ſame pious Prince, and not inferior at all to the other in the number of thoſe that are here yearly Cured, and Relieved. This they are Rebuilding with great State and Convenience; a great Contribution being begun by Sir *John Fleet*, then Lord Mayor (who laid the firſt Stone)

Stone) and carried on by the Generosity of other eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem-Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatic and distracted Persons; which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches. The Building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations: It cost 17000 *l.* by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are Charitably inclined. Here are commonly cured about 40, 50, or 60 in a Year.

Bridewell-Hospital] or Work-house, is a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle People are set to Work, and maintained with Cloathing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governor, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countries.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens.—Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants, Night-Walkers, Strumpets and the like, are sent to Work; and, according to their Crimes, receive, once a Fortnight, such a number of Stripes as the Governors command, Bread and Water being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance and Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise founded by that Pious young Prince, *Edward* the Sixth, it having been one of his own Palaces.

Here I cannot omit to acquaint the World, that besides the *Hospitals* mention'd, and many more in the City not so remarkable, there is a *Workhouse* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, for employing the poor Children of the City and Liberties thereof, and all such as have no Settlement, pursuant to an Act made in the 13*th* and 14*th* of *Charles* the Second: (As there is another for the Parish of St. *Margaret* in the City of *Westminster*, called the *Grey-Coat Hospital*; the Governors whereof have been lately Incorporated by her present Majesty.) It is not yet brought to Perfection, notwithstanding the Contributions of Parishes and private Benefactors: However, it must be allowed that there has been a vast deal of Good done by it; and if the preventing habits of Idleness, Theft, Debauchery, Prophaneness, and other Immoralities in Children, and on the contrary, sowing the early seeds of Piety, Honesty, Industry in them, and employing grown Persons, and preventing Begging in the Streets, be acceptable to God and Men, and tend to the Reformation, Happiness, and Welfare of succeeding Generations; it is hoped these good Undertakings will

will receive a ſuitable Encouragement from Charitable Chriſtians.

Charitable Corporation for the Relief of induſtrious Poor.] This Corporation is lately erected by Her Majeſty, to enable induſtrious and indigent Manufacturers and Traders, to take up Money at common and legal Intereſt.

In order to this there is a Fund of near 30000*l.* already raiſed, which is to be lent out at legal Intereſt, and at an eaſy Charge, to poor People: And this Charge is to be born by the better ſort of Poor, the meaner being entirely excuſed from it.

This Charge will daily decreaſe by prudent Management, ſo that it is not queſtion'd, but that in a few Years the Poor will be ſupplied by leſs than legal Intereſt without any Charge at all.

To ſecure this Fund nothing is to be lent without a Pledge; but the way of lending will be ſo Safe, Honourable, and Eaſy, that the poor Trader will many times forfeit his Pledge out of choice. For every forfeited Pledge is ſold by publick Auction upon publick Notice, and the Surplus return'd to the prime Owner. So that this will prove a good means for poor Men to ſell Goods at a better rate for their own Advantage, than they cou'd have ſold them for themſelves. The chiefeſt Houſe for the Corporation is already fixed, *viz.* the great Houſe in *Duke-Street*, *Weſtminſter*, where the *Admiralty*-Office was formerly kept.

WALL *and* GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was Wall'd in on all Parts with a ſtrong Stone Wall of Defence, in Heighth and Thickneſs proportionable to its deſign, which is now for the moſt part decay'd, Dwelling-Houſes being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of that little which remains. The City when that Wall was built, was not above three Miles in Circumference; but now the Suburbs being above four times bigger than that, the immenſe number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful Defence; 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*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are ſhut up every Night with great diligence, and a ſufficient Watch at ten a 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 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Juſtice of the Peace; and if they

are

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-Baily*, hard by, and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The Queen'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 *England*; who is Sir *Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two Compters belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, 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 other 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 K. *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 divers 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 consider'd 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 in a so-

lemn

lemn 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 ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it ſurpaſſeth all other Burſes:

Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.

It is 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 50000 *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 reimburſe 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 whereon 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 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

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 Laurel on his Head, ſtanding upon a Pedeſtal ſeven Foot high, on three Sides whereof are curiouſly cut on three Eſcucheons; 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

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 per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

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*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his Carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and to which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor* and elsewhere testify; but likewise for his rare Performances in Brass and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those Ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd *Italian* Masters.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round 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 Horse-back, 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 Chappel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was Murthered 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,

JACO-

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.
1686.

The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge is the fatal Place where 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, and 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 Gibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions:

The Inscription of the MONUMENT.

On one Side,

Anno Christi CIↃDCLXVI, *Die* IV. *Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII *intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) rupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili:* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum. Domuum* CCIↃↃ oo oo oo CC, *vicos* CD *absumpsit, de* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditùs delevit, alias* VIII. *laceras & semistas 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 vivium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: 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 & quaquaversum elanguit.

On

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & 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 reſtituerentur, utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ exſtruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminarentur. Cenſuit etiam uti ſingulæ domus muris intergeminis concluderentur, univerſa in frontem pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque parietes ſaxo quadrato aut cocto latere ſolidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra ſeptennium ædificando immorari: ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præſcidit, 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
Ricardo Ford Equ.
Prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius
Georgio Waterman Eq. P. V.
Roberto Hanſon Eq. P. V.
Gulielmo Hooker Eq. P. V.
Roberto Viner Eq. P. V.
Joſepho Sheldon Eq. P. V.
Perfecta
Thomas Davies Eq. Præ. Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

The ſame Inſcriptions in Engliſh.

IN the Year of Chriſt 1666, the ſecond Day of *September*, Eaſtward from hence, at the diſtance of 202 Foot (the Heighth of this Column) about Midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a high Wind, waſted not only the adjacent Parts, but likewiſe Places very remote, with incredible Noiſe and Fury, it conſumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-Hall*, many

many publick Structures, Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries, a vaſt number of ſtately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling-Houſes, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards it utterly deſtroyed 15, and left 8 others ſhatter'd and half burnt; the Ruins of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames*-Side to the Temple-Church, and from the North-Eaſt Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn*-Bridge. To the Eſtates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercileſs, but to their Lives favourable, that it might in all things reſemble the laſt Conflagration of the World.

The Deſtruction was ſudden; for a ſmall ſpace of time ſaw the ſame City moſt flouriſhing, and reduced to nothing.

On the third Day, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counſels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, by the Command of Heaven it ſtopped, and on every Side languiſhing expired.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a moſt Gracious Prince, commiſerating the deplorable State of things, whilſt the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately paſſed an Act, that publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, ſhould be rebuilt from their Foundations with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Priſons ſhould be new made, the Shores cleanſed, the Streets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep, levell'd; and thoſe too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to ſeparate Places: They alſo enacted, that every Houſe ſhould be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raiſed of equal Heighth, and thoſe Walls all of ſquare Stone or Brick; and that no Man ſhould delay Building beyond the ſpace of ſeven Years. Moreover Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Alſo Anniverſary Prayers were enjoyned; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be erected.

——— Carried on every where with Haſt: *London* riſes again; but whether with greater Celerity or Splendor is uncertain: One three Years finiſhed what was ſuppoſed to be the Work of an Age.

This Pillar was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* Knight, being Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1671.

Carried on,

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Kt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.
Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Kt.
} Lord Mayors.

And Finiſhed, Sir *Thomas Davies*, Knight, being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom.* 1677.

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 of this ancient 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 the horrid Plot for Extirpating the Proteſtant Religion, and the old* Engliſh *Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.*

Note, That this Inſcription was eraſed by King *James* upon his Acceſſion to the Crown; but reſtored preſently after the Happy Revolution.

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; 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 'em) 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 Chappel 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 ingenious Appearance: And indeed each Hall hath ſome or other particular Excellency.

Foun

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholsome Water; to omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jewin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, 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.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of St. *Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an *Obelisk*, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the heighth whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century, have been taken out of the old Ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

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, rendring Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-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.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places for publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building adjoining 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 Cattel; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, and lasting 14 Days.

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Fleſh, Poultry, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Edibles; *Queen-hith*, and *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all ſorts. All along the *Thames* ſide, on both ſides, are Wholeſale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Convent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, St. *James*'s, *Weſtminſter* Markets, *&c.* are Places of note commodiouſly ſituated and built. There are divers other Exchanges likewiſe, beſide the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are ſold, as thoſe ſtately Buildings called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Not to ſpeak of the Cloyſters at St. *Bartholomew*'s, and other ſuch like Places for ſale of ſmall Ware.

Private Buildings.] In this City and Parts adjacent, of late Years eſpecially, they 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 that 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) as thoſe of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, St. *James*'s *Square*, *Southampton-Buildings*, the *King's Square* in *Soho*e, *Leiceſter-fields*, *Red-Lyon-Square*, *Golden-Square*, *Spittle-fields-Square*, *Devonſhire-Square* by *Biſhopſgate*, and *Moorfields*, *Marine-Square* by *Goodman*'s Fields. The ſeveral ſtrait and ſpacious Streets, as *Cornhil*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, *Fleetſtreet*, the *Strand*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-ſtreet*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as thoſe near St. *James*'s, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Goodman*'s-*Fields*, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-Houſe*, *Montague-Houſe*, *Powis-Houſe*, now the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s, *Berkley-Houſe*, *Buckingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Southampton* Houſes, *&c.* they will find it equal to, if not ſurpaſs moſt of what they have ſeen abroad.

Here it may not be improper to mention the Office of *Aſſurance for Widows and Orphans*, in which 2000 voluntary Subſcribers engage to pay a Crown each into a Common-Stock, at the Deceaſe of any of the Company; by which their Widows and Dependants mention'd in the *Policy*, are ſure of 500 *l.* ready Money, without any defalcation, except 3 *l. per Cent.* to the Maſter of the Office. This Office is kept in *Racquet*-Court in *Fleetſtreet*, where Attendance is given from One till Five every Afternoon except *Holy-days*, for taking in Subſcriptions

tions: There are at preſent about 600 who have Subſcribed; Biſhops, Gentlemen of Quality, Clergy, Merchants, Tradeſmen, *&c.* and there is a fair proſpect of compleating the number ſoon, the benefit of the Project being very obvious.

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 did belong to the City before *Walworth* ſlew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the Queen'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 Her Majeſty's Ambaſſadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for 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 Her Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of Her Majeſty's Robes, and divers other Her Majeſty's Servants; Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Juſtices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in thoſe Courts; all Liveries for Her Majeſties 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 Queen's Watermen, Game-keepers, *&c.* All Linnen and Laces for Her Majeſty's Perſon, *&c.* As alſo rich embroider'd Tilts and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatchts; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much leſs, beſide all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, *&c.*

This Office is at preſent enjoyed by Patent for Life, by His Grace the Duke of *Montague*, one of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

The preſent Salary to him, in compenſation of ſeveral ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The ſaid Houſe near *Puddle-wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Maſter of this Office; but ſince the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-Houſe* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Maſter are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the ſaid Wardrobe, by Patent likewiſe for Life, whoſe Salary, in compenſation of ſeveral ancient Fees and Allowances, is at preſent 300 *l. per Annum.*

Both thoſe Officers had fair Dwelling-Houſes, which were alſo conſumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradeſmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at leaſt 60, all ſworn Servants to the Queen.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of the next conſiderable Branch of the Queen's Revenue, is the *Exciſe-Office*, which is at preſent under an abſolute Management for Her Majeſty by Commiſſioners, in number ſeven; who purſuant to ſeveral Acts of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Exciſe of Beer and Ale, and other Liquors and Malt collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the Queen only.

From the afore-named Commiſſioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commiſſioners of Appeal, who are five; and by Her Majeſty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum.*

of

Of the Office of Poſt-Maſter General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the Queen, and is executed by
Two Poſt-Maſters General.

In the Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Salary 150 *l. per Annum.*
Alphabet-Keeper, Sal. 100 *l. per Annum.*
Beſides eight Clerks, 50 *l. per Annum* each.

Her Majeſty keepeth 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 Rendevouz of Her Majeſty's Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge* during the ſeaſon for drinking the Waters. *&c.*

And the Anſwers of the ſaid Letters 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 the 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.

Her 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 Her Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations establish'd 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 Office was Farmed before the Addition of the Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000 *l.* a Year.

Note also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, throughout *Great-Britain*, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and 2 Sheets 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3 *d.* a double Letter 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 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 of 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 no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings 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 such 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, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one

one may be tranſported to any Place, ſheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health, or Body, by hard jogging, or over violent Motion; and this is 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 *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirenceſter*, *Norwich*, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is eſtabliſh'd another Poſt, called the *Penny-Poſt*, whereby for One Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one Pound 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 ten, and to ſome within twenty Miles round *London*, not conveniently ſerved by the General-Poſt.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to Her Majeſty, being ſettled on Her by Act of Parliament, and managed for Her 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 very great Number of Meſſengers are employ'd, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, *&c.* There are alſo five or ſix Hundred Receiving-Houſes in *London*, and the other Towns, a Liſt of which Towns will be deliver'd to any Perſon *gratis* at the General Offices, which are kept as followeth; the Grand Office in *Crosby-Houſe* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; the Office for St. *Paul*'s Precinct, in *Queen's-Head*-Alley in *Paternoſter-Row*; that for the *Temple*, in *Chicheſter*'s Rents in *Chancery-Lane*; for *Weſtminſter*, in St. *Martin's-Lane*; for *Southwark*, in *Green-Dragon Court*, near St. *Saviour*'s Church; for *Ratcliff*, and the *Hermitage*, upon *Little Tower-Hill*.

And further 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, I hope it will not be thought 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. 2.

	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*.

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 thereabouts	01	00
From any of the *Inns of Court*, to the *Royal Exchange*,	01	00
From any *Inns of Court*, to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgatestreet*, *Aldgate*, or Places thereabout	01	06

And the like Rates from, and to any Places of the like distance.

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* See *Stat.* 5 & 6. W. and M. *Sect.* 5. *cap.* 16.

Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-bridge*, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fen-Church-street*, *Bishopsgatestreet*, within *Cornhil*, 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 Faggots	01	02
From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to *Broadstreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Colemanstreet*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like distance, the aforesaid Weight	02	06

Coals

Coals or Faggots ——— 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 hund. 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.* 8 *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 chuſe 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 2 a 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 he 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*, *Shadwell-Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Croſs*,	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping new* and *Wapping old* Stairs, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherith-Church* Stairs, and *Rotherith* Stairs,	0	6	0	3
From St. *Olaves* to *Rotherith* Church-Stairs, and *Rotherith* Stairs,	0	6	0	3
From *Billingſgate* and St. *Olaves*, 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 *Fox-hall*,	1	0	0	6
From *Whitehall*, to *Lambeth* and *Foxhall*,	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 *Fox-hall*,	0	6	0	2

OARS,

OARS.

		Whole Fare. s.	d.	Company. s.	d.
From London to	*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, *Battersey*, *Wansworth*	1	6	0	3
	Putney, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*	2	0	0	4
	Hammersmith, *Chiswick*, *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	12	0	1	0
	Windsor	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between *Gravesend* and *London*.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	*An ordinary Chest, or Trunk*	0	6
A whole Firkin	0	2	*An ordinary Hamper*	0	6
A Hogshead	2	0	*The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat*	22	6
A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods	0	4	*Every single Person in the ordinary Passage*	0	6
A Sack of Salt or Corn	0	6			

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Years 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. XII.

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 Countrey, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholſome 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*.

Oxford is ſaid to have been a place of public Studies above nine hundred Years ago, and much augmented, (as ſome ſay,) not founded by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the ſecond Univerſity among the four principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*; and although *Paris* hath uſually been named in the firſt place, (which was firſt model'd by *Alcuinus* an *Engliſhman*, in the time of *Charles* the *Great*) yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxoniæ Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flouriſhing, yet ſince, in many reſpects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an ancient City, conſiſting of two ſorts of Inhabitants, Students and Citizens, living one amongſt another, tho' wholly ſeparate for Government and Manners. For, when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be ſeparated by a River, they thought beſt to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Privileges, and whole manner of Government; ſo that there are not the ſame Limits; for the Univerſity have them much larger: Nor the ſame Authority of Juſtice or Power of Magiſtrates; for the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and in his Abſence, the Vice-Chancellor, is not only in Place, but in all Affairs of Moment (though the City it ſelf be concerned) ſuperior to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the ſame kind of Laws; for all Members of the Univerſity, are ſubject to the Vice-Chancellor's Judicial Courts; the Proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the uſage and form of the Civil-Law.

The Univerſity hath, time out of mind, exerciſed Power and Juriſdiction in all Cauſes (Maim, Felony, and Freehold excepted) whereof, or wherein a privileged Perſon is one Party; and are warranted to do ſo by divers Charters, whereof ſome are confirmed by Act of Parliament: and the Proceedings are according to the Courſe of the Civil-Laws. After Witneſſes have been openly produced in Court and Sworn, their Examinations are taken in Writing by the Judge and Regiſter, and then publiſhed that all Parties may have Copies of them, according to the Courſe of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty*: And the Sentences given there, are not as ſome ill-affected Perſons to the Church and Univerſities maliciouſly ſuggeſt, meerly Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but the Will of the Judge: But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Juſtice and Equity of the Civil and Common

Law,

Law, and the Statutes of the Land, againſt which he neither doth nor can give Decree or Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to give an erroneous or unjuſt Sentence, Writs of Error are not brought from this Court, becauſe, as was ſaid before, the manner of Proceedings here are not as at the Common Law, but the Party aggrieved, may either appeal or complain of a Nullity, and have Redreſs; and for the hearing ſuch Appeals there are two Courts of Delegates annually appointed; one conſiſting of Doctors and Maſters, to whom the Authority of the Congregation is delegated, and who are therefore call'd Delegates of Congregation, to whom the firſt Appeal lies; and another conſiſting of Doctors and Maſters, to whom the Authority of the Convocation is delegated, and who are therefore call'd Delegates of Convocation; to theſe there lies an Appeal from the other, and from their Judgment there lies a further Appeal to the Supreme Power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, have uſually been nominated Judges Delegates, as is uſually done in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts.

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.*

This Honour is held at preſent by *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

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, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requeſts, 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.

This Honour is held by *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is 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 Licenſes all Books that are printed in the Univerſities Preſs at the Theatre; he gives Licenſe to Taverns, *&c.* and receives the Rents due to the Univerſity, unleſs otherwiſe ſpecially appointed. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Diſputations, and other Exerciſes be performed; that Heretics,

Pan-

Pandors, 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 chuſes four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deputes his Power during his Abſence. The preſent Vice-Chancellor is *William Lancaſter* D. D. Provoſt of *Queen's* College.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The Two Proctors choſen every Year out of the ſeveral Colleges by turns, according to the preſent Cycle, which holds till the Year 1720. Theſe are Maſters of Art, and do 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 Violators of Statutes or Privileges of the Univerſity; all Night-Walkers, *&c.*

The Univerſity doth claim the Power of the Night-Walk, and Watch, the Right and Cuſtom of which is ſo ancient, ſo ſtrengthen'd by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof ſo great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exerciſe of it, and the continuance of it ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Government of the Univerſity (eſpecially for ſecuring younger Scholars againſt the many Temptations to Lewdneſs and Looſeneſs, which they ordinarily are expoſed to by means of ſuch Townſmen as make their Advantage out of the Youth, Vanity and Luxury of the others) that no Man of any Civil Converſation, Strangers, Sojourners or others, except ſome Factious and Turbulent Citizens, hath ever expreſs'd the leaſt diſlike of, or reluctancy againſt it. As for ſuch Diſorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary Diſpoſition, it is uſed only to reduce them to Civility; and the Proctors exerciſe the like Power over them, which the Conſtables and other Magiſtrates in other Places are allow'd to do by the Laws of the Land, to preſerve the Quiet of the Place, and to puniſh the Miſdemeanours of ſuch as are diſorderly.

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.* The preſent Orator is *William Wiatt*, A. M. and Principal of St. *Mary*-Hall.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Cuſtos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whoſe Duty it is, not only to collect and keep

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 present *Custos Archivorum* is *Bernard Gardiner* L. L. D. and Warden of *All Souls* College.

The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University, whose Office is to register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, *&c.* The present Register is *George Cowper*, M. A.

Beadles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain public 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 public, 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 public Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Privileges.] Many if not all the Kings of *England* from King *Henry* I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and 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 and Privileges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every Year on St. *Scholastica*'s Day, being the 10th 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

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 Priviledges 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 Murther of ſixty three Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aboveſaid.

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.

It is none of the leaſt Privileges belonging to the two Univerſities, that they are ſubject to the Viſitation or Correction of none but the King.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the Univerſity there inhabiting, accuſed for Felony, or High-Treaſon, ſhall be tried by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity; though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is uſually tried by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be ſued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, *&c.* but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath 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 Diſpute; After that there were divers Houſes for Students only to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns* of Court, and *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, until divers 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 13*th* Century, although *University College* hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the Year 872. by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* eighteen; 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 seven. *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 public 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. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one College of *Oxford* in his time, what might be said of some others there and in *Cambridge*, *Non Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse. Magnæ illic opes & vectigalia, &c. Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxonienſe Collegium (rem Inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

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, besides Stewards, Mancipals, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gard'ners, *&c.*

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hostels*, or *Halls*; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline] of these Colleges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Batchellor 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; Next they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform public Exercise, and to be subject to the public Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by Night in their several Houses; 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 no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *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 be black, only the Sons of the higher

higher Nobility are herein indulged, for they may wear rich flower'd silk Gowns, and all Doctors are honoured with Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governors of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physic*, as in the Arts); at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchelor* and *Master*.

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 public Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physic*, about 100 *l.* and a Master of Arts, 20 or 30 *l.*

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters and Doctors Yearly, about an 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchelors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the fore-mentioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchelor in Arts, is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be Master of Arts.

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 after *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 and Convocation think meet.

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 had.

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,

quired, 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 *D. L. L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor* in *Physic*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were conferr'd upon any, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years; and perhaps, that those of slower Parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most Magnificent and Stately publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick Professor; of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of excellent Books, choice Manuscripts, diversity of Languages, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, if not surpasses, most of the foreign Libraries; the Reader may please to take this following Account.

The first *Publick* Library in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham-Hall*, (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard* of *Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Bishop of *Durham* in the time of King *Edward* III.

This Learned Prelate, as he tells you more at large in his *Philo-Biblon*, spar'd no Costs nor Pains in getting together a great Collection of Books, in order to which, he search'd most of the Monastical Libraries here in *England*; unlock'd their old Chests, which had not been open'd in many a Year, purchas'd all the Books which he had occasion for; others he caused to be transcribed for him on purpose; and besides this, got from beyond the Seas vast quantities of foreign Manuscripts, so that at last, partly by Money, partly by Presents (his Favour being sought after by Gifts in Books) his Library exceeded that of a private Person, and he grew sollicitous how to render it useful to Learning, and to preserve those Books together which had been the great Work of his Life to collect. This he rightly suppos'd might best be done, by settling it for ever on the University, which he did in the place above-mention'd, and appointed certain Statutes for the Government of his Library, which are also extant in the *Philo-biblon*.

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoyning to St. *Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the bounty of the Founder, King *Henry* IV. all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spi-

ri-

ritual and Temporal; till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that moſt Noble Prince *Humfrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had juſt before built for the uſe of the Univerſity, and furniſh'd 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 open'd *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly deſtroyed upon this occaſion: In the beginning of the Reign of *Edward* VI. eight Commiſſioners were appointed to *Viſit* the Univerſity, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to eſtabliſh Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

Theſe Commiſſioners, under pretence of rooting out *Popery*, *Superſtition and Idolatry*, utterly deſtroy'd theſe two noble Libraries, and embezzl'd, ſold, burnt, or tore in pieces all thoſe valuable Books, which thoſe great Patrons of Learning had been ſo diligent in procuring in every Country of *Europe*: Nay their fury was ſo ſucceſsful as to the *Aungervillian* Library, which was the oldeſt, largeſt, and choiceſt, that we have not ſo much as a Catalogue of the Books left. Nor did they reſt here; they viſited likewiſe the *College Libraries*, and we may gueſs at the work they made with them, by a Letter ſtill kept in the *Archives*, where one of them boaſts, that *New College Quadrangle was all cover'd with the Leaves of their torn Books, and that they had us'd* Duns Scotus *like a Dunce as he was*, *&c.* not to mention their plundering the Libraries of *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Lincoln* Colleges, *&c.* The *Univerſity* thought fit to complain to the Government of this Barbarity and Covetouſneſs of the Viſitors, but could not get any more by it than one ſingle Book, given to the Library by *John Wethamſted*, the Learned Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, wherein is contain'd part of *Valerius Maximus*, with the Commentaries of *Dionyſius de Burgo*. And to this day, there is no Book in the *Bodleian* Library, beſides this and two more, which are certainly known to have belonged to either of the former Libraries. Nay, and the Univerſity it ſelf, after this general Deſtruction of their Books, deſpairing ever to enjoy any other *Public* Library, thought it adviſable to diſpoſe of the very Desks and Shelves they ſtood on, in the Year 1555.

This was the State of things, when Sir *Thomas Bodley* conſider'd the Damage which Learning had ſuſtain'd, and the great Uſe that a Public Library would be of to the Students: For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were ſo dear and ſcarce, as that an ordinary Scholar could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than thoſe that were neceſſary for the performing his Exerciſes. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mæcenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himſelf, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Owner of a very plentiful Eſtate.

After mature deliberation, he deſir'd leave of the *Univerſity* to furniſh Duke *Humfrey*'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 procured 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 there their ancient Manuſcripts, as in a place where they would be ſafe, at leaſt, till another general Revolution: And thereupon the Learned Society of *Merton* College where he was bred, likewiſe the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he was born, ſent in great parcels. Another parcel was given by Mr. *Thomas Allen*, who had ſaved all he could get of the remains of the *Univerſity* and *Abbey* Libraries. Other Manuſcripts were given by Sir *R. Cotton*, others by Sir *Henry Savile*, (who afterwards enlarg'd his Benefaction by his Manuſcripts of St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Works, from whence he publiſh'd his *Eaton*-Edition) and others from many other Benefactors. 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 *Phyſic*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) do inſpect the Library and call over all the Books.

Sir *Thomas* in a few years found his Library to increaſe ſo faſt, that he built up another Building cloſe to it, which made it in the ſhape of a *Roman* T, this he furniſh'd with all things neceſſary, and eſpecially with Books; wherein he was ſo diligent, that (as he wrote to Dr. *Tho. James* his firſt Library-keeper) there was not 400 *l.* worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library, which were not actually plac'd therein, and that he would endeavour to compaſs them alſo.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preſervation of it leſs than it ought to be: For after that the Univerſity had built the *Public 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 fill'd with Books, they might go on to furniſh theſe 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 ſhou'd print from thenceforward; which Agreement, they obſerv'd 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; for by the fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Sum of Money to King *Charles* the Firſt in his Diſtreſs, and by the Fire of *London*, the Eſtate will now do little more than pay the Officers the old Salary, though their trouble is increaſed.

Sir

Sir Thomas Bodley died *January* 28, 1612. after he had made fit *Statutes* for the Government of the Place, and they had been Confirm'd in *Convocation*, and he declar'd 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 more than double or treble the Number of Books in it, than were there at his Death.

For ſoon after, A. D. 1629. the then Earl of *Pembroke* (through the perſuaſions of Archbiſhop *Laud*) bought and gave almoſt all that Collection of *Greek* Manuſcripts, which *Franciſco Baroccio*, a *Venetian* Gentleman, had with great Coſt and Pains gathered together, which are eſteem'd the moſt valuable parcel of Books that ever came into *England* at one time. Thoſe which that Peer kept for his own uſe, being about 22 in Number, *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards bought and gave. Sir *Thomas Roe* alſo, who was the *Engliſh Ambaſſador* to *Conſtantinople*, at his return preſented a choice parcel of *Greek* Manuſcripts which he bought in *Turkey*.

Sir *Kenelm Digby* preſented a great parcel of Manuſcripts newly bound, which he had from Mr. *Allen* above-mention'd, or otherwiſe procured in his Travels.

All this while Archbiſhop *Laud* had ſent into the *Eaſt* to buy up Oriental Manuſcripts, as alſo into *Germany*, from whence many excellent Manuſcripts were gotten from the *Swediſh* Soldiers who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Inſtigation, *A. D.* 1632. the Univerſity built up another Room, contiguous to the other end of the old Library, which makes it in the ſhape of a *Roman* H. This end of the Library is truly a Noble Room, as well for the goodneſs of the Wooden-work, as for the Value of the Books it is furniſh'd with. They are plac'd thus; on the Gallery on the right hand, are the *Baroccian* Manuſcripts, *Digby's*, *Roe's*, *Cromwell's*, and thoſe which were before diſpers'd over the Library, but now gather'd together and marked N. E. In the Gallery on the left hand, are the Manuſcripts given by Archbiſhop *Laud*, at 4 or 5 Donations: They are about 1300 in Number, and written in above 20 Languages. All theſe well bound, except thoſe he gave at his laſt Donation, which was in haſt, by reaſon of the Troubles of thoſe Times.

The remaining part of that *New* ſide of the Library, is moſtly taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned Mr. *John Selden*: Though 'tis to be lamented, that his whole Library was not given by his Executors; for the Fire of the *Temple* deſtroyed in one of their Chambers 8 Cheſts full of the *Regiſters* of the *Abbeys*, and other Manuſcripts relating to the Hiſtory of *England*; though his Law-Books are ſtill ſafe in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

'Twill be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, though one more I will not paſs by, Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, the General to the Parlia-

ment Forces, who amongſt other Manuſcripts preſented 160, written by the hand of Mr. *Roger Dodſworth*, and relating to our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, as may be gueſs'd by the firſt Vol. of the *Monaſticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. Theſe Books ſtand in one of the new Galleries, lately ſet up in the middle part of the Library. Next to them on the Right Hand ſtand that noble parcel of Oriental Manuſcripts, bought by the Univerſity of the late Dr. *Huntington*, who collected them in the *Eaſt*. On the left hand ſtand the Manuſcripts of the Lord *Hatton*; and thoſe which the Univerſity bought of Mr. *Greaves*. In the other Gallery ſtand the Oriental Manuſcripts, brought from the Eaſt by Dr. *Pocock*, and bought by the Univerſity, together with two other parcels of Books, Written and Printed, thoſe of Dr. *Mareſchal*, late Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and thoſe of Dr. *Tho. Barlow*, late Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library, all ſuch Books of theirs after their deceaſe, as were not in the Library before. This method of giving to the Library, ſince it is now become ſo large, is approved by many wiſe Men; and there are ſome now living who have taken the ſame Courſe.

The World has had ſeveral printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books publiſh'd by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674. ſince which time, there have come in ſo many Thouſands more, that a new Catalogue is now compoſing by the Learned Dr. *Hudſon*, the preſent Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this point, and that as ſoon as may be As to the Manuſcripts, an Account of them alſo was publiſh'd about 7 years ago: Since which time, the Univerſity has bought all the Manuſcripts of the Deceaſed Dr. *Edward Bernard*, 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*, (let Foreigners ſay what they pleaſe) 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 *Beſſarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuſcripts; which yet outdoes them all in *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 *Conringius*.

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 repleniſh'd with Manuſcripts proper to their places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries, but of the Inſpection of two large Collections

lections 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 Colleges, and of other *Learned* Men: And down below, by the Theatre, 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 Wheler*.

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 *Queens*, 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 the Books of the old Library, and the Benefactions of Dr. *Barlow*, late Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, and Dr. *Timothy Halton*, the worthy *Provoſt* of the College, by whoſe Care and Management, this College has been of late Years exceedingly advanced. Beſides theſe Libraries, every Student has his own Study, better furniſh'd, generally ſpeaking, than in other Univerſities; and ſome of the Heads of the Univerſity have Studies compleat in their ſeveral kinds.

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 Scholaſtick Exerciſes.

To ſpeak of the beautiful ſolid Stone Buildings, Chappels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Diſcipline of ſeveral Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* wou'd require another Volume; only of the Phyſick-Garden take this ſhort Account.

Among the ſeveral Noble Structures and great Conveniences of Learning, wherewith this famous Univerſity is adorned, this 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 Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his Houſe at *Cornbury*; who purchaſing Five Acres of Ground, South of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s College, thereon 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 600 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inſcription to be ſeen.

Gloriæ

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 of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Uſe alſo, as is eaſily found, among all Perſons deſirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleaſant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philoſophy*, for which here is 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 Care of this Garden is now committed by the Univerſity to that skilful Botaniſt, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who has carried on the Univerſal Herbal, begun by the Learned Dr. *Moriſon* deceaſed.

Alſo 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 contriv'd and deſign'd.

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 Aſhmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, Officina Chymica*; The firſt Foundation was laid on the 14*th* of *April* 1679, and it was happily finiſhed on the 20*th* 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 Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Requeſt, was entruſted with the Cuſtody of the *Muſæum*, as is now the Learned *Edward Llwyd*, M. A.

Acceſſions are continually made to the *Muſæum*, by ſeveral worthy Perſons, as Dr. *Robert Huntingdon*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks*,

lyphicks, and other *Egyptian Antiquities.* Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, o whoſe generous Favour they owe there an entire Mummy; nd Dr. *Liſter*, who has preſented the Univerſity with a large abinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of everal *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars*, *Medals*, *Lamps*, &c. found ere in *England*; ſo that it is juſtly believ'd, that in a few ears it will be one of the moſt famous Repoſitories in *Eu-*ope.

Of CAMBRIDGE.

WHat hath been ſaid of *Oxford*, the like may be ſaid of her Siſter, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, gracious rivileges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, good Diſcipline, umber of Students, plentiful Revenues, and of all other ings neceſſary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge quality with any other Univerſity of the Chriſtian World.

The Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in ſome few Particulars, dif-rs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at preſent s Grace *Charles* D. of *Somerſet*) is not ſo *durante vita*, but may Elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante cito Conſenſu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commiſſary, ho holds a Court of Record of Civil Cauſes, for all privileg'd rſons and Scholars, under the Degree of Maſter of Arts, here all Cauſes are tried and determin'd by the Civil and Sta-te-Laws, and by the Cuſtoms of the Univerſity.

They have alſo a High-Steward choſen by the *Senate*, and lds by Patent from the Univerſity.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is choſen every Year, the 3*d* of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Perſons no-nated by the Heads of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and pri-eged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The Two Proctors are choſen every Year, as at *ford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are choſen after the ſame manner Two called *Taxers*, o with the Proctors, have care of Weights and Meaſures, as erks 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 dents, hath alſo divers Privileges, Rights and Liberties, nted by ſeveral Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas*-the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into Office, takes a ſolmn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to

obſerve

obſerve and conſerve, according to the purport of the ſaid Grants.

The Profeſſors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Phyſick*, and *Mathematicks*, are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read four Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Profeſſor is oblig'd to read publickly in the Schools, every Week in Term, to the Students in their ſeveral Faculties; ſo theſe alſo are obliged to attend at their Lectures, and either of them, for every Omiſſion, are liable to a pecuniary Mulct. The *Regius Profeſſors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, are oblig'd to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in their ſeveral Faculties, and to determine upon the Queſtions. The other Profeſſors, as *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, &c. are likewiſe obliged to read every Week in Term.

The Exerciſe required for every Degree.

FIrſt, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, that he be Reſident in the Univerſity twelve Terms, and his laſt Year 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 Examin'd by the Maſter and Fellows of his College, who, (if they find no Objection againſt him) give him leave to ſeek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to ſit three Days, and to be examin'd 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 allow'd 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 Batchelor's Schools, and Declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, 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)

jected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, which is compleated on the firſt *Tueſday* in *July*.

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 oblig'd, 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 ſeven Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppoſe twice, and Reſpond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he Preach at St. *Mary*'s once in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*. Moreover, he is oblig'd under the penalty of Forty Shillings, to propoſe a Queſtion in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken the ſaid Degree, and to determine upon the ſame.

But in ſeveral Colleges the *Gremials* are diſpens'd 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 6*th* Year after his Admiſſion, and 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, tho' not expreſs'd in the Statute, ſeems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, are not ſuppos'd to have apply'd themſelves much to the Study of *Phyſick*, before the taking their ſaid Degree; and therefore 'tis reaſonable they ſtay longer before the higheſt Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exerciſes perform'd 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 1 to 3 in the Afternoon. Eve-

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchelors of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon *Saturdays*; all perform'd by *Senior Batchelors* (*i.e.*) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, between the Hours of 9 and 11 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 1 to 4 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 oblig'd 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.

Exercise performed at a publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the *Monday* before the first *Tuesday* in *July*) is kept a *Divinity-Act*, by a *Doctor* in that *Faculty*, who is opposed by several Heads of Colleges and *Doctors* of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* moderating; which said *Disputations* continue from 8 to 11 in the Morning. ——From 1 to 3 the same day is kept a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him——From 3 to 4, an Act by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty——From 4 to 5 an Act by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Act* by a *Batchelor of Divinity*——From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*——From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchelor of Law*——From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act* by a *Batchelor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13*th* of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*; *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter*-Week, and ends the Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10*th* of *October*, and ends the 16*th* of *December*.

Com-

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 at *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 *Tolbooth* 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 in 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.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of letter'd Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, *&c*, to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

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. Every *College* and *Hall* in *Cambridge* has 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, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, *viz.*

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind, in the three Kingdoms; and is daily more and more furnish'd with variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; 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 mention'd. But in

Bennet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of *Manuscripts*, and ancient *Printed Books*, given by *Mat-*

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thew Parker, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the time of Q. *Elizabeth*. Theſe Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abby-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: Not that this Collection is deſtitute of Writings, or moſt valuable Books in other Faculties; as witneſs the *Four Goſpels*, and *Juvencus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter in Matthæum*, *D. Ambroſii Hexaëmeron*, & *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardic* Letters, beſides Numbers of other ſcarce Manuſcripts. Theſe, together with ſome other Manuſcripts formerly belonging to the Learned *Daniel Rogerſius*, are contained in the *Inner Library*; Beſides which, there is another in this College, repleniſh'd with Books of both Sorts, *Written* and *Printed*. I had almoſt forgotten to ſay, that Archbiſhop *Parker* took a particular care to collect all the *Saxon Manuſcripts* he could: And 'tis not unlikely, that he had the greateſt Collection of them, that was ever made by any one Man. For now in this very Library, there is the ſecond or the third beſt Collection of them that is to be had; the other two being in the *Cottonian* and *Bodleian* Libraries. And in both theſe, eſpecially in the former, many of them are known to have belong'd formerly to this moſt worthy Prelate; and perhaps might have been bought amongſt Mr. *Joſceline*'s Books, who was the Archbiſhop's Secretary. In *Trinity-College-Library*, there is another parcel of *Saxon Manuſcripts* given by Mr. *John Parker*, Son to the Archbiſhop: And his Grace himſelf, by Will, did bequeath another large Parcel of *Saxon* and other *Manuſcripts* to the

University-Library,] Which are there very ſafely preſerv'd. Amongſt theſe, 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 ſeems to contain about 14000 Books in all: Amongſt which are many very curious, as the worthy Library-keeper, the Reverend Mr. *John Laughton* of *Trinity-College*, does very well know. Amongſt theſe may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments 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 Her Majeſty's Library; and tho' it differs in ſome places from the newer Copies, it is ſaid to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

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,

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 qualify'd may borrow out of it any Book that he wants. This now ſeems to be the beſt way of diſpoſing Libraries, for thereby there is much room gain'd, as is ſeen in the *Univerſity* and St. *John's-College-Libraries*. You are not diſturb'd by any other Students moleſting you, as often happens when the Books are *chain'd*: Nor does *chaining Books* entirely anſwer the *End*; becauſe careleſs Perſons will clap a chain'd Book into the wrong place; and a Thief will cut off the Book notwithſtanding the Chain, which alſo ſpoils the Cover tho' it happens to preſerve the Book.

In *Cambridge* alſo, the Scholars have Libraries furniſh'd according to their Abilities and Inclination; amongſt which, thoſe of the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Covell*, Maſter of *Chriſt's-College*, and Mr. *Laughton* abovementioned, deſerve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuſcripts, and Coins, therein contained.

Cottonian Library.] Since ſo much has been ſaid about *Libraries*, perhaps the curious Reader may expect in *The Preſent State of* Great-Britain, ſome ſort of Account of the *Cottonian-Library*, eſpecially ſince the Kingdom has put ſo high a value upon it, as to make an *Act of Parliament* for the ſecuring it to the Publick, and to prevent its being alienated from the Family. For this Reaſon, I have taken the Liberty of inſerting this ſhort Account of it, and of the Noble *Founder*.

Sir *Robert Cotton* (to whoſe diligent Care, Pains and Charges we are beholden for it) was born *A. D.* 1570. and deceas'd *A. D.* 1631. By his laſt Will bequeathing his great Eſtate, and therewith his invaluable *Library*, (which he had been Forty Years in collecting) to his Son Sir *Thomas Cotton*, and after his Deceaſe, to his Grandſon the late Sir *John Cotton*, who was then about Ten Years old.

Sir *Robert* in his Life-time fix'd it at his Houſe in *Weſtminſter*, by *Weſtminſter-Hall*, which was formerly part of the Palace of the Kings of *England*; and the *Library* ſtands in that very place, which is thought to have been the private Oratory of K. *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, the laſt *Engliſh-Saxon* King of the old Royal Line. And perhaps, it might therefore by Sir *Robert*, be thought a proper Place for the Preſervation of ſo many of their Authentic and Genuine Remains, as he had moſt fortunately gathered together.

The *Library* seems to have arrived almost at its Heighth during the Life of the *Founder*: For though some few Books have been since given thereunto by particular Gentlemen, in Token of their Gratitude for the *Use* they have made of it; and some Books long wanting have been lately recovered: yet these are but few; and considering the many *Vacancies*, (occasion'd, as 'tis thought, by lending the Books to those who were not sufficiently careful to see them safely restored) the Number is reputed to be much the same with what it was before.

They are all *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 inclin'd, 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.

'Tis certain that Sir *Robert Cotton* had opportunities of enlarging his Library, if he would have taken in other *Faculties*, *Arts*, and *Sciences*, which he seems to have studiously declin'd. Instances of this might be given of his preserving some Fragment, Leaf or Leaves of a Manuscript, and rejecting the remaining part of the Book; and by his accepting or buying up, in a parcel, those compos'd by *English* Writers, or relating to *English* Affairs, and refusing the rest.

By his continual Pursuit of this his *First Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd 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 liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who had made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd 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*, *Cambden*, 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 or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, he consecrates it to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, having newly repair'd 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

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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 increas'd, as he leſſen'd 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 ſerv'd 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, our 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 Concerns with.

VI. Originals and Tranſcripts of our public 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 Abbys, and the Reformation by King *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI.

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles of *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scripture, 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 new Catalogue has been lately publiſhed with ſurpriſing Accuracy and Diligence, by the Ingenious Mr.* Humphry Wanley, *whereby we are now appriz'd of the Treaſures of that kind, of which we are ſtill poſſeſt; as that Inimitable Critic of the Northern Languages, the Learned Dr.* Hicks *has taught us in his* Theſaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, *to apply them to the beſt Advantage.* In *Latin* are divers 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. Divers 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 of *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.

XI. Great Numbers of Original Bulls, Original and Valuable Charters, Grants, *&c.* of the ancient and Modern Kings, Biſhops, and Nobility of *England*, and of moſt other Countries in *Europe*, &c. lying in the Drawers, and not fix'd into any Books, as Hundreds of others are.

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 Set of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Set, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen ſuch Sets. Beſides the Heads, which ſeem to be copied from the Antique Statues, 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, *viz.* Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *John*; Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Dr. *Tho. Allen*, *John Buchanan*, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Tho. James*, Sir *William Lambard*, 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 large Set 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.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the reſt of Her Majeſty's Kingdoms and Dominions, &c.

Ireland.] THE Governor whereof is his Excellency *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant.

Other Dominions belong to the Queen of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deſerve the Name of Kingdoms, as divers Countries, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected thoſe ſwelling Titles.

Of Jerſey *and* Garnſey.

THE next and neareſt are Her Majeſty's two ſmall Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, lying near the Coaſt of *France*, with two leſſer, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in Her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; in both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

Jerſey.] *Jerſey*, the biggeſt of the two, tho' 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 Cider: 'Tis well ſtock'd with Cattel, 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.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Iſland, the Principal Magiſtrate is the Bailiff, now Sir *Charles Carteret*, Baronet, who is of Royal Nomination; and with 12 Jurats, 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*, belonging to the ſaid Sir *Charles Carteret*, and therefore commonly called Monſieur *de* St. *Ouen*.

The preſent Governor is the Right Honourable Lieutenant General *Lumley*; the Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Colonel *Collier*.

Garnſey.] The Iſland of *Garnſey* 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 Venemous 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 *Peer*, 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 *Bayliff*; and *Sammares* by Sir *Edmond Andros* the *Bayliff*. The Right Honourable General *Churchil* is Her Majeſty's Governor here; the Lieutenant Governor is Sir *Edmond Andros*, Kt. ſince the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in the Two Iſlands, which is now commanded by Major General *Henry Mordaunt*.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jerſey*, managed by a *Bayliff* of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the ſame Liberty of Appeal to the Queen and Council.

The End of the Firſt Part.

THE

A DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND In General.

CHAP. I.

Its Name, Climate, Dimensions and Division.

[Name.] THE Ancient Monks who reliſhed no Antiquities but what were Fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scotta*, Daughter of *Phâraoh* 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. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at firſt only proper to thoſe People who in their own Language call themſelves *Albanians* ſtill; ſuch as the *Scoto-Brigantes* mentioned by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolomée*, which by a Corruption uſual in *MSS.* where the Initial Letters of Sen-

tences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards) is now read *Ottodeni*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this day, for that Part of *Scotland* which is called *Braid-Albin*: These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, which from them was called *Scotia (Scotland)* as *Orosius* and *Claudian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish* Annals manifest; for there were no Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlements in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent Incursions; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The first Habitations of these *Scots*, were among the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*: But they did not stay there very long, for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in conquering the *Southern* Parts, were resolved to push on towards the North; and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in small Vessels which they called *Ceolas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Frith*, and possest themselves of a good part of the Low Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*: These composed that part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then called *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, (with whom they had had a League for many Ages,) to their Assistance; who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 503, under the Conduct of *Fergus* the Son of *Ere*, who was the first of his Race that Reigned in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalrieda*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as the most Excellent Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid-Albain*, with some of the Neighbouring Islands. This Countrey they held a long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850. they conquer'd all in their Possession on the *North* of *Grahm's Dyke*; and about the Year 900. got the rest of that Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britains*, or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being called by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish the one from the other, these being called *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were called the *Irish Scotch*, or *Irish* without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by the ancient Name of *Jerne*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been called for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the *North* Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the First of *May*, 1707. at which time, according to the Treaty for Uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforwards to be

be ſunk into the common Appellation of *Great-Britain*; which tho' King *James* I. upon his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, endeavour'd to introduce, yet it could never gain ground at home, eſpecially in the *South*, how current ſoever it has been abroad.

Climate.] The moſt Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whitbern*, is ſituate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude*, 15 d. 40 m. The Northermoſt Part about *Dungsbay 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 Fifty Miles from the Sea.

Diviſion.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith* was poſſeſt by them, and what lay more Northwards, by the *Extra*-Provincial *Britains* 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 VIth Century: Upon the *Saxons* ſeizing the *Eaſt Lowlands*, the *Scots* were call'd in, who poſſeſt *Dalrieda*, ſo that then there were 3 Kingdoms in *Scotland*, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion, till they were weakned 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 *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with reſpect of the River *Tay*; Beſides a great many *Iſlands* lying round about the Kingdom. We have no certainty of the Number of *Pariſhes* in *Scotland*; but they are commonly ſuppoſed to amount to about a Thouſand.

Chriſtianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were Converted to the Chriſtian Religion very early, by *Britains* 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 *Britains* and *Scots* 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, and continued their Church Government as first Established, in a *Diocesan Episcopacy*, not only in Name but Authority.

CHAP. II.

Of the Bishopricks that were formerly in Scotland.

ARchbishop *Spotswood*, discoursing of the first Plantation of *Christianity* in *Scotland*, demonstrates, contrary to the Assertions of some other *Historians*, that *Episcopacy* was the first Ecclesiastical Government there, assoon as the Church was Formed. The Bishops were appointed their *Dioceses* by King *Malcolm* III. *A. D.* 1070. At the time of the late Revolution, the *Scottish* Bishops were under Two Archbishops, of St. *Andrews* and *Glasgow*. The Archbishop of St. *Andrews* was stiled His Grace, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*, and had under his Jurisdiction the Bishops of *Dunkeld*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblane* *Brechen*, *Ross*, *Cathness*, *Orkney*, and *Edinburgh*. This Archbishop, as all the rest of the Bishops of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, is said to have been Consecrated by the Archbishops of *York*, till King *James* III. procured them an Exemption from Pope *Sixtus* IV. But Pope *Innocent* VIII. is said to have bound him and his Successors to keep and observe the laudable Customs of the Metropolitical Church of *Canterbury*. The Bishops of *Scotland* took their places after this manner, St. *Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*, and the rest according to the Seniority of their Consecrations. The *Cathedral* Church of St. *Andrews*, an Ancient and Magnificent Fabric, was demolish'd with the *Priory* by the Rabble, about the Time of the *Reformation*, and the Parish Church afterwards served instead of it. The Arms belonging to the *Archiepiscopal* See were *Saphir*, a *Saltier Pearl*, being the Cross of St. *Andrew* the Apostle: Whilst Episcopacy stood, all the Archbishops and Bishops were Peers of the Realm, and the Archbishop of St. *Andrews* took place of all Dukes, next to those of the *Royal* Blood.

Under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Glasgow*, were the Bishopricks of *Galloway*, *Argile*, and the *Isles*; his own Diocese consisted of the Shires of *Dunbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, and *Lanerick*, with part of the Shires of *Roxborow*, *Peebles*, *Selkirk*, and *Dumfreis*. The *Cathedral* of *Glasgow* a Magnificent Structure, was built by Bishop *John Achaian*. It is standing still, and it with the Inhabitants of that City, are obliged to King *James* VI. for its Preservation from utter Ruin, by the Fury of the *Rabble*.

The

The Arms belonging to this See were *Argent: St.* Ninian *standing fulfac'd proper, cloathed with a Pontifical Robe purpure; On his Head a Mitre, and in his Dexter hand a Croſier Or.* This Archbiſhop took place next to the Lord Chancellor.

The Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *Charles* I. about the Year 1633. and liberally endowed by him. The *Cathedral* Church dedicated to St. *Giles*, ſtands in the middle of the City, built of hewen Stone, and adorn'd with Stone Pillars and Arches. 'Tis large enough to be divided into three Churches, each whereof has its Pariſh. This Dioceſe had under its Juriſdiction the Shires of *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, part of *Strivelingſhire*, the Conſtabulary of *Haddington* and Baileries of *Lauderdale* and *Berwick*. The Arms of this See, were, *Azure, a Saltire Argent, in Chief a Mitre of the ſecond, garniſh'd Or.*

The Biſhoprick of *Dunkeld*, was founded by King *David* I. In it are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of the *Cathedral* Church: The Dioceſe contain'd moſt of *Perthſhire*, part of *Angus*, and part of *Weſt Lothian.*

The Biſhoprick of *Aberdeen* was tranſlated thither from *Murthlake* (a little Village) by King *David* I. The *Cathedral* was dedicated to St. *Machar*, and founded by Biſhop *Kinninmouth*, who dy'd before the Work was ſix Cubits high. Other Biſhops continued it by Degrees, ſo that it was Nineſcore Years in Building; but before it had ſtood Twenty Years, was almoſt Ruin'd by a Sacrilegious *Rabble*; but the Body of the *Cathedral* was preſerv'd by the Earl of *Huntley*, and in 1607. was Repair'd, Cover'd with Slate at the Charge of the Pariſh, and continues in indifferent good Repair. The Dioceſe of *Aberdeen* contain'd *Aberdeenſhire*, part of *Bamffſhire*, and part of *Mernis.*

Murray Dioceſe contain'd the Shires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and part of *Inverneſs* and *Bamffſhires*; the *Cathedral* Church at *Elgin*, founded by *Andrew* Biſhop of *Murray*, *Anno* 1230. was one of the Nobleſt Buildings in *Scotland*, almoſt equal in Length to St. *Paul's* in *London*, and exceeding it in Breadth. It was Demoliſh'd at the *Reformation*; yet ſome of the ſtately Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen; The Pariſh Church dedicated to St. *Peter*, was founded by *George* the ſecond Earl of *Huntley*, about the Year 1490.

Brichen or *Brechen*, was founded by King *David* I. and had Juriſdiction over part of *Angus*, and *Mernis*. The *Cathedral* Church at *Brechen* is a tolerably good Building, with a Steeple not much unlike the *Monument* at *London*; the Chancel was pull'd down by the Rabble at the *Reformation.*

Dumblane Dioceſe, containing part of *Perth* and *Strivelingſhires*, was founded by King *David* I. The Ruins of the Biſhops and Regular Canons Houſes are yet to be ſeen. Here was alſo a Church of excellent Workmanſhip, part of which ſtill remains entire,

Roſs Dioceſe extended its Juriſdiction over the Shires of *Tayn*, *Cromerty*, and the greater part of *Inverneſsſhire*. The *Cathedral* was demoliſh'd at the *Reformation*, but ſome part is lately Rebuilt.

Cathneſs Dioceſe, contain'd the Shires of *Cathneſs* and *Southerland*: *Dornock* in *Southerland* was the Biſhop's Seat, an obſcure Village, were it not for that former Privilege.

Orkney, of which we ſhall give a more particular Account at the end of the Shires, has under its Juriſdiction all the *Northern Iſles* of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. The *Cathedral* Church dedicated to St. *Magnus*, is in *Kirkwall*; it was founded, as 'tis thought, by St. *Magnus* King of *Norway*; but afterwards enlarg'd by ſome Pious Biſhops of that See; Beſides the *Cathedral*, there are Thirty One Churches in this Dioceſe. At the *Reformation*, *Robert Stuart*, Earl of *Orkney*, having obtain'd the Biſhoprick from Biſhop *Bothwell*, by the exchange of the Abbey of *Holy-Rood-Houſe*, became ſole Lord of the Country, and did what he pleas'd in it, as did his Son Earl *Patrick* who ſucceeded him; but at laſt *James Law*, being made Biſhop of *Orkney*, and the Earldom being united to the Crown, by the Death and Forfeiture of the ſaid *Patrick Stuart*; this Biſhop with the Conſent of the Chapter, reſigned all the Church Lands to King *James* VI. who gave back to the Biſhoprick ſeveral Lands in the Pariſhes of *Ham*, *Orphir*, *Stromneſs*, *Sandwick*, *Shapenſha*, *Waes*, *Hay*, St. *Ola*, *Envie*, *Burra*, and *Flotta*; to be a Patrimony to the Biſhop and his Succeſſors for ever; with the Right of Patronage of all the Vicarages of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, together with the Heritable and Perpetual Right and Juriſdiction of Sheriff-ſhip and Bailery, within the Biſhoprick, exempting the Inhabitants and Vaſſals of the Biſhoprick, from the Juriſdiction of the Sheriffs and Stuarts of the Earldom. The Biſhop's Revenue was formerly very great, but lately did not amount to much more than 800 Marks, Chamberlains and other Officers Fees being deducted.

Ærgile Dioceſe contain'd, *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre* and *Loquhaber*, with ſome of the *Weſtern Iſles*.

Galloway Dioceſe contain'd the Shire of *Wigtoun*, the Stuartry of *Kircudbright*, the Regality of *Glenluce* and part of *Dumfreisſhire*.

The Biſhop of the *Iſles* had under his Juriſdiction moſt part of the *Weſtern Iſles*, which are deſcrib'd at the Shires, under the Title of the *Weſtern Iſles*, together with the *Iſles* of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Deſcription of the ſeveral Shires, *or* Counties *of* Scotland, *Alphabetically Digeſted, with the Names of the Sheriffs.*

Scotland is divided according to its Temporal Juriſdiction, into 31 *Shires* or *Counties*, and 2 *Stuartries*, and thoſe into *Sheriffdoms*, *Bailieries*, *Conſtabularies*, *Free-Corporations* or *Royal Burroughs*.

1. Aberdeenſhire.

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's about 46 Miles long and 28 broad. The Inhabitants are generally Civil and Polite. 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 Countrey; 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 Craigs of *Pennan*. The Chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile aſunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital 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 wholſome and the Inhabitants well Educated. The Houſes are generally four Stories high, and having Orchards behind them, cauſe the City at a diſtance to 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 ſtampt there, with this Inſcription, *Urbs Aberdeæ*, which are ſtill preſerv'd 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, call'd 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*, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*. On the South ſide of the Water of *Eugie*, ſtands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain an Hundred Sail of Ships; and at this place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd 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 call'd St. *Machars*, 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 others, are two Bells of extraordinary bigness. *Marr* is an inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy* the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*. *Strathbolgy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the chief Residence of the Marquis of *Huntley*, rais'd by King *James* VII. to the Dukedom of *Gordon*. This Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

Other Seats in **Aberdeenshire.**] *Inverugie*, Earl of *Marischal*'s; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor*'s; *Pitsligo*, Lord *Pitsligo*'s; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan*'s; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errols*; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin*'s; *Muckwall*, Lord *Fraser*'s; *Pitmeddens*, Sir *Alexander Seton*, Knight and Baronet; *Knockhall*, *Woodny*, Esq; *Drum*, *Irwin*, Esq; *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes*'s; *Forquhan*, *Forbes*, Esq; *Munimusk*, *Forbes*, Baronet; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*'s; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*; *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught*'s; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun*'s; *Fetterneir*, *Lesly* of *Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lesly*'s, now in *Germany*. *Fyrie*, Earl of *Dumfermling*'s; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraser*'s.

2. Airshire

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the head Burgh of the Shire, and is divided into three Jurisdictions or Baileries, *Kyle*, *Carick*, and *Cunningham*. *Carick* is abundantly furnish'd with Fish and Flesh, but there are no good Harbours for Shipping. *Kyle*, the *Crawford*'s Family is ancient there, but has no great Estates in it, and the chief of that Name being the Lord *Garnock*, has his Residence at *Kilburny* in *Cunningham*. In *Cunningham* there are several Gentlemen of Estates of that Name, the Earl of *Glencairn* is Chief of that Name, and his Eldest Son is Lord *Kilmaars*, which is a small Town in *Cunningham*; but now the Earl of *Glasgow* of the Family of *Boyl*, has the most considerable Estate in *Cunningham*.

Aire 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, *Cromwel* built a Citadel, which was well Fortified with a

Fosse

Foſſe and a Stone Wall, it was demoliſh'd 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 County contains the three great *Baileries* of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Paſtures, and abundantly furniſh'd with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, that famous King of *Scotland*, who was the Founder of the preſent *Royal* Line, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country and well Inhabited. *Cunningham* ſignifies the *King's Habitation*, whence we may gueſs at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardraſſan* in this County is *Largis*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander* III. In this Diſtrict are the Seats of the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallace's*, famous formerly for their Bravery, in the defence of their Countries Liberty. Upon the Water of *Air* there are many pleaſant Seats, encompaſs'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. A Mile North of *Air* Town ſtands *Kincaſe*, which was formerly a Place of Retirement for Leprous Perſons: A Mile beyond that is *Munſton*-Caſtle, a pleaſant Seat belonging to the Name of *Cunningham*; about two Miles from hence in the Sea lies *Lady*-Iſle where there is great plenty of Rabbets and Fowl, but here there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of Aire.] *Caſſilis*, Earl of *Caſſilis's*; *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington's*; the *Cove*, *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*, Eſq; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguſon's*; *Achings*, Earl of *Dundonal's*; *Cloſebourn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatricks*; *Garven Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stairs*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth Chambers*, *Caprington* belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*, *Croſebey* to the *Fullertons*; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is one of the ancienteſt Families in *Scotland*, upon whoſe Ruin the Family of *Hamilton* did raiſe their Greatneſs. This Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

3. Argileſhire.

Comprehends *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Cantire*, and the *Weſt-Iſles* of *Iſla*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Wyſt*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Liſmore*. Here the Dukes of *Argile* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Cambells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Intereſt over this whole Shire, deriving their Pedigree from the ancient Kings of *Argile*, from whom by a long Series of Deſcents, they claim their Original; their Surname is taken from the Caſtle of *Campbell*; they were advanced to the Title of Earls by King *James* II. of *Scotland*, whoſe Poſterity by the Favour of their Kings, have been a good while *Juſtices generally conſtitute of the Kingdom*, and Great Maſters of the King's Houſhold. This Country had formerly

merly two Sheriffdoms, *Argile* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kantire*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodnish*, and *Cowel*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argile*'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*. 'Tis 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 call'd *Argile*, lies between *Loch-fyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-aw*, a fresh Water *Loch*, 24 Miles long and 1 broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, *i. e.* the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-leave*, 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 *Argile*, whose Eldest Sons (before they were made Dukes) were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Cantire* the southermost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad. *Campbell* Town, 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 *Inverara*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*, from whence the whole Shire has been sometimes denominated. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place. The Duke of *Argile* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in Argileshire.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbels* of *Achubrock-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*. The Castle of *Dunstafnage*, formerly a Seat of the Kings; and there lye many *Scottish* Kings bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argile*, and is govern'd by a Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Bamfshire

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 Miles. 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 discover'd. The Country is generally well furnish'd 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 *Balvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an Old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertain'd to the *Cistertian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats

Seats in Bamffſhire.] *Gordon*-Caſtle, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Seafield's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Birkenboye*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbarr's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's*, a Lord of the Seſſion. *Rothemay*, *Gordon's*; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, *Donalſon's*; *Caſtle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie*, *Duff's* of that *Ilk*; *Bracco*, *Duff's* of that *Ilk*; *Glaſſaugh*, *Abercromby's*; *Ballendallack*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Carron*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Torsken*, *Gordon's* of that *Ilk*; *Skieth*, *Abercromby's*; *Kinminnity*, *Sutherland's* of that *Ilk*; *Glengerack*, *Gordon's* of that *Ilk*; *Meyen*, *Abernethie's*; *Buckie*, *Gordon's* of that *Ilk*; *Raneſs*, *Hay's* of *Raneſs*; *Achentoul*, *Gordon's* of that *Ilk*; *Bognie*, *Moriſon's* of that *Ilk*.

5. Berwickſhire.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merſe*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in length, and 14 Miles in breadth. The *Merſe* or *Merch* is ſo call'd 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. *Kelſo*, a noted Thorough-fare between *South Berwick* and *Edinburgh*. *Coldingham*, once a famous Nunnery. *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.] *Polwart-Caſtle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*; *Harcous*, Sir *Roger Hog's*; *Allenbeg*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*; *Nisbet*, *Carr's* of *Cavers*; *Lanton*, *Cockburn's* of *Lanton*; *Mertin*, *Robert Scot's* of *Harden*; *Hirſel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Buthe, or Bute, or Bootſhire.

A ſmall Iſland, near the Coaſt of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is ſo call'd 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, *James* 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 Honour'd with the ſtile of *Duke*. Both theſe Iſlands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of

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the ſame Nature with that of the other *Weſtern Iſlands*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute*, is the chief Proprietor of that Iſland; *Roſa* is his Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Keams*; and *Stuart* of *Eſcick* another, to which belongs a Park and Orchard. Near *Bute* are two ſmall Iſlands, call'd great and little *Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glaſgow*, now *Montgomery* of *Shelmorly*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, and 7 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt. It is almoſt all belonging 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 is M^c. *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-Michel*, 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. Caithneſsſhire

Lies far North, butting upon the Eaſtern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets for 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 Barly, aud Fiſhing. *Girnego*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithneſs*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albain*, who is Lord of the greateſt part of the Country, is Hereditable Sheriff.

Other Seats in Caithneſsſhire.] *Thirſto Caſtle*, Earl of *Caithneſſe*'s; *Duncobin*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffe*'s; *Murklo*, Earl of *Caithneſs*'s.

8 Clackmannanſhire

Is part of *Fife*, ſo called from *Clackmannan* the head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Ochill* Hills, to the South by the *Frith* of *Forth*, to the Eaſt by part of *Perthſhire*, and to the Weſt by part of *Sterlingſhire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in length, and 5 in Breadth, where broadeſt. The Country is plain, and Soil Fertile. Moſt of it is fit for Paſture; what is below the *Ochill* Hills, bears Corn very well. About *Alloa* 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.] *Alloa*, Earl of *Marr*'s; *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s; *Menſtri*, Sir *Ja. Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutri*, *Robert Stuart*'s, Lord of the Sef-

Seſſion; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s, of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Cromartyſhire

Is denominated from *Cromartie*, a Royal Burgh, ſtanding upon the *Frith* of *Cromerty*, 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 County, reſides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends part of *Roſs*, lying upon the South ſide of *Cromartie Frith*; 'tis in length 50, and in breadth 30 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Water ſides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alferig* are great Woods of Firr, and on the Hills, great ſtore of all ſorts of Game.

Seats in Cromartyſhire.] *Cromerty Caſtle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenſie*'s; *Caſtle Leod*, *New Tarbat*, *Caſtle-haven*, all Three the Earl of *Cromerty*'s.

10. Dumbriton, or Dumbartonſhire.

So called from *Dumbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town of the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the Weſt by *Locklong* and a Water of the ſame Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbani* 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-Lomond*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth where broadeſt, and where narroweſt but 2. 'Tis 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 Gentlemen's Houſes; and here is the Caſtle of *Mugdock*, the Reſidence of the Duke of *Montroſſe*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is ſituate 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 *Lennox*: The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there's 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, hewen out of the Rock, in which but one Perſon

ſon can paſs at a time to the upper Part of the Caſtle. To the South it has 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.

The Houſe of *Lennox* were of a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the Houſe was extinct by the Death of *Charles*, Duke of *Lennox* in 1672, his Eſtate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succeſſion, who gave it to *Charles Lennox* his Natural Son, whom he Created Duke of *Lennox*.

Seats in **Dumbartonſhire.**] *Roſe Neath*, Duke of *Argyle*'s; *Roſe Due*, *Calhun*'s of *Luſs*; *Ardukaple*, *Mocanlay*'s. Now the Duke of *Montroſe* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxſhire*.

11. The Shire of **Dumfreis**, with the Stewartry of **Annandale.**

Dumfreisſhire comprehends *Annandale* and *Nidiſdale*, and takes it Name from *Dumfreis* the chief Burgh in the County: It's bounded on the Weſt with *Galloway* and *Kile*, on the Eaſt with *Solway Frith* and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with part of *Clidisdale*, *Twedale*, 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 look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not ſo good for Corn as Paſturage; ſo that they deal moſtly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to conſiderable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a ſtrait Line from Weſt to Eaſt. *Lough Mahan*, 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*, though commonly eſteemed as a part of *Dumfreisſhire*, yet is a diſtinct Stuartry, of which the Marquis of *Annandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the ſame Nature as the former. The moſt ancient Monument thereabouts is 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 contain'd in it. Another branch of *Dumfreisſhire* is *Nidisdale*, encompaſs'd 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; and here is alſo an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Sheriffdom.

Seat

Seats in **Annandale.**] *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnſtoun's*; *Leither-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnſtoun's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis *Annandale's*; *Apple Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkell*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Caſtle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*; *Kelburn*, *Thomas Scot's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliots*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameskale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

12. Edinburghſhire, 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 Southſide it's bounded with Eaſt *Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington* 13 Miles together; on the Eaſt ſide with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdom of *Twedale* for about 13 Miles, on the South-Weſt with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick* for 6 or 7 Miles, and on the Weſt for 2 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 furniſh'd with all Neceſſaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all ſorts, and affording good Paſture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limeſtone, 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 Queen's Gift. And as this Country has at preſent ſeveral conſiderable Houſes, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewen out of the Rock, and *Roſlin* for the great ſtately Chapel, ſo can it produce ſome remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Crammond*, 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 Wallice*, were found 2 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 conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. Theſe Stones are to be ſeen in Sir *Robert Sibbald's* Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in **Mid-Lothian.**] *Halyrood Houſe*, the Queen's; *Dalkeith*, Dutcheſs of *Buccleuh'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*, *Sinclar's*, deſcended from *Sinclar* Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranſtoun*, once Lord *Cranſtoun's*, now Sir *John Dalrymple's*; *Cranſtoun*, *Mac Gill*, Viſcount *Oxendford's*; *Preſtoun Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenſie's*, a Lord of the Seſſion; *Smetoun*, Sir *James Richardſon's*; *Royſtoun*, Earl of *Cromartie's*; *Barntoun*, Earl

of

of *Ruthgleas's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdales*; *Calder*, Lord *Torphichea's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundass's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzy's* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Twedale's*; *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowlis*; *Benningtoun*, Sir *Robert Cherstly's*; *Melvil Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfeld*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Walmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Elphingston*, Viscount *Primrose's*.

13. Elginshire

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 *Invernessshire*; 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 about 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The *Air* is very wholsolme, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much 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. The Countess of *Dumfreis*, by Virtue of the Barony of *Westerfield* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Elgin*.

14. Fifeshire.

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, Ore and Coal, the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Colvil*; near that is *Kincardine*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce* of *Carnock*; in the same County is *Dunfermling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm* III. who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*, of which *William Murray* of the House of *Tullibardine*, was first created Earl by King *Charles* I. whose Daughter and Heiress, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Dysert*, was Marry'd to Sir *Lionel Talmach* of *Helmingham* in *Suffolk*, Baronet, by whom she had *Lionel* the present Earl of *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 call'd 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 Lesly* the late Duke of *Rothes*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Rothes*, being Marry'd to

Charles

Charles Hamilton, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John* Lord *Lesly*, Earl of *Rothes*, who succeeded his Mother in the Earldom of *Rothes*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in **Fifeshire.**] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*; *Lesly*, Earl of *Rothes's*; *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvil's*; *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's*; *Denbirsley*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Brunt Island*, *Colin* M^c. *Kenzie's*; *Abbot's Hall*, Sir *Andrew Ramsay's*; *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*; *i. e.* Earl of *Melvil's* Son. *Dury*, Sir *Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras*, Earl of *Belcarras's*; *Kelly*, Earl of *Kelly's*; *Balcasky*, Sir—*Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin's*, Lyon K. at Arms.

15. Forfarshire or Angus.

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Frith* of *Tay*. Upon the West and North West 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the *North*, the Ridge of *Binchinnin* Mountains parts it from the *Brae* of *Marr*; and to the East it's 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 Oar near the Wood of *Dalboge*. 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 Kings of *Scotland*. As it gave the Title of Earl formerly, and Dignity of Constable to the Chief of the *Scrimgers*, so hath it of late afforded the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Dundee*, of the Family of the *Graham's*, who was kill'd in 1689, at the Battel of *Gillikrankie* in *Athol*. *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 County 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 present in Person at that Battel. 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 these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrath*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas* of *Becket* by King *William* I.

am I. of *Scotland*, the Founder, who lies buried there under a ſtately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Diſpoſal.

Seats in Forfarſhire.] *Dun*, *Arskin*'s of that Ilk; *Ingliſmady*, *Falconer*'s of *Newton*; *Hetherwick*, *John Scott*'s, Eſq; *Borrowfield*, *Robert Talor*, Eſq; *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinabir*, Eſq; *Pittarow*, Sir *David Carnegy*'s; *Newman's Walls*, *Scot*'s of *Logie*; *Galro*, *Falconer*, Eſq; *Brime*, *Turnball*'s of *Stricathro*; *Edgehill*, *Lindſay*, Eſq; *Old Barr*, *Robert Young*, Eſq; *Corſe*, *Lyon*'s; *Morphe*, *Graham*, Eſq; *Logge*, *Wiſhart*, Eſq; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay*'s; *Kirktoun-Hill*, *Ferguſon*'s; *Grangi*, Mr. *James Martin*'s; *Achter-Houſe*, *Patrick Lyon*, Eſq; *Mains*, *David Graham*'s of *Fintri*; *Caſtle Pouri*, *Pouri*, Eſq; *Lethem*, Sir *Ja. Wood*'s of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, *Ferguſon*, Eſq; *Montroſſe*, Earl of *Middleton*'s; *Craig* and *Roſſie*, *Scot*'s of *Roſſie*; *Duinald*, *Robert Scot*, Eſq; *Ulyſſes Haven*, *Patrick Renney*, Eſq; *Glamis*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Panmure* and *Brechin*, Earl of *Panmure*'s; *Kinaird*, Earl of *South Esk*'s; *Ethie*, Earl of *North Esk*'s; *Cariſton*, *Stuart*'s of *Garutully*; *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham*'s of *Pouri*; *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy*, Eſq; *Blackneſs*, *Wederburn*, Eſq; *Cragy*, *Kied*, Eſq;

16. Haddingtonſhire, or Conſtablery.

Contains *Eaſt Lothian*, which like the reſt of *Lothian* is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dumbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* againſt King *Charles* II. and the *Scots* who aſſiſted him, 8. *September* 1649. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the Queen's Diſpoſal, and is now poſſeſt by the Marquis of *Twedale*.

Seats in Haddingtonſhire.] *Tantallan* and *North Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*'s, Lord Preſident of the Seſſion; *Dirletoun*, *William Nisbet*'s; *Yeſter*, Marquis of *Twedale*'s; *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Wintoun*'s; *Keith*, formerly Earl Mareſchal's, now Mr. *Hepbourn*'s; *Salton* and *Abernethy*, Mr. *Fletcher*'s; *Elphingſtoun*, late Lord *Elphingſtoun*'s, now Lord *Primroſe*'s; *Byars*, Lord *Lindſay*'s; *Harviſton*, *Matthew Sinclair*'s; *Hauls*, once *Stephourn* Earl of *Bothwell*'s, now Sir *David Dalrymple*'s; *Liddington*, Lord *Blantire*'s; *Dunglas*, Sir *James Hall*'s; *Ormiſton*, *Adam Cockburn*'s, Lord Juſtice Clerk; *Stevenſton*, Sir *Robert Sinclair*'s of *Longformaine*; *Tinningham* Earl of *Haddington*'s; *Broxburn*, Duke of *Roxburgh*'s; *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird*'s; *Whitingham*, Viſcount *Kingſton*'s; *Banireith*, Lord *Olibank*'s; *Beil* Lord *Belhaven*'s; *Gosford*, Sir *Peter Halket*'s; *Clerkington*, Mr. *Cockburn*'s; *Colſton*, Mr. *Brown*'s; *Carberry*, Sir *Robert Dickſon*'s.

17. Inver-

17. Invernesshire

Comprehends *Loquhabir* and part of *Murray*, is bounded on the South by the *Brae* of *Marr* and *Athol*, on the West by the Western Sea; on the North by *Ross*, and on the East by part of *Murray Frith*. The length of *Loquhabir* from *Inverlochee* to *Inverness*, in a strait Line, is 50 Miles. It has plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Firr, 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 thaw'd by the warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch* which is part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniences, and *Loquhabir* is a very pleasant Country, and for the multitude of Fish, both Salt and Fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhabir* and *Marr*, take up all the breadth of *Scotland*, between the *Deucaledonian* Sea and the *German* Ocean. The Sheriffdom is at the Queen's Disposal. The present Sheriff is

Seats in Invernesshire.] Castle of *Invernessshire*, the Queen's, the Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Constable of it, and its Superiorities, *&c.* Castle-*Stuart*, Earl of *Murray's*; Castle-*Urquhart*, Sir *Lodovie Grant's*; Castle of *Glengeray*, *Alexander Macdonald's*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleod's*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's* of *Sleat*, *Dalcross*, Mr. *Intosk's*; *Dounie*, Lord *Lovat's*; *Ercules*, *Chrisholm's* of *Comer*; *Glenmoriston*, *Grant's*.

18. Kincardinshire.

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 *Grainsbane*-Hills; and on the North with the River *Dee*. It's about 26 Miles in length, and about 20 Miles broad. The Soil is rich and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotyr*, a Castle situated upon a high and inaccessible Rock, Fortify'd 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 a long time Hereditary Earls-Marshals of *Scotland*: 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 a *Salmon*-Fishing on the North-side of the Harbour, has rais'd a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowy* falls into the Sea, stands *Cowy*, a free Burgh. 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. *Dunotyr*-Castle stands upon a Rock, washed by the Sea on three sides, and joyn'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in **Kincardinshire.**] *Craigy*, *William Burnet*'s of *Witston*; *Halkerton*, Lord *Halkerton*'s; *Launston*, *Ramsay*'s; *Brotherton*, *Hercules Scot*, Esq; *Benholm*, *James Scot*, Esq; *Allardice*, *George Allardice*, Esq; *Arbuthnet*, Lord Viscount *Arbuthnet*'s; *Fetteresto*, Earl of *Mareschal*'s; *Urie*, *Barclay*'s; *Elsik*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman*'s; *Glenberry*, Sir *Thomas Burnet*, Baronet; *Leys*, Sir *Thomas Burnet*, Baronet, Head of that Family, of which the Bishop of *Salisbury* is descended: They give the Bugle-Horn between Three Oaken Leaves in their Arms, in Memory of their Ancestors having been chief Huntsmen to King *Robert Bruce*. *Glenferquher*, Sir *Alexander Falconer*'s; *Fordon*, *Arbuthnet*'s; *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsey*'s of *Bomain*; *Fetercairn*, Earl of *Middleton*'s; *Thornton*, *Thomas Forbes*'s; *Balbegno*, *Middleton*'s.

19. Kinrosshire.

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about 4 Miles in length, and as many in breath, which abounds with Pykes, Trouts, *&c.* 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 Mollock*, which belong'd to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis call'd St. *Serf*'s *Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Out of this Lough, flows the Water of *Levin*. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its chief Commodities are Salt and Coals. Its greatest Ornament is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Forth*. Between the Town of *Culross* 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 Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the *Lough* and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. *Bruce*, Earl of *Kincardin*, is Sheriff.

20. Lanerkshire.

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains part of *Clidsdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West, with the Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, 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 Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime Stone; but what turns to the greatest Account, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Lord *Hopton*;

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 *Cambden* calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up the *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydſdale* is divided into two Parts, Overward and Netherward; this hilly and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding, the other level and fit for Grain: It's watered with the pleaſant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It riſes at *Errick*-Hill, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleaſant 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 coming in, a Frontiſpiece to the Eaſt, of excellent Workmanſhip, and fair large Gardens well furniſh'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for 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 Eaſt Bank of *Clyde* ſtands *Glaſgow*; which in reſpect of Largeneſs, Buildings, Trade, and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries ſmall Veſſels up to the very Town; but *New Glaſgow* 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 *Aſhler*-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 call'd 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 *Errick*-Stone in the one end, to *Maul's* Mitre in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfraw*, there are evident Footſteps of a *Roman* Cauſey or Military way: This in ſome parts is viſible for whole Miles together, and the People have a Tradition that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in **Lanerkſhire.**] *Carmichael*, Earl of *Hindford*'s; *Halkhead* Lord *Roſs*'s; *Paſely*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Finlaſton*, Earl of *Glencairn*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock* of that *Ilk*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart*'s of *Blackhall*; *Maleſlie*, Mr. *Daniel Carmichael*.

21. Linlithgowshire, or Westlothian.

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow* the head Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Mid-Lothian* 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 *Clydsdale*: 'Tis in length 14 Miles, and in breadth about Nine. It affords great plenty of Coal, Limestone 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* 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 *Queen'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, i'ts a Plain. The Court has Appartments 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 Queen's Castle of *Blackness*. Near the Palace upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone *Torphichen* which lies South of *Linlithgow*, a Burgh, and 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 call'd *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. 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 begun: One may trace it along toward *Cariddin*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Cariddin*, 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 *Kinweil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall, more hereafter. *Hope*, Earl of *Hope-town*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

22. [Nairn-

22. Nairnshire.

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 wholſome, 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 Firr, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Nairnshire.] *Kilravock*, *Roſe's*; *Calder*, Sir *H. Campbel's*; *Lethin*, *Brody's*; *Moyneſs*, Sir *H. Campbel's*; *Tarnway*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Brody*, *Brody's*; *Forres Caſtle*, *Dunbar's* of *Weſtfield*, who is Hereditary Conſtable of it: *Moortown*, Sir *Ja. Calder's*; *Gordonſtown*, Sir—*Gordon*; *Spynic* Caſtle, the Biſhop's Houſe; *Elgin* Houſe, Lord *Duffe's*; Caſtle *Grant*, Sir *Lodovic Grant's*; *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes*; *Rothes*, Earl of *Rothes's*.

23. Peeblesshire.

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 5 Arches, and it has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwiſe called *Twedale*, from the River *Tweed*, which riſing at a place call'd *Tweed's Croſs*, runs Eaſt the whole length of the Shire, and for the moſt part with a rapid Stream. 'Tis bounded on the Eaſt with *Etrick* Foreſt, on the South with part of the Foreſt St. *Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the Weſt with the *Overward* of *Clydſdale*, and on the North with part of *Caldemoor*, 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 *Dables*. The Countrey is generally ſwell'd with Hills, many of which are green and Graſſy, with pleaſant and fertile Vallies between; well water'd 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 call'd *Randall's* Trenches ſeems to have been a *Roman* Camp; and a Cauſway leads from it for half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Twedale.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *Marche's*; *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*; *Dawick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*.

24. Perthshire.

So called from *Perth*, (otherwiſe called *St. Johnſtown*) a Royal Burgh, and head Town of the County, 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 She-

riffdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gource*, *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*, would seem to have been the *Jerne* of the *Romans* (if we did not otherwise know that Island, still called *Erne* by the Natives, was the Countrey they called by that Name) 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 Sibbald*; besides which there is a *Via Militaris* or *Roman* Highway towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have also been found there, and of late two *Fibulæ*, curiously enammel'd with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscription whereof is given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochill* Hills which run along the South Parts of this Shire abound with Metals and Minerals: Particularly they find good Cooper and the *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lyon* they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal, but their excellent Peate and the abundance of Wood, supply that defect. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; *Drummond* Castle, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of *Stratherne*; *Kincairne*, the Duke of *Montrosse*'s; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol*'s; This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoyning, is under the Government of the Barons *Drommond*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kirk-Bird*, that is St. *Bridges*'s Church, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the Ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of the Family of *Cumin*, but are now of the Family of *Graham*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn Fields and the 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*; 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 divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing and Fowling; In War, their Armour is an Iron Headpiece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barded Arrows and a broad Back Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clanns*; these *Clanns* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, Enacting, that if one of any Clann, committed Robbery or Murder, whoever of that Clann should chance to be Apprehended, should repair the Damage or suffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Perthshire*.

Other

Other Seats in Perthshire.] *Blair*-Caſtle, *Tullibardine*-Caſtle and *Huntingtour*, Duke of *Athol's*; *Taymouth*, Earl of *Braid Albins*; *Mephen*, *Smith*, Eſq; *Duplin*, Viſcount *Duplins*; *Falkland*, Royal Palace.

25. Renfreuſhire.

Is ſeparated from *Dunbartonſhire*, on the *Weſt* by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burthen 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 'em related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Frith* of *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 *Gumrock* Town and Caſtle, where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward ſtands *Greenock*, a good Road, and a well built Town, one of the moſt Conſiderable upon all that Coaſt; the chief Seat of the Herring-Fiſhing in 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* has 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 oblig'd the Merchants to load and unload here. Eight Miles up the River from New *Port-Glaſgow* ſtands *Paſly*, Two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very Noble Monaſtery; the Abby and Church, with Fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow Deer, are all incloſed 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 *Paſly* 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, occaſion'd probably by ſome Vaults underneath, ſuch as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langſide* alſo there is an appearance of an Old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battel was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, call'd the *Langſide* Field. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Paſley*, there is a Remarkable

markable 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 *White-Cart*, upon which *Paſley* ſtands, is commended for its Largeneſs, and the fineneſs of the Pearls that are frequently found hereabouts, and Three 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 Muſcell. *Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintown* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Renfreuſhire.**] *Paſley*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Halkhead*, Lord *Roſſe's*; *Caſtle Croixtoun* and *Inch Common*, the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Neſhepollocks*, *John Maxwell's*; *Arskine* Lord *Blantyre's*.

26. Roſsſhire.

Is the only Country in *Scotland*, which preſerving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it beareth upon the Weſtern Ocean; it is woody and mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all ſorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other ſide it is adorned with Corn-Fields and Paſtures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortroſe*, *Tayn* (from which the Shire has ſometimes been denominated) and *Dingwall* are in this Shire. *Tayn* ſtands upon a *Frith* of the ſame Name, near 20 Miles long, and inconvenient for Shipping. *Lewis* belongs to this Shire. This Country has not been long erected into a Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by Her Majeſty. The preſent Sheriff is ——————

Seats in **Roſsſhire.**] *Brahan-Caſtle*, and *Fortroſe-Caſtle*, Earl of *Seafort's*; *Red-Caſtle*, *Mackenzie's*; *Craighorſe*, *Roſe's* of *Kilravock*; *Han Donan* Caſtle, Her Majeſty's; it hath a Garriſon, the Earl of *Seafort* is Heritable Conſtable of it. *Balagown*, *Roſſe's*; *Innerbrokie*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittonaſſly*, M^c. *Kenzies* of *Scatwell*; *Foulis*, Sir *John Moncois*.

27. Roxburghſhire.

Roxburgh, ſometimes called *Marchidun*, from its being ſeated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, but its Royalty was tranſmitted to *Jedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglaſſes*; and *Roxburgh* Town by the Favour of King *James* VI. was made a Barrony in the Perſon of *Robert Kerr*, of the Houſe of *Kerr*, a very Noble and Numerous Family in this Tract; the Deſcendant of which Family,, *John Kerr*, Earl of *Roxburgh*, was made a Duke of *Scotland* by Her Majeſty, in 1707. for his Great and Eminent Services in promoting the *Union* between the Two Kingdoms. This Shire contains part of *Teviotdale*, *Liddiſdale*, *Eskdale* and *Enſdal*, and is in length, from *Reddingburn* on the *Eaſt*, to *Annandale* on the *Weſt*, about 30 Miles; and in breadth, from the Border to the *Blew-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. It's Soil is good, proper either for Graſs or Corn, and water'd with

with ſeveral Rivulets that run into *Teviot* 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*. Free-ſtone and Lime are here in great plenty. The High-Grounds are furniſh'd with Excellent Graſs, and produce great ſtore of Cattel of all kinds, and of the beſt Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeneſs and Goodneſs. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; ſuch as Footſteps of their Encampments, and a Military Way runs from *Hownam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The* Roman *Cauſey*, and by the Vulgar, *The Rugged Cauſey*. The moſt Eminent Mountains in it are at *Cokraw*, from which there 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 Marquiſs of *Douglaſs*; of *Harwick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and *Melroſs*, once a very Famous Monaſtery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several Ancient Families of Gentlemen inhabit this Country, and thoſe of Conſiderable Eſtates. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglaſſes*; *Archibald Douglaſs*, Eſq; of *Cavers*, who is uſually called Sheriff of *Teviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are Three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh*, *Kelſo*, and *Melroſs*. After *Teviotdale*, follows *Liddiſdale*, where we have an High Proſpect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the *Stepburns*, once Earls of *Bothwell*, and long Admirals of *Scotland* by Inheritance. But by a Siſter of *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, laſt of the *Stepburns*, married to *John Prior* of *Coldingham*, a Natural Son of King *James* V. both Title and Eſtate devolved to his Son. *Eskdale* and *Enſdale*, which are alſo reckon'd parts of *Roxburghſhire*, have little in them worthy Obſervation.

Seats in **Roxburghſhire.**] The *Floors* and *Friers*, Duke of *Roxburgh*'s. *Bridgend*, Sir *William Kerr*'s. *Marlefield*, Sir *William Bennet*'s of *Grubet*. *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot*'s of *Harden*. *Aucham*, Sir *John Scot*'s.

28. Selkirkſhire.

Is otherwiſe call'd the Sheriffdom of the Foreſt of *Etterick*, becauſe it was formerly almoſt wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well ſtock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great meaſure deſtroy'd. It is properly part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Twedale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the Eaſt and South by the reſt of *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 and frugal in their Diet, and maintain themſelves by raiſing and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade

with

with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Selkirkshire.] *Philiphaugh*, Sir *James Murray*'s, Lord Regiſter. *Whitſtaid*, *Robert Scot*'s. *New-Work*, Lord *Elibank*'s.

29. Stirling, or Strivelingshire.

Otherwiſe call'd *Sterlingſhire*, is encompaſs'd to the Weſt with *Dunbartonſhire*, to the Eaſt with *Linlithgowſhire*, to the South with *Clidiſdale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*; where 'tis 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. *Sterling* 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 Earl of *Marr* is heretable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houſes of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilſyth* is a Burgh or Barony, which gives the Title of Viſcount to one of the Family of *Levingſtone*, who has ſeveral Mannors and Lands in that Neighbourhood. *Falkirk* is another Burgh or Barony, well built upon a riſing Ground, much beautify'd with Buildings by the firſt Earl of *Kalender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whoſe Name is *Levingſtone*. *Elphinſtone* is the Reſidence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of Firrs, *&c.* with ſeveral other Seats. Near *Sterling* ſtands the Abby of *Cambucheneth*, which belonged formerly to the *Auguſtin* Monks, and was Founded by King *David* I. *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Ciſtertian* Order, Founded by *Malcolm* IV. and ſtands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Levingſtone*, Earl of *Kalender* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in Stirlingshire.] *Houſton*, *Sharp*'s. *Dundaſs*, *Dundaſs*'s. *Abercorn*, Earl of *Hoptoun*'s. *Barnbougle*, Earl of *Roſebury*'s. *Craigy-Hall*, Marquis of *Annandale*'s. *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton*'s. *Kalender*, Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Kalender*'s. *Bannockſbourn*, Sir *Hugh Patterſon*'s. *Cardroſs*, Earl of *Buchan*'s. *Cumbernad*, Earl of *Wigtoun*'s. *Newliſton*, Earl of *Stair*'s. *Binn*'s, Sir *Thomas Dalziel*'s, *Cariddin*, Earl of *Dalhuſie*'s. *Blackneſs-Caſtle*, a Gariſon. *Kenneil*, Duke of *Hamilton*'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: And abounds with Hills of white Marble, which is of little Uſe to the Inhabitants, and leſs to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordon*'s Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633. to be heretable to their own Family, who have likewiſe Juſticiary and Admiralty Juriſdiction; and becauſe moſt

moſt of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earl, he chuſes likewiſe the Commiſſioner that repreſents them in Parliament. This Shire is 55 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 22 Miles broad from North to South, *Duncobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this Country is a Royal Burgh.

31. Wigtownſhire.

So called from *Wigtown*, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtown*: Comprehends the Weſt part of *Galloway*, and the Baileries of *Kyle*, *Carric* and *Cunningham*. *Galloway* is a Hilly Country, fitter for breeding of 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 it is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir—*Agnew* of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtown*.

Seats in Wigtownſhire.] *Glaſſerton*, Earl of *Galloway*'s. *Caſtle-Kennedy*, Earl of *Stair*'s. *Garthland*, *Mac Dowal*'s. *Lochrain*, Colonel *Agnew*'s. *Revenſton*, *William Stuart*'s of *Caſtle-Stuart*. *Sorbie*, Colonel *James Stuart*'s.

Beſides theſe 31 Sheriffdoms which ſent Members to Parliament, under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, which differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who is in the one called Sheriff, in the other *Stuart*. Theſe are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port Town 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 hereditable Stuarts of this Stuartry.

2. Orkney.

Contains the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. Theſe Iſlands were long ſubject to the Kings of *Norway*. The laſt Seſſion of the *Scottiſh* Parliament reſtored the preſent Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Anceſtors, but ſtill redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Poſſeſſion he is obliged to pay yearly to Her Majeſty's Treaſury 600 *l. Sterling*. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the Queen has only the Biſhop's Rents in thoſe Iſles.

The

The King of *Denmark* made over *Orkney* and *Schetland* to King *James* VI. by a formal Resignation at his Marriage to the said King's Sister, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*. Of the Inhabitants of these Islands see afterwards.

Seats in Orkney.] *Burray*, Sir *James Stuarts*; *Sound*, *Buchannan's* of *Sanside*.

These Shires and Stuartries which are ranged here Alphabetically, were called over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders:

		Members.
1	Edinburgh	4
2	Haddington	4
3	Berwick	4
4	Roxburgh	4
5	Selkirk	2
6	Peebles	2
7	Lanerk	4
8	Dumfreis	4
9	Wigtown	4
10	Aire	4
11	Dumbarton	2
12	Buse	2
13	Renfrew	3
14	Striveling	3
15	Linlithgow	2
16	Perth	4
17	Kincardine	2
18	Aberdeen	4
19	Inverness	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	Caithness	2
29	Agin	2
30	Orckney	2
31	Clackmannan	1
32	Ross	2
33	Kinross	1
	In all	89

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament were these,

	Members.		*Members.*
Edinburgh	2	Montrose	1
Perth	1	Cowper	1
Dundee	1	Anstruther Easter	1
Aberdeen	1	Dumfreis	1
Striveling	1	Inverness	1
Linlithgow	1	Burnt-Island	1
St. Andrews	1	Kinghern	1
Glasgow	1	Breichen	1
Aire	1	Irwin	1
Haddington	1	Jedburgh	1
Dysert	1	Kircudbright	1
Kirkaldie	1	Wigtown	1

Dun-

Dunfermling	1	Anſtruther Weſter	1
Pittenweem	1	Cullen	1
Selkirk	1	Lawder	1
Dumbarton	1	Kintore	1
Renfrew	1	Annan	1
Dumbarr	1	Lochmaban	1
Lanerk	1	Sanquhar	1
Aberbrothock	1	New Galloway	1
Elgin	1	Kilrenny	1
Peebles	1	Fortroſe	1
Crail	1	Dingwall	1
Tayne	1	Dornock	1
Culroſs	1	Queensferry	1
Bamff	1	Inverrary	1
Whithern	1	Invernrie	1
Forfar	1	Week	1
Rotheſay	1	Kirkwall	1
Nairn	1	Inverberry	1
Forreſs	1	Stranraver	1
Rutherglin	1		
North Berwick	1		In all 65

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 apiece, except *Bute* and *Caithneſs* which return one, and *Bute* is to chuſe firſt. *Nairn* and *Cromerty* one, *Nairn* having the firſt turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinroſs* one, *Clackmannan* chuſing firſt.

The Burghs alſo which ſend 16 Members to the *Britiſh* Parliment, 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*, *Invernry*, and *Kintore*, One. *Aberdeen*, *Inverberry*, *Montroſe*, *Aberbrothnock*, and *Breichen*, One. *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and St. *Andrews*, One. *Craill*, *Kilrenny*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Auſtruther Weſter*, and *Pittenweem*, One. *Dyſert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghern*, and *Brunt-Iſland*, One. *Innerkething*, *Dunfermling*, *Queensferry*, *Culroſs* and *Sterling*, One. *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dunbarton*, 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*, *Stranraver* and *Whitehern*, One. *Aire*, *Jovin*, *Rotheſay*, *Campbletoun* and *Inverary*. One.

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

Theſe Iſlands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Abudæ*) which are very many, and ſeveral very large, and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, till

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 that 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 Her 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.

I. *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 *Huſſineſs*; 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, Lyng, Herring, and a great variety of Oyſters, Cockles, Muſles, Limpets, and other ſorts of Shell-Fiſh: Whales they have in great numbers, and of ſeveral ſorts; the leſſer they eat, and find 'em 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, afford 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 a 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 Seaweed (which is the great Manure of thoſe Iſlands) Barley will yield 20, ſometimes 30 fold increaſe. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seafort*; and *Harries* to the Laird of *Macleod*. There are great numbers of ſmall Iſlands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoyn to them ſeverally.

II. *North-Viſt* about 9 Miles long from North to South, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The Weſt ſide is Arable 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

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 *Donald Mac Donald* of *Fleat*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries* and *North-Viſt*, are all Proteſtants.

III. *Borera* a ſmall Iſland very near *North-Viſt*, is poſſeſt 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 *Ranal Mac Donald*; Inhabitants all Papiſts.

V. *South-Viſt*, 2 Miles South of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long; and three, 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 retain'd his Appetite and 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. *Barray* 2 ½ Leagues 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 *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per Ann.* 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 *Barray* down to *Lewis*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Roſs* lies *Sky*, the ſecond for bigneſs of all the Weſtern Iſlands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20, in ſome places 30 Miles broad, 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 call'd the *Kyle*, where the ſaid Tide is ſo rapid, is thus; they tie a With about the Cows 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, 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 'em. Country populous, and the People handsome and very healthy. It is divided into Three Parts, possess'd by three different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald* Baronet, (first of his Name either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Sommerled* Thane of *Argile*, 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 possest 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 Lands.

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 *Argile*. 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 *Argile*, and is part of the Shire of *Argile*. The Ground is Fruitful, and lies 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 wholsomest 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. *Marten* was there, no Women had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillouir Mac Crain* (who died about 50 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 *Ila* or *Isla*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbel* Brother to the Duke of *Argile*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 18. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Fintagan*, in which lies *Fintagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island is annex'd to the Crown, under which Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddle* is Steward

who alſo poſſeſſes half the Iſland. The Country is indifferently Fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*, and conſequently wetter and more unwholſome. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

XIV. XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronſay*, which is ſeparated from *Collonſay* only by the Tide of *Hood*. *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 is ſaid) by S. *Columbus*. Proprietor, *Mac Duffy*. *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 *Argile*.

XVI. Weſt of *Loquhaber* 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 *Argile* 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 S. *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 *I. Columkil*, (*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. S. *Columba* planted here a Monaſtery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. 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 *Tire-ey*, an Iſland about 4 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary Fruitful, but lying low the People are not very wealthy. Inhabitants Proteſtants; and as part of *Mac Lean*'s Eſtate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argile*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League E. N. E. of *Tyre-ey*: It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ey* 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 E. to N. and 3 from S. to W. Countrey Fruitful, eſpecially in Deer and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Proteſtants.

XXI. South Weſt of *Rum* lies *Muck* a ſmall Iſland, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Cannay*, 2 Miles long from South to North, and 1 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. *Marten* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found that after the Needle had turn'd 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, 1 ½ 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 South *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 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 Acts 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 Barly. Money they have none, nor do they know the use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands, are computed at 48000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm, together with the natural 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 'em. It was try'd in King *Charles* I. Time, but the Rebellion broke it off. The blessed Union which this Auspicious Reign has produced, will without doubt, be felt among these innocent and diligent People in a short time; and since they only want to be set a-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 possess'd of, ought not to be overlook'd. 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 dye,

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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 dye. 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 it ſelf, 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 lye in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. Latitude 59 d. 2 m. 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-Firth which divides the Southernmoſt Iſlands from *Cathneſs*, is in breadth about 12 Miles. The Iſlands of *Orkney* are 26 in Number, which are Inhabited, *viz. South Ronalſay* (which in the *Daniſh* Tongue ſignifies Iſland) *Swinna*, *Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra Lamtholm*, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramſoye*, *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinſoye*, *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 uſed for Paſture; all of them being ſeparated one from another by ſome narrow Streights. 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 Sixty third Year of her Age. By reaſon of the Temperance of their Diet and wholſomneſs 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 this *Iſland*, 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 Cattel go looſe, without a Herdſman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirk-wall*, 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 *Cromwel*'s Uſurpation, ditched 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* III. gave them a Charter of Privileges; which was confirm'd by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1662. and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Church of this Country, as alſo that of *Schetland*, was under one Biſhop, ſtiled the Biſhop of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. The Biſhop's Revenue was great formerly; but at preſent it will not amount to much more than 600 *l. Sterling*, and now the Queen's *Exchequer*, conſidering how much that Country has been lately impoveriſhed, Farms it out for 400 *l. Sterling*. The Cathedral Church is 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's as beautiful and ſtately a Structure as any is in the Kingdom; longer than that of St. *Giles*'s at *Edinburgh*; the Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tunable Bells, as are in any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Beſides the 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 Countrey, were the *Picts*, as the generality of our Hiſtorians do affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And theſe Verſes of the Poet *Claudian*,

——— *Maduerunt Saxone Fuſo*
Orcades; incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule,

&c

do evidently ſhew that the *Picts* at that time were the Poſſeſſors and Inhabitants of theſe *Northern Iſles*.

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 *Holinſhed* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*, he Reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Britains*. Theſe Iſlands continued in all probability under the Government of their own Princes, till the utter Subverſion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839. when *Keneth* 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 *Speire*, Earl of *Cathneſs*, whoſe Son, *Magnus Speire*, Earl of *Cathneſs*, *Orkney* and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speire* ſucceeding him in the Eſtate, was Marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, to whom came the Title and Eſtate; from him it deſcended to *Henry Sinclair*, to whom ſucceeded *William Sinclair*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordſhip of *Schetland* was again annext to the Crown, and ſo continu'd till the Reign of Q. *Mary*, who conferr'd 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 Stewart*, natural Son of King *James* V. was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *Auguſt* 1581. and he being Beheaded, and his Son Hang'd, *Orkney* had ſeveral Governors till the Year 1647. at what time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, procur'd a Wadſet or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles* I. To him ſucceeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, *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. At preſent *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*, Brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, enjoys the Title by the Name of Stuart of *Orkney*. The Queen's Exchequer grants a Leaſe of it to any that bids higheſt at a *Roup* or *Outcry*. When the *Taxmen*'s Leaſe is out, which is commonly in 3 or 5 Years, the Lords of the Treaſury Roup it out anew, and he that gives moſt is *Taxman* or *Steward* during the Leaſe of Years he takes it for. Under the Steward are ſome Judges of his

Creation and Appointment called Bayliffs: 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* (10 *s. Engliſh*) but if the matter be above, it's refer'd to the Steward or his Deputy. Under and ſubſervient to thoſe Bailiffs are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent Perſons within the Pariſh, called *Lawrightmen*. Theſe in their reſpective Bounds have the Overſight of the People, in manner of Conſtables, and they inform the Bayliffs of ſuch Enormities as occaſionally happen, which the Bailiff puniſhes 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 Steward or his Deputy. Theſe *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent in 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 *Ranſaking*, 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 upon him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Juſtice* for Puniſhment.

The Iſles of Schetland.

The Iſles of *Schetland* belong to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as they did formerly to that of *Scotland*, being part of the Stuartry of *Orkney*, and govern'd either by the Stuart or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolomy* 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 40 Holmes and 30 Rocks, all which are ranked under the general Name of *Schetland*, tho' each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of 'em only are Inhabited; others tho' 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, to the top. Under them they had Cells all Vaulted over, and from the top of them they made a

Sign

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, Oyl, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen, Gloves and Garters. Here has been seen 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 Antients, as describ'd by Sir* Robert Sibbald.

Tho' 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 *Phœnician*) 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 Foggs 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* observ'd of the Ancient *Britains*, that they Painted their Bodies blue, and fought with 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,

Cærulus 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 Island was the first of the *British* Isles that was called *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island

ſland 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 ever called ſo, that is not the *Thule* which is mention'd by the *Roman* Writers; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they ſay muſt refer to ſome *Britiſh* Northern Iſles, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then poſſeſs'd 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 *Britains* as the remoteſt People, then known in their ſeveral Parts, he clearly demonſtrates that *Thule* muſt be ſomewhere near the North Part of the Iſle of *Britain*, then Inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are theſe.

Illa 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 the great General's Care to inſtruct the *Britains* 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 carry'd 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*, *Southerland* 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 *Britains* were all *Picts*, that is, all were Painted, and the *Brigantes* were Blue in *Seneca*'s Time. We are ſure *Thule* lies far North, and *Theodoſius* was there, and

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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 carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. And beſides the thick Woods in *Caithneſs* would appear very dark to Navigators, and ſo might well deſerve the Name of *Thule*; tho' with Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s leave, I 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 one of the Weſtern Iſlands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlæſin*, the Iſlandiſh Hiſtorian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olaffin*, 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 Conquer'd, 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 *Joxa*, where he ſuffer'd 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 then 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 *Graham's Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotch-Highlanders*; for the Wall being Built upon that Iſthmus or Neck of Land, betwixt the Rivers *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

placing Garisons at convenient distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first apprehension of Danger. The Garisons 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 2d seems to have been about 6 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 Garison there; there is upon a Rock an Ancient Inscription, intimating that a Legion once kept Garison there. The 3d Garison was plac'd about 8 Miles N. E. from the Second, where *Roman* Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman* Military Way. The 4th 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 5th was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The 6th was the most remote to the West, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated 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, will put it beyond all dispute. The placing of these Garisons was probably the occasion of building the Wall afterwards along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the cause why some of the Garisons 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 *Britains* 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* says it begun, is at this Day called *Walltoun*, where there is an Artificial Mount dyked about; but the manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s Translation of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, p. 959. First there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall it self 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 entrench'd, (though within the Wall) able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained

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in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who trac'd them all, were theſe, One at *Langtown*, a Mile Eaſt of *Falkirk*; One juſt at *Rouintree-Burn-head*; One at *Weſter-Cowden*, above St. *Helen*'s Chapel; one at the *Croy-hill*; a very great one at the top of the *Banhill*; One at *Atch-indevy*; One at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpentolloch*; One at *Eaſt-Calder*; One at *Hill-toun Calder*; One at *Balmudy*; One at *Simerſtoue*, 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 *Dumbaſs*: 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 diſcover'd ſeveral Sepulchers cover'd with Large Rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe-Chyr*, by *Mony-a-broch*, there were formerly Large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 *Scotch* Miles, beginning between *Queen*'s *Ferry* and *Abercorn*, it ranged along *Weſt* by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innereving*, ſo on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Foreſt of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the Great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found ſeveral Stones, ſome with Pictures engraven upon them, and ſome 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.

Forts now in Scotland.] Having mention'd the ancient Fortreſſes of *Scotland*, it is certainly not improper in this Place to mention the New. The Mount Fort in *Schetland*, ſtands on a riſing Rock on the North end of *Lerwick* Town; it commands the Harbour call'd the Sound of *Broſſa*. It has a large Stone Wall, within which a Batalion may Muſter: There are ſeveral Houſes within it, and about 30 Pieces of Ordnance mounted on the Wall.

CHAP IV.

Of its Air, Soil and Commodities.

Air.] 'TWas not without reaſon that *Cæſar* ſaid of *Britain* in general, *Cælum 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

the same reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind, cause the Heat in Summer to be no ways Scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it's seldom known that any 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 all together, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that purpose is very well Water'd. 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 Oars, if the Inhabitants would be perswaded to take the 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 of 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 good Account, if their Fisheries were manag'd 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 Cæti* 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, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are Sold into *England*, when there is no Prohibition. The Size of their Cows and Sheep is (as in all cold Regions) but small, but the Flesh of both is exceedingly 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 wholsome 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,

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Sea-Plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, *&c.* of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkeys, Pigeons, *&c.*

Then 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 that they take in the Northern Seas. Oyſters, Cockles, Lobſters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbolts, Mackrels, and Whitings, with other ſorts of excellent Sea-Fiſh, they have in great abundance.

The Beer and Ale in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Diſtilling Brandy and Uſquebaugh to a 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 adorned 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 produc'd in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taſte.

The Woods, which are very large, ſome of them above 10 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 good Stuffs and Broad Cloath 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 great Dexterity in Knitting, they make the fineſt Worſted Stockings in the World; ſome of them exceeding thoſe of *Jerſey* or *Guernſey*, which they ſell for a greater Price than Silk: Some are ſold at Thirty Shillings a Pair; and I have been credibly informed by ſome that have ſeen Stockings ſold at Ten Pound a Pair; but theſe are rare and not made for the Market, but to ſhow their Perfection in Spinning and Knitting.

There is alſo great plenty of Hemp and Flax; their Linnen Cloth is inferior to few for its Goodneſs, and the Manufactury of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

The Leather that is dreſſed 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 Cattel, yet it is ſtrong and durable; it is not very plentiful, becauſe it is not ſo generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and

and Aprons, Boots and Shoes among the common People; and besides they find it turns to as good and a 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 and 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 Peate.

For Shipping, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Planks 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 put together, that they are very fit for Labour or Travelling: There are also some of a larger Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all sorts and sizes, and for all Uses. Their Shepherds Dogs are surprizingly Sagacious; for if you show him a Sheep among Ten thousand, he'll bring him to his Master, though the Flock mix never so much together.

Besides great Quantities of Lead, Iron, Brass and Copper Oar, 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 King *James* VI. assures us, that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in several places in this Country; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Fryar Moor* in *Clydesdale*; 2 on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Nidisdale*; 3 on *Glangaber Watter* in *Inderland*, in the Forest of *Attrie*, and in many other *Combes* or Valleys. It's commonly found, he says, 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*, discover'd Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, Eight Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 450 *l. Sterling*.

Besides Grain and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants Export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen, Cloath, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding Stuff, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Meal, Hides, Rabbets and Hare Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oker, 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

ceſſary 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 Manufacturies, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and conſequently much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, or indeed than it ever was.

CHAP. V.

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 *Britains*, that ſtill retain'd 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 *Britains*; 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 it is 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 many Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and thoſe other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep 'em together, when once they are gathered, it is certain that it is much thinner of People than otherwiſe it need to be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the moſt that has been reckon'd; tho' if the Fiſhing-Trade and Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double the number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces ſpeak *Engliſh*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dano Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *Engliſh* Tongue, and for that reaſon thoſe Writings which are true *Scottiſh*, ſuch as *Gawen Douglas*'s Tranſlation of *Virgil's Æneas*;

The Cherry and the Slae (a Poem so call'd) 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 have both from the ancient *Scots* who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts* who were originally *Britains*. 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 North Western Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orcades* the old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Ireland*, is preserved. Their Court-Rolls, Records and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scottish* Lawyers are (generally speaking) great Masters; and Sir *John Skene* assigns the reason of their Laws being writ 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; tho' 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 *Scottish* Tongue more *French* Words than in *English*, which has been occasion'd 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 Dexterous 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, the managing of their Families, and the Educating of their Children. The People are generally Religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profess, so that the Rubrick of the Church of *Rome* receives no small Augmentation from this Country. 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, tho' very willing to settle abroad when they have any 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, tho' more Rich and more Powerful than themselves.

The

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more Southern Parts of the World, a Man being scarce thought Old at Fourscore, several living to above an Hundred, in their Islands to Sevenscore, 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 reckon'd 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 *Campbells*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* derived from the *Danes*, *Archibald*, &c. Sirnames among the Lowlanders are either Local, as *Douglas*, *Campbel*, *Hamilton*, *Smith*, *Maxwel*, *Dalrymple*, *Spotswood*, *Leslye*, *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 and Trades, as *Stuart*, *Fletcher*, *Clerk*, *Bailly*, *Falconer*, *Justice*, &c. *Saxon* and *Danish* Names they have several, *Sibbald*, (i. e. *se bald*, the bold couragious Man) *Ettrick* which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Eldest Son, from *Heydrek* a famous Hero of the North, *Clogie*, which still signifies *Wise* in *Danish*, *Graham*, *Dan: Gram*, *Dempster*, (*i. e.* Judge) *Cunningham*, or *Koningham*, which in *Danish* is the King's Hamlet. *Bruce*, *Dan: Bruso*, *Bolloc Dan: Hrollang*, *Grerr*, *Logy* (*Loge Norw: Flame*) &c. The Highlanders who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old *Scottish* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm*, *Duncan*, *Donald Murdoc*, *Kennedy*, &c. and those that begin with *Mac* (*i. e.* Son) are numerous, as *Mac Kensy*, *Mac Kay*, *Mac Leod*, *Mac Lean*, *Mac Pherson*, *Mac Cleland*, *Mac Gil*, *Mac Dongal*, *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 Gil*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etimology 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. This is certain, it can never be done well, without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtic* and *Gothic* Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been formed in these Northern and North Western Parts of the World, from those two great Originals.

CHAP. VI.

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* and 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 desir'd Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland* and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Parity, without any Episcopal Government, nor is any Bishop said to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by *P. Celestine* to Convert the *Scots* in the Year 431. And this Account, tho' supported by no Author who lived within 1200 Years after Christ, is greedily taken up by all the late *Scotch* Historians; and the Presbyterians in *Scotland* have made use of it as an Argument to justify their Establishment, which they would have to be looked upon not as an Innovation of their own, but as the Restoration of the most ancient Church Government that was ever set a-foot in *North Britain*. For my part I have no manner of Design to choque the *North Britains* in what I shall say; But as to the first Establishment of Christianity in *Scotland*, it seems to me upon Examining what very Learned Men have said upon this Subject, to be as follows.

In *Britain* Christianity flourished before it was the established Religion of the *Roman* Empire. *Constantius Chlorus* (who never suffered any Man to dye for the Name of Jesus Christ in his Dominions) lived here the latter part of his Time: He died at *York*, and there his Son *Constantine the Great* was declar'd *Cæsar* when he dy'd. Hence *Constantine* had his great Army with which he overcame *Mauritius*, in the presence of which Army he first declared himself a Christian. This he would not have done, had he not been sure that they would joyfully stand by him. *Bede* tells us that St. *Ninian* Converted the South *Picts* in the Year 412. St. *Ninian* being Educated at *Rome*, instructed them without controversy as himself had been bred up. Archbishop *Usher* tells us out of some old *Irish* Lives of Saints, that several *Irish* (or *Scots*) whom he Names, brought Christianity thither from *Rome* about the Year 400. and erected several Bishopricks. Whether these Southern *Scots* had any Communication with their Northern Brethren, who some time before that had made Settlements in the *Extra-Provincial Britain*, we know

no

not. The first famous Apostle of the *Scots* was *Palladius*, but he was not sent into *Scotland*, but into *Ireland*, as the Writers of St. *Patrick*'s Life assure us. In *Ireland* he could do no good, and returning Home he died in *Britain* near the Country of the *Picts*. He was not out a whole Year. So that St. *Patrick* who was the true Apostle of the *Scots* in *Ireland*, and by Birth a *North Britain*, is the Person to whom their Conversion ought to be attributed. And he that was so concerned for the *Irish Scots*, would not, we may be sure, neglect those of them, whoever they were, that were settled in *Britain*. The *North Picts* were Converted long after by St. *Columba*, a *Scot*, in the Year 560. who settled in the Isle of *Hy*, called from him, *I-Columb-Kill*, as we have seen already. This Conversion of the *North Picts* was not from any former Schism or Heresy, but from downright Gentilism, as *Bede*, who is in this Particular a very competent Judge, does expressly assure us.

From what has been said, which can be proved beyond Dispute from what Archbishop *Usher*, and the present most excellent Bishop of *Worcester* have written upon this Argument, the ancient Ecclesiastical Government of *Britain* can be made out very plainly: And that the Provincial *Britains* were govern'd by a Diocesan Episcopacy, such as that now in force in *England* is allowed to be. St. *Ninian* who Converted the *South Picts*, was himself a *Britain* and Bishop of *Whithern*, now *Galloway*; and the Writer of his Life assures us, that he consecrated Bishops in proper Places whereever he went. Whither *Palladius* was sent, we have seen already. St. *Patrick* was Son of a Deacon, Grandson of a Priest, and his Mother's Brother, St. *Martin*, was the famous Bishop of *Tours* in *France*. But his Establishing of Episcopacy in *Ireland* is not disputed, since it is affirmed that his Predecessor *Palladius* settled Episcopacy among the *Scots*. St. *Patrick* too was a *Britain*, and from the *Britains* came the first Conversions both of *Scots* and *Picts*.

Whether *Columba* the Apostle of the *North Picts* establisht Episcopacy among them, will scarce be question'd by those that consider that he came out of *Ireland*, in which St. *Patrick* had settled Diocesan Episcopacy long before. And lest the thing should be left doubtful, his Successor *Adamnan* who wrote his Life, directly affirms that St. *Columba*, tho' only a Priest, always paid Obedience to Bishops. In the way of calculating *Easter*, the *Northern Scots* differ'd from the *Saxon* Bishops, who had their Ordination from *Rome*: But the Reason was, because the *Romans* had changed their *Cycle*, between the time of *P. Celestine*, who sent St. *Patrick* into *Ireland*, and *Gregory the Great*, who sent *Augustine* the *Monk* into *England*. During that Interval also, the Bishops of *Rome* had arrogated to themselves a Supremacy over other Churches, which was unknown in the Age of St. *Patrick*. This the *Scots* could not digest, as they had nō

reaſon, any more than the *Britiſh* Biſhops, who flatly deny'd to own *Auguſtin* for their Archbiſhop. Setting theſe two Things aſide, it undeniably appears, that the *Scottiſh* Biſhops would readily have been owned by the *Engliſh* Biſhops, who held Communion with the See of *Rome*, and they did in many Occurrences own them with all readineſs.

This then deſtroys the Notion of the *Culdees*, or Prieſts living without any Subordination to one another, prior to *Palladius*: They are firſt mentioned by *John* of *Fordon*, the Author of the *Scoti-Chronicon*, who lived about 1000 Years later than the things he ſpeaks of. The word *Culdee* or *Kyldee* indeed is older. *Kyldees* are no more than Monks. *Kil* in *Iriſh* is a Monk's Cell. *I-Columb-Kill* is the *Iſland of* Columba *of the Cell*. *Ti* in compoſition *Dee*, in ſeveral Dialects of the *Britiſh*, is a *Houſe*. *Kyldee* then is a Houſe of ſuch Cells: And any Man who was called by his own Name with an Addition of *Kyldee*, thereby ſhewed that he lived in a *Cell Houſe*, *i. e.* was a Monk. The word *Kyldee* in *Scotland* ſeems to have been appropriated to the Chapter of St. *Andrew*'s, which conſiſted of an Abbot and Monks for a conſiderable time, till Canons Regular ſucceeded them, who kept their Ground till the Reformation.

The Government of the Church by Biſhops continued therefore in *Scotland*, from the beginning of Chriſtianity till Queen *Mary*'s Time. That the Eccleſiaſtical Government in *Scotland* has ſince been alter'd every body knows; 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 acquieſcency with 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 comply'd. 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 *Scottiſh* 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 offered to be confirmed in Parliament 1567, Chap. 21. is this Clauſe, *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, ſo*

may

may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foſter Superſtition, than edify the Kirk uſing the ſame. And by the 6th Act of that Parliament, it is Enacted, *That the Miniſters of the bleſſed Evangel of Jeſus Chriſt, whom God of his Mercy hath now raiſed up amongſt us, or hereafter ſhall raiſe, agreeing with them that now lives 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 within this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament. The Biſhops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refuſing to ſign the Confeſſion of Faith, were laid aſide. But in their ſtead Superintendents 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 Mineſterial Function committed to them. From theſe Commiſſioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National and General Aſſemblies, as appears by Act 7th 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 *Abbaſies* 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, 1566. It is ſuperſcribed thus, *The Superintendants, Miniſters and Commiſſioners within 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, wiſh the increaſe of the Holy Spirit.*

During this time, the Queen who was a Papiſt, and her Popiſh Servants, hindred the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the great Men that had Grants of Church-Lands were unwilling that the Miniſters Maintenance ſhould be ſettled, and this increaſed the 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 Murther of King *Henry*, the Acquittal of the Earl of *Both-*

wel upon the not proving of the Libel, the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murthered 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 past several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and the 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. The Earl of *Murray* who was made Regent, was violently opposed, but by degrees he master'd his Enemies, and the generality of 'em subscribed a Bond in the Year 1568, to maintain the King's and the Regent's Authority. The Queen after the defeat of her Army at *Langside*, *May* 13, 1568. fled into *England*, where she obtained from Queen *Elizabeth* a Commission to some of Her Subjects to hear the Complaints of the Queen of *Scots*, against *Murray* (Her Natural Brother) and his Party. The *English* Commissioners would not own themselves to have a Power to decide between the Litigant Parties. The Regent justified his Proceedings, but refused at first to give in a particular Charge against his King's Mother, and his own Sister. But the *English* not promising that they would stand by him, he and the Queen of *Scots* Commissioners went to *London*, where he was forced to give in his Charge against the Queen, before Queen *Elizabeth*. The Duke of *Chatelleranet* (*Hamilton*) came out of *France* to *London* at that instant, and demanded the Regency as next Heir to the Crown: This Queen *Elizabeth* deny'd, and sent the Regent home with Honour. Upon his return he reduced the Duke, the Earls of *Argile* and *Huntly*, and brought them to submit to his Authority; after which he called a Meeting of the Estates at *Perth*, where most of 'em were present. But his Power was not of long continuance, for he was Assassinated at *Linlithgow*, *Jan.* 23. 1569. Whereupon many of those who by Oaths and Bonds had been engaged to maintain the King's Authority fell off to the Queen's Party; particularly young *Lithingtown* (*Mailland*) and Sir *William Kirkaldy* Laird of *Grange*. *Grange* was Keeper of *Edinburgh*-Castle, which he gave up to the Queen, and by that means became

came Maſter of the Town, in which the Parliament called by the Earl of *Lenox*, the Regent, was to be held. Within the Town the Regent held his Parliament, and without the Town the Queen's Men held theirs, who play'd upon the Town with their Cannon by times all the while they ſat. Each Parliament forfaulted the other, and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Interpoſition, and the Abſtinence from War which was granted at her Procurement, ſtrengthened the Queen's Party exceedingly. This put Matters into the utmoſt Confuſion, in which they continued till *September* 3. 1571. when the Earl of *Lenox* was Murthered. The Earl of *Marr* was elected Regent in his Place, *September* 5. 1571. and continued the Parliament which had been adjourn'd at the deſire of Queen *Elizabeth*, who countenanced both Parties, to keep them both in a Dependance upon herſelf. The Earl of *Marr* died *October* 8. 1572. and was ſucceeded by the Earl of *Morton*. All this while the general Aſſembly, the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, the Superintendants, and the leading Miniſters ſtood firm to the King and the Three Regents, and often apply'd themſelves to the Regents and the Council for ſettling the Policy and Patrimony of the Church; and the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* conſtantly refuſed to own the Queen's Authority in their Prayers. At laſt a ſort of a Form of Policy was ſettled for the Government by 12 Perſons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Epiſcopal Government. *Hamilton* the Popiſh Archbiſhop of St *Andrew*'s 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*. This Power of depoſing Miniſters was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Biſhops.

The Earl of *Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the 3 former Regencies, and ſome time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which faciliated his being choſen. Upon his Election a Pacification was made with the Queen's Party, of which none were to have the Benefit but thoſe that acknowledg'd and profeſt the true Religion, and own'd the Authority of the King and Regent. *Grange* who kept *Edinburgh* Caſtle ſtill ſtood out, but by the aſſiſtance of ſome *Engliſh* Forces was forced to ſurrender, and was publickly Executed. This Regent recovered the Revenues and Jewels and Moveables of the Crown, and repaired and furniſhed the King's Seats and Caſtles; but the Church which expected to have its

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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. reſtrain'd and leſſen'd the Power which was given to the Biſhops in the Year 1571. *Boyd* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, and ſome other Biſhops and Superintendants, were preſent in 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 *Douglas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamſon* to ſucceed him in the See of St. *Andrews*: 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 *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

King *James* VI. was not quite 12 Years old when the Earl of *Morton* laid down. The Earl of *Athol* being made Chancellor, and ſome Lords ſuſpected of Popery being put into the Council, the Church began to complain, and regretted the Change of Government: The Earl of *Morton* having always been ſevere in keeping Papiſts out of the Adminiſtration. In 1578. the Aſſembly preſented to the Parliament a Draught of Eccleſiaſtical Polity for ſetting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referr'd 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. In 1580, the King commanded a ſhort 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 1638, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of

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Morton upon an Accuſation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry*, (King *James* VI's 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. The Duke of *Lenox* likewiſe, for all his Profeſſions, was publickly taxed of Popery in the Miniſters Sermons. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſador laboured for ſaving the Earl of *Morton*'s Life in vain, and accus'd the Duke of *Lenox* of diverting the King from keeping his Friendſhip with *England* inviolated, of removing his beſt Subjects out of Offices, and of Diſaffection to the Miniſters of God's Word. The Death of the Earl of *Morton* increaſed the Diſcontents between the King and the Church. In the Year 1582, the King was ſurprized by ſome Noblemen at *Ruthoen*, which he approved of by a Proclamation, and the Duke of *Lenox* was ſent out of the Kingdom. The Aſſembly ratified the Proceedings at *Ruthoen*, and it was approved alſo by the Parliament. But in the Year 1583, this Surprize at *Ruthoen* was condemned in Parliament, though the Miniſters in their Sermons ſtill juſtified it. Thereupon moſt of the Nobility concerned in that Fact fled the Kingdom; and the Earl of *Gowry*, with ſome others loſt his Head. In the Parliament of 1584. the King's Declaration concerning the Treaſonableneſs of the Surprize at *Ruthoen* was ratified, His Authority over all Perſons in all Cauſes confirm'd, and the declining the Judgment of His Majeſty and His Council declared to be Treaſon. This is ſaid to be the firſt time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted in 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 forfaulted 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 Commiſſion 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 tryed according to the Diſcipline of the Kirk.

All this while the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined, for in 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed

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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 Tithes which were thought a ſufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were leſſen'd 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.

The King after this, giving (as was alledg'd) too great Countenance to the Popiſh Nobility, was ill look'd upon by the Kirk; and he being bent upon Enlarging his Authority, they quickly fell out. His Majeſty's Power of Calling, and Continuing or Delaying the Meetings of the General Aſſembly, and of Inhibiting their Proceedings, was queſtion'd. They were angry that they were called before the Privy Council, for Expreſſions uſed in their Sermons againſt the King and his Miniſters, eſpecially with relation to the Popiſh Lords, who had been Excommunicated in *October* 1593. in the Aſſembly of *Fife* holden at St. *Andrews*; and alſo to ſome Papiſts, or popiſhly affected Perſons, who were employ'd in the Chiefeſt Offices of the Kingdom. The E. of *Huntley*, the Head of the Popiſh Faction, was particularly maligned for Burning the E. of *Murry*'s Houſe at *Dunibirſill*, in the Year 1551. and the Lady *Levingſton*, of the ſame Religion, was ſtruck at, for being employed as Governeſs to the Princeſs *Elizabeth*. The Miniſters on the other part gave great Offence to his Majeſty, by declining his Authority over the Church, *in primâ inſtantiâ*, in judging of Seditious Words ſpoken by any of them in their Sermons; and he was angry with the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* in particular, for exciting a Tumult in that City againſt him in 1596. After which, in the Year 1597. ſome Miniſters were appointed as Commiſſioners for the Church, to give Votes for Eccleſiaſtical Matters in Parliament; with certain *Caveats*, or Reſtrictions, for Securing the Freedom of the Kirk. This was intended to keep the Miniſters within their Bounds, but did not anſwer the Ends for which it was deſigned, ſeveral Miniſters refuſing to accept of that Office. In the Year 1600. the Earl of *Gowry* and his Brother were killed, for attempting to kill the King; and Orders were given to obſerve a Day of Thankſgiving upon that Account. Some Miniſters doubting of the Reality of the Fact, refuſed to celebrate the Day; for which they were cenſured, and ſome were baniſhed.

In 1603, King *James* VI. ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Q *Elizabeth*'s Death. Being then free from the Influence of the *Kirk*, he reſolved to introduce Epiſcopacy into *Scotland* again, and accordingly he nominated Biſhops into every See, and by his Commiſſioners to the General Aſſembly, he procured

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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, few met in the Year 1605. at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council, were diſcharged by the King's Commiſſioner from meeting in an Aſſembly, and he commanded the Aſſembly to be diſſolved. 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 Impriſon'd them. But they perſiſted in what they had done, and declined the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Aſſembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were tried for Treaſon upon the Statute of 1584. which eſtabliſhed 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 in 1606. the Temporalities of the Biſhops were reſtored, and the King's Supremacy again aſſerted. In the Year 1607. was the Conference at *Hampton*-Court between the Biſhops and the Miniſters, where Mr. *Andrew Melvil* for ſpeaking undutifully to Sir *Thomas Hamilton*, then King's Advocate, afterwards Earl of *Haddington*, was committed to the Tower of *London*, and the other Miniſters who joined with him, confined for ſome time to other Places. 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 Superintendents 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 a Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, as was in uſe in the Church of *England*, which indeed was ſhortly after done. For as yet tho' King *James* VI. had filled up the Sees, yet the Biſhops had no Conſecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Biſhops; and the Diſcipline of 1592. was ſtill on foot. The Kirk too was exceedingly uneaſy at the Countenance that was ſhewed to Papiſts, who grew extreamly Inſolent, and the ſuperſtitious Rites uſed at the Funerals of the Lord *Ogilvy*, and the Laird of *Gight*, put them out of all Patience. In 1608. the General Aſſembly Petition'd againſt the

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Popish Lords *Huntly*, *Angus*, and *Errol*, who were accordingly Imprison'd, and yet the Earl of *Wigton*, one of the Commissioners in that Assembly, was a Papist, and his Brother the Earl of *Dunfermling* continued Chancellor.

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 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) that so 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, *October* 21. 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 *Gladstave*'s Death, he was translated to St. *Andrews*.

King *James* began now to be 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 5 Articles might be pass'd 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. The Primate, who was cautious of Exercising Episcopal Jurisdiction, till it had been enacted in the Assembly of 1610. desired the King not to intro-

introduce these Innovations into the Church, till they had the legal Sanction; and proposed that his Majesty should try to get them enacted next Year (1617.) when he intended to go in Person into *Scotland*. This the King agreed to, 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.* When the Ministers got Notice of this, they were highly incensed, and drew up a Protestation against passing this Article into a Law. None Signed the Protestation but Mr. *Archibald Simpson*, but in a separate Paper other Ministers subscribed their Assent to what Mr. *Simson* should do. When the King knew it, he was highly enraged, but order'd however that *Article* to be laid aside; and then convened the Bishops and principal Ministers to St. *Andrews*, to meet him upon *July* 10. 1617. where he proposed the 5 Articles. The Ministers petition'd for a General Assembly, which was granted, and Summon'd for *November* following. Mr. *Simson* being Sick, could not be there, but sent a Letter to some Ministers there, in which the Articles were called *Tricæ Anglicanæ*. Mr. *David Calderwood* who carry'd the Letter, being call d in Question for it, declined the Authority of the Assembly, as not being lawfully Convened, and consequently not having sufficient Authority to Suspend or Deprive him; for this he was immediately Imprison'd, and some time after Banished.

The Assembly however of St. *Andrew*'s would not pass these Articles: They offer'd indeed to allow of private Communion, and that the People should always receive the Elements from the Ministers Hands, both which Concessions the King received with scorn. He order'd the Bishops therefore to observe the *Christmas-Day* ensuing at St. *Andrew*'s, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*, and stopt the Stipends of the disobedient Ministers for the next Year: But this last was got off by the Bishops Intercession; and in the Synods which they kept afterwards, they laboured to bring over the Ministers to give Consent to the Articles in the gross. Being confident after that of Success, they called an Assembly in 1618. at *Perth*, in which those 5 Articles were past, which from that Assembly were afterwards called the 5 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 frighten'd by the Menaces of the Court.

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These Articles thus past, were publish'd in all Churches, and Authoriz'd 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 any 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 banish'd the City, and confin'd to certain Places. These Men alledged in their Vindication, that those Articles had been Condemn'd 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 surrendred all the Tithes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirklands 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 Tithes, exceedingly, and put them upon Countenancing the disaffected Ministers and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: 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, 26 considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short and (as I have Reason to believe) a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, till the Year 1638. when King *Charles* I. labour'd to introduce the *English* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settled in 1592. So it continued till 1662. when K. *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 increase the Alienations of the People against

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that Government, or rather againſt the Men who had exerciſed it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689. laid hold of that Opportunity, and obliged K. *William* and Q. *Mary* to Eſtabliſh their Church-Government once more by Law; which Eſtabliſhment ſtill continues. But this is by no means a proper Place to make any Remarks upon that Matter; I ſhall therefore proceed to give a State of the Doctrine of the Kirk of *Scotland* in this Place, reſerving an Account of its Diſcipline to the next Part.

The DOCTRINE.

Abſtract of the Confeſſion of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland.

I. THE Holy Scriptures which are written by Divine Inſpiration, are the Rule of Faith and Life. Scriptures derive their Authority from God their Author; are an adequate Rule of Faith; may by a due uſe of the Means be underſtood by Unlearned as well as Learned: The Holy Ghoſt ſpeaking in the Scriptures, is the ſupreme Judge of Controverſies relating to the Faith.

II. God is One in Eſſence, Infinite in Being and Perfections; in the Unity of his Nature are Three Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; Son begotten of the Father, Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

III. God without being the Author of Sin, or breaking in upon Humane Liberty, has Predeſtinated ſome Angels and Men to Eternal Life, and foreordained others to Eternal Death. The Number of both theſe was unchangeably fixed at firſt. The Elect without any foreſight of Faith, good Works, or Perſeverance, or Conditions him thereunto moving, were determin'd for Life, ſaved through Chriſt, and furniſh'd by his Holy Spirit with all Neceſſary Means of Salvation. The reſt God was pleaſed to paſs by, and ordain them for their Sins to Diſhonour and Wrath, to the praiſe of his glorious Juſtice. This high Myſtery of Predeſtination Men are exhorted to handle with ſpecial Prudence.

IV. God created the World in Six Days; at the end of all he made Man, Male and Female, endued with Rational and Immortal Souls, but with a poſſibility of Tranſgreſſion; however, they preſerved their Innocency and Dominion over the Creatures, as long as they obſerved the Commands which God gave them in Paradiſe.

V. God's Providence directs every thing here below; but ſo, that though by his Decree all Events are immutable, yet the

Nature of the Second Cauſes is not thereby diſorder'd.

VI. *Adam*, through Satan's Inſtigation, eat the Forbidden Fruit and ſo fell; this defiled his Soul and Body, and corrupted his Poſterity. Hence comes Original Sin, which indiſpoſes Man to good, and cauſes actual Tranſgreſſions. Every Sin Original and Actual, merits Spiritual, Temporal and Eternal Death.

VII. God out of his Love to Man, entred into ſeveral Covenants with him. The firſt was of Works with *Adam*, which he broke by his Fall. The ſecond is of Grace through Jeſus Chriſt, offering Salvation to thoſe that believe in him, that they may be ſaved. Chriſt is the Subſtance of this Covenant; the Word preached, and Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper Adminiſtred, are the Ordinances by which this Covenant is diſpenſed.

VIII. Chriſt Jeſus the only begotten Son of God is Mediator between God and Man; Prophet, Prieſt and King, Head of his Church, Heir of all things, and Judge of the World; the Second Perſon in the Trinity, Very and Eternal God, of one Subſtance and Equal with the Father. In the fulneſs of time, he took our Nature upon him; was born of the Virgin *Mary*, was Crucified, Died and was Buried; roſe again from the Dead the Third Day; Aſcended into Heaven, and there ſits at the Right Hand of God, making Interceſſion, and ſhall return to judge Men and Angels at the end of the World. By his perfect Obedience and Sacrifice of himſelf, he ſatisfied God's Juſtice, and purchas'd Heaven for us.

IX. Man was naturally created free, and not abſolutely determin'd to do Good or Evil. Since the Fall, his Power to Will and Do what is Good is loſt; he is dead in Sin, and unable to convert himſelf without the Grace of God. In the State of Glory, his Will ſhall be perfectly and immutably Good.

X. The Elect alone are effectually called out of a State of Sin and Death, by the Word and Spirit of God; this is all of meer Grace, without any human Foreſight. Elect Infants are ſaved by Chriſt through the Spirit, who works where, when and how he pleaſes. Others though they may be called by the Miniſtry of the Word, cannot be ſaved. None but Chriſtians, be their Lives never ſo ſtrict, can be ſaved.

XI. Thoſe who God effectually calls, he juſtifies by pardoning their Sins, and not for any thing done by them, but for Chriſt's ſake alone. Faith receiving and reſting on Chriſt is the alone Inſtrument of Juſtification; but is ever accompanied with all other ſaving Graces. Chriſt by Death fully diſcharged the Debt of all that are thus juſtified. God from all Eternity decreed to juſtify the Elect, and yet they are not juſtified till the Holy Spirit actually applies Chriſt unto them. The Elect may fall into God's Diſpleaſure; but never from the State of Juſtification.

XII. All

XII. All that are juſtified, are for Chriſt's ſake adopted, taken into the Number, enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, are ſeal'd to the day of Redemption, and inherit the Promiſes as Heirs of everlaſting Salvation.

XIII. They that are effectually called and regenerated, are further ſanctified, really and perſonally, by Virtue of Chriſt's Death and Reſurrection, and his Word and Spirit dwelling in them. The Dominion of Sin is deſtroy'd in them, and they are ſtrengthen'd with all ſaving Graces to the Practice of Holineſs; but though this Sanctification is throughout the whole Man, yet 'tis imperfect in this Life.

XIV. The Grace of Faith whereby the Elect are enabled to believe to the ſaving of their Souls, is the work of the Spirit of Chriſt in their Hearts; but the principal Acts of ſaving Faith, are accepting, receiving and reſting upon Chriſt alone for Juſtification, Sanctification and Eternal Life, by Virtue of the Covenant of Grace. This Faith is different in Degrees.

XV. Repentance unto Life is a Goſpel Grace, and ſo ought to be preach'd by every Miniſter; but it is not ſatisfactory for Sin, nor will it cauſe Pardon, which is the Act of God's Free Grace, though Pardon cannot be had without it.

XVI. Good Works are only ſuch as God has commanded in his Holy Word, and done in Obedience to God's Commands, and are the Fruits and Evidences of a true and lively Faith. Men's Ability to do good Works is not at all of themſelves, but wholly from the Spirit of Chriſt. Our beſt Works cannot Merit Pardon of Sin, or Eternal Life, by Reaſon of the great Diſproportion that is between them and the Glory to come, and the infinite diſtance that is between us and God, whom, by them, we can neither profit nor ſatisfy for the Debt of our former Sins. Works done by unregenerate Men, though commanded by God, and beneficial to themſelves and others, yet becauſe they proceed not from an Heart purified by Faith, nor done in a right manner, nor to a right end, are ſinful and cannot pleaſe God, and yet the neglect of them is more Sinful and Diſpleaſing to God.

XVII. They whom God hath accepted in Chriſt, effectually Called and Sanctified by his Spirit, cannot totally and finally fall from Grace; but ſhall perſevere to the end, and be eternally ſaved; which Perſeverance depends not upon their own Free Will, but upon the Immutability of the Decree of Election: Nevertheleſs they may fall into grievous Sins, and for a time continue therein, and draw God's Diſpleaſure and temporal Judgments upon themſelves.

XVIII. Hypocrites and other unregenerate Men may flatter themſelves that they are in a State of Salvation; but their Hope ſhall periſh; whereas thoſe that truly believe in the Lord Jeſus, and walk in all good Conſcience before him, may in this Life be

certainly aſſured that they are in a State of Grace, and rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God; which infallible Aſſurance does not ſo belong to the Eſſence of Faith, but that a true Believer may be long and encounter many Difficulties before he partakes of it; yet in due time it ſhall revive and ſupport him from utter Deſpair.

XIX. God gave *Adam* a Law as a Covenant of Works, binding him and his Poſterity to a perſonal and perpetual Obedience, promiſing Life upon the fulfilling it, and threatning Death upon the breaking it; which Law continued after his Fall, to be a perfect Rule of Righteouſneſs, and ſuch as was delivered by God upon Mount *Sinai* in Ten Commandments. Beſides this, commonly called the Moral Law, God gave the *Iſraelites* a Ceremonial Law, which is now abrogated under the Goſpel. God gave them alſo Judicial Laws, which expired with the State of that People, and obliges now no farther than the Equity of it may require. The Moral Law perpetually obliges all Mankind to Obedience to it, and Chriſt in the Goſpel, does ſtrengthen the Obligation and not diſſolve it. Now though true Believers are not under the Law as a Covenant, to be juſtified or condemned by it, yet 'tis a Rule of Life, which informs them of the Will of God and their Duty, and ſo muſt be regarded though they are under a State of Grace.

XX. God alone is Lord of the Conſcience; and to obey the Doctrines and Commandments of Men, in Oppoſition to thoſe of God, is to deſtroy Liberty of Conſcience and Reaſon alſo. They that practiſe any Sin under pretence of Liberty of Conſcience, do alſo deſtroy it; and they that under the ſame pretence oppoſe any lawful Power, or the lawful Exerciſe of it, whether Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, reſiſt the Ordinance of God, and may be called to Account, and proceeded againſt by the Cenſures of the Church, and by the Power of the Civil Magiſtrate.

The Light of Nature ſhews that there is a God Sovereign over all, perfectly Good, and therefore to be loved, ſerved and feared. But the acceptable way of Worſhipping him is inſtituted by himſelf in his Holy Word, and muſt only be obſerved. Religious Worſhip is to be given to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, and to him alone, not without a Mediator, nor in the Mediation of any other, but of Chriſt alone. Prayer with Thankſgiving is one part of Religious Worſhip, and to render it acceptable to God, it muſt be made in the Name of the Son by the help of his Spirit; and if Vocal, in a known Tongue; for the Living, and not for the Dead; nor for thoſe who have ſinned the Sin unto Death. Reading the Holy Scripture, hearing the Word preached, ſinging of Pſalms, and adminiſtring and receiving the Holy Sacraments, are all parts of the ordinary Religious Worſhip of God; and ſo are Religious Oaths,

Vows,

Vows, ſolemn Faſtings and Thankſgivings upon ſpecial Occaſions; but under the Goſpel are not tied to any place, but may be performed in private Families, in ſecret and alone; ſo more ſolemnly in publick Aſſemblies, which are not to be neglected or forſaken, when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto. God by a poſitive, moral and perpetual Commandment, has particularly appointed One Day in Seven for a Sabbath to be kept Holy unto him, which from the beginning of the World to the Reſurrection of Chriſt was the laſt day of the Week; but after Chriſt's Reſurrection, was changed into the firſt day of the Week, in Scripture called the Lord's-Day, and is to continue the Chriſtian Sabbath to the end of the World; and is to be kept Holy unto the Lord.

XXI. A lawful Oath is a part of Religious Worſhip, and is warranted by the Word of God, under the New Teſtament as well as under the Old; may be taken when impoſed by lawful Authority, and it is a Sin to refuſe it. Oaths are to be taken in the plain and common Senſe of the Words, without Equivocation or Mental Reſervation; nor are they to be violated though made to Hereticks or Infidels. Vows are lawful, but muſt not be made to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or that may hinder any Duty therein Commanded; or that is not in his Power to perform who makes the Vow.

XXII. Magiſtracy is the Ordinance of God for his own Glory and the publick Good. The Office may be accepted and executed by Chriſtians; the People are obliged to pray for them, to honour their Perſons, to pay them Tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful Commands, and to be ſubject to their Authority for Conſcience ſake. Infidelity or Difference in Religion, does not make void the Magiſtrates juſt and legal Authority, nor free the People from their Obedience to them, from which Eccleſiaſtics are not exempted.

XXIII. Marriage is between one Man and one Woman; nor is it lawful for either Sex to have more than one. All ſorts of People may lawfully marry, who are able with Judgment to give their Conſents; yet true Believers ought to marry only in the Lord, and not with Infidels, Papiſts, or other Idolaters, or with People of notorious wicked Lives, or Hereticks. Marriage ought not to be within the Degrees of Conſanguinity, or Affinity, forbidden in the Word. Adultery committed after Marriage entitles the innocent Perſon to ſue out a Divorce, and after the Divorce to marry another, as if the offending Party were dead. Nothing but Adultery can diſſolve the Bond of Marriage.

XXIV. The Catholic or Univerſal Church, which is inviſible, conſiſts of the whole Number of the Elect which have been, are, or ſhall be gather'd into one Body under Chriſt the Head. The viſible Church, which is alſo Catholic under the Goſpel, conſiſts of all

thoſe throughout the World that profeſs the true Religion; to which Church Chriſt has given the Miniſtry, Oracles and Ordinances of God, for the perfecting the Saints in this Life, to the end of the World. This Catholic Church has been ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs Viſible; and the pureſt particular Churches under Heaven are ſubject to Error: Some have ſo degenerated, that they have unchurch'd themſelves, and become the Synagogue of Satan: However, there ſhall be always a Church on Earth to Worſhip God according to his Will. There is no Head of the Church but the Lord Jeſus Chriſt.

XXV. All Saints united to Chriſt their Head, have fellowſhip with him in all his Graces, Sufferings, Death, Reſurrection and Glory, and being united to one another, are obliged to the performance of ſuch Duties as contribute to their mutual Good, either to ſpiritual Services, to Edification, or relieving each other in outward Things; which Communion ought to be extended to all that call upon the Lord Jeſus, without infringing Propriety.

XXVI. Sacraments are Holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, inſtituted by God to repreſent Chriſt and his Benefits, to diſtinguiſh thoſe that belong to the Church from the reſt of the World, and to engage them to the Service of God in Chriſt, according to his Word. There are only two Sacraments ordained by Chriſt, Baptiſm and the Supper of the Lord, which ought not to be diſpenſed but by a Miniſter lawfully Ordain'd.

XXVII. Baptiſm is a Sacrament of the New Teſtament, ordain'd by Jeſus Chriſt, not only for the ſolemn Admiſſion of the Party baptized into the viſible Church; but alſo as the Sign and Seal of the Covenant of Grace; which is to continue in the Church to the end of the World. The outward Element uſed in this Sacrament is Water, wherewith the Party is Baptized in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, by a Miniſter lawfully Ordain'd; Dipping is not neceſſary: Baptiſm is rightly Adminiſtred by ſprinkling Water upon the Perſon. Infants of believing Parents are to be Baptized, as well as thoſe that can actually make a Confeſſion of their Faith. This Sacrament is but once to be adminiſtred to any Perſon.

XXVIII. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was inſtituted by Chriſt the ſame Night he was betrayed, for a perpetual Remembrance of his Death; to which end the Lord Jeſus has appointed his Miniſter to declare his Word of Inſtitution to the People, to Pray and Bleſs the Elements of Bread and Wine, thereby to ſet them apart from a common to a Holy Uſe, which ſo Bleſſed, have ſuch relation to Chriſt Crucified, as that truly, yet Sacramentally only, they are ſometimes called by the Names of the Things they repreſent, that is to ſay, the Body and Blood of Chriſt; albeit, in Subſtance and Nature they ſtill remain

main truly and only Bread and Wine, as they were before, and yet the worthy Receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible Elements in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly by Faith, really and indeed, yet not Carnally and Corporally, but Spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucify'd, partaking of all the Benefits of his Death. The Body and Blood of Christ being then not Corporally or Carnally in, with, or under the Bread and Wine, yet are as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves to their outward Senses. Ignorant and wicked Men receiving the outward Elements in this Sacrament, but not the thing signified thereby, their Unworthiness renders them guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own Damnation. The Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, is repugnant, not only to Scripture, but even to common Sense and Reason.

XXIX. The Lord Jesus as King and the Head of his Church, has appointed a Government in the Hands of Church Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrate: To which Officers the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have Power respectively to retain and remit Sins, to shut that Kingdom against the impenitent, and to open it unto penitent Sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures as occasion requires. Church Censures are necessary for reclaiming and gaining offending Brethren, for deterring others, and vindicating the Honour of Christ, and the Holy Profession of the Gospel, as well as preventing the Wrath of God. For the better attaining which ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a time, and by Excommunication from the Church, according to the Nature of the Crime, and the Merit of the Person.

XXX. For the better Government and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies as are commonly called Synods or Councils. Magistrates may call a Synod of Ministers, to Consult or Advise with, about Matters of Religion. But if Magistrates are open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ of themselves, by virtue of their Office, or they with other fit Persons, upon Delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies; who ought Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, and to give Rules and Directions for the better Ordering of the Publick Worship of God and Government of his Church; but to handle and conclude nothing but what is Ecclesiastical; nor intermeddle with Civil Affairs which concern the Common Wealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice for satisfaction of Conscience, if required by the Civil Magistrate.

XXXI. The Bodies of Men after Death return to Dust, but their Souls which neither dye nor sleep, having an immortal Substance, immediately return to God that gave them; are received into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God, and wait for the full Redemption of their Bodies; but the Souls of the Wicked are cast into Hell, and reserved to the Judgment of the Great Day; and besides these two Places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledges none. At the last Day such as are found alive shall not dye, but be chang'd: All the Dead shall rise with the self-same Bodies, and none other; altho' with different Qualities, which shall be united again to their Souls for ever; but the Bodies of the Unjust shall be raised to Dishonour.

God has appointed a Day, wherein the World shall be Judg'd by Jesus Christ. In which Day not only the Apostate Angels shall be judg'd, but all Persons that have lived upon Earth, shall then receive according to what they have done in the Body, whether Good or Evil. The end of God's appointing this Day, was for the manifestation of his Mercy in the Eternal Salvation of the Elect, and of his Justice in the Damnation of the Reprobate. Tho' God would have us believe there is a Judgment to come, yet he has concealed the knowledge of the Day of Judgment from Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security, and be always watchful, because they know not what Hour the Lord will come.

Thus far the Abstract.

CHAP. VII.

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 carry'd 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 lye very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*,

Sweden, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain* which is the beſt Market in the World for Fiſh (as the *Hollanders* experience) is not above 10 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 lye 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 increaſe and preſerve their Cattle, many of which thro' the ſcarcity of Hay and Straw, dye in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long obſerved that the Iſlands of *Scotland*, eſpecially the Weſtern, lye more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fiſhing Trade to perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

King *Charles* I. firſt began the Experiment 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 renewing 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 *Scottiſh* 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 needs not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſles are reckoned to be about 50000. 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 wou'd 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 Fewel, as wou'd furniſh Salt Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coaſt of each Iſland affords many Thouſand Loads of *Sea-*

ware,

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 a 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 ancienteſt and perfecteſt 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 Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown deſcending from the Father to 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 did not go to his Sons,

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 dreamed it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romish* Priestcraft, whereby every Civil Institution, nay, even 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*, *Turky*, and other Barbarous Countries, have no force here. It was also an Independant Monarchy, owing 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's 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 Peoples 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, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Ere*, 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 occasion'd a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of K. *James* VI. which after a long Prefatory Discourse of the Seditious Practices of those Times, contains these Words, *Attoure, because it is understand to his Hienes and to his three Estaits, that the Buikes of the* Chronicle, *and* de Jure Regni apud Scotos, *made be umquhile Mr.* George Buchannane, *and Imprinted sinsine, conteins sundry offensive Matters worthy to be delete: It is therefore Statute and Ordained, that the Havers of the said twa Volumes in their Hands, inbring and deliver the same to my Lord Secretare or his Deputes, within 40 Days after the Publication hereof; to the effect that the saidis Volumes may be perused and purged of the offensive and extraordinary Matters specified therein, not meet to remain as* Records *of Truth to the Posterities, under the pain of Twa Hundreth Punds, of every Person failzeing herein: And quhair ony are not responsat to pay the said Summ, to be Punished in their Persons at our Sovereigne Lordis Will.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded

conded by the Arguments of Great and Learned Men, prevail'd for ſome time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Oppoſers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had fomerly claim'd, 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 alledg'd againſt 'em, that they have almoſt totally diſappear'd in the preſent Age, which univerſally condemn'd ſuch Opinions, and have now by joyning with the *Engliſh* in ſettling the Succeſſion upon the next Proteſtant Heir, declared that they are reſolved to maintain that Succeſſion under which they have been ſo long, and ſo proſperouſly Govern'd.

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 *Scottiſh* 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 *Stuart* of *Scotland*, and (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 Titles 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 *Scottiſh* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and ſometimes *Illuſtriſſimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* III'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 K. *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 conferr'd on *James* IV. and there was no continued one peculiar

to

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, wou'd otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The Kings 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.

Person.] The King or Queen Regent's Persons were Sacred, not only as they were supream external Governors of the Church; but because they are God's Vicegerents, whom all their Subjects are oblig'd by Oath to defend as well in their natural, as political Capacity; nay, so tender was the Law of *Scotland* of the Life of the Sovereign, that it would by no means suffer an *Idiot* or *Lunatick* to go unpunish'd, if he attempted to kill the King; tho' the Law held that being *non compos mentis*, he could not commit *Felony*, *Petty Treason*, or other sorts of *High Treason*. But to imagine the Death of the King, was *High Treason*; and farther out of care to his sacred Life, no *Physick* ought to be administred to the King, but what his Sworn *Physicians* in Ordinary, prepared and exhibited with their own Hands; nor no Chirurgeon might be employed about him, but the Sworn Chirurgeons of his Person.

Office.] The Office of the King of *Scotland*, was to administer Justice to all his People without Respect of Persons: To secure the Great in their Honours and Acquisitions, the meaner Sort and Poor from Violence and Oppression, and all in their just Rights, Privileges and Properties: to Protect the Good, and Reclaim the Vicious, and Punish the Incorrigible: To Defend his Country from Domestick and Foreign Enemies, by fighting their Battels, continuing the War, or making Peace, as occasion should offer to the Advantage of the Kingdom.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] The King being Supreme, and as the Law calls him, a free Prince invested with Sovereign Power, had as great Privileges by Vertue of his Supremacy, as any other King in *Europe* anciently claimed; for so it is declared in the Prologue to the Laws of *Scotland*, that all Jurisdiction stands and consists in the King's Person, by reason of his Royal Authority, Crown and Dignity, which is competent to none of his Subjects, but flows and proceeds from the King, having Supreme Jurisdiction in all Matters whatsoever. He was the Fountain of Honour and Justice, and owed Superiority to none but God Almighty. No Appeals to the Pope were ever allowed in his Dominions, or to the People, who in themselves, or by their Representatives in Parliament, were almost subordinate to the King. The King in his politick Capacity, was not subject

ject to Death, being a Corporation (as we ſpeak in *England*) in himſelf, that will live as long as the World endures.

Power and Prerogative.] The Prerogatives of the Crown were great, ſuch as the Power of making Peace or War; the Power of the Mint, the Nomination of all Officers both of State, War and Juſtice, except ſome Sheriffs which are ſo by Inheritance; the Power of Calling, and Adjourning, and Diſſolving Parliaments, the Authority and Execution of Laws, and Pardoning of Offences. The King had Power by the Ancient Laws of *Scotland* to raiſe the Militia of the Kingdom, all the Subjects being obliged to aſſiſt him in his Wars, for ſuppreſſing any Foreign Invaſions, Inteſtine Troubles, Inſurrections, or for any other Service, where his Majeſty's Honour, Authority, or Magnificence might be concerned. To this purpoſe he had the Power of giving Commiſſions for Levying Men and Arms by Sea or Land; and for preſſing Men if there ſhould be Occaſion. The King alone diſpoſed of all Magazines, Ammunitions, Caſtles, Fortreſſes, Ports, Havens and publick Money. The King appointed the Metal, Weight, Purity and Value of all Money, and by Virtue of his Royal *Proclamation*, any Foreign Coin might be lawfully paſſable. His Majeſty had the choice of all Magiſtrates, Counſellors, and Officers of State, and formerly had the ſole Nomination of Biſhops; the diſpoſing of all Honours both of higher and lower Nobility of *Scotland*. It was in the King's Power alone, to nominate all Commanders and other Officers both at Sea and Land. The power of determining *Rewards* for Services, and Puniſhment for Miſdemeanors. The King by his Letters Patents, might erect new Counties, Biſhopricks, Univerſities, Cities, Boroughs, Hoſpitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Juſtice, Free Warrens, *&c.* The King by his Prerogative had power to Enfranchiſe an Alien, whereby he was enabled to purchaſe Houſes or Lands, and to bear ſome ſorts of Offices, and power to grant Letters of *Mart* or Repriſal. The King only cou'd grant Letters Patents in caſe of Loſſes by Fire, Shipwrack, which are commonly called Briefs, to ask and receive the aſſiſtance of the People, without which it was unlawful to ask it publickly in the Churches.

The Kings and Queens of *Scotland* by their Prerogative were *Ultimi Hæredes Regni*, to whom all Eſtates and Lands fell, where there was no Heir. All Spiritual Preferments and Benefices lapſed to the King formerly, where the Patrons omitted to preſent a *Clerk* in due time, or in caſes of Corrupt *Reſignation*, or Simoniacal Contracts. All *Treaſure Trove*, as Money, Gold, Silver, Plate, where the true Owners were unknown; all Waifs, Strays, or Wrecks, not alienated from the Crown, by its own Grant; all Waſte as Derelict Lands recovered from the Sea; all Lands of Aliens before Naturalization; and all other things where the property was unknown, and all Gold and Silver

Mines,

Mines, in whoſe Lands ſoever they were found: And to Conclude, there were but two things that the Kings of *Scotland* cou'd not do without the Conſent of Parliament; namely, to make *New Laws*, and raiſe *New Taxes*; the whole Executive part of Power being entirely and originally veſted in the Crown.

Dominions.] The Ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, conſider'd as an Independent Countrey, divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carhoom*, as has been already deſcribed; encompaſs'd 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 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 their 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 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, and to furniſh them with 40 Days Proviſion, 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 wou'd 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 Countrey, 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 chang'd, 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 33500 *l. Sterling*, but if exacted in the ſame manner as in *England* may amount to	50000	00	00

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Customs have been let at 34000 *l. Ster.* and are now in time of War let for 28500 *l.* with this Condition, that upon the Peace the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease amounting to	50000	00	00
The Crown Rents *communibus annis*, about	5500	00	00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer, *communibus annis*,	3000	00	00
The Post-Office farmed at 1194 *l.* but if Collected may amount to	2000	00	00
The Imposition for Coinage,	1500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36000 *l.* and to make it equal to 4 *s. per* Pound in *England*, is settled at	48000	00	00
The whole	168000	00	00

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne* Queen of *Scotland* before the *Union* were, *Or*, a Lyon Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued Azure, within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counterflower'd 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 Her Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a *Mantle*, *Or*, doubled *Ermine*, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses *Patee* and *Flowers de Lys*, surmounted on the top for her Majesty's Crest with a Lyon *Sejant*, full faced *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinister* 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 *Sinister*, 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 Escucheon, and for her Majesty's Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

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 Blew Field. The Standard bearing.

CHAP. III.

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

THE Kings of *Scotland* claimed a Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. Upon the decease of the King, the next of Kin, tho' born out of the Dominions of *Scotland*, or of Parents which were no Subjects of *Scotland*, was immediately King without any other Ceremony. The *Salique* Law, or rather the Custom of *France* and *Turky* was unknown to the Laws of this Country, which equally preferr'd the Right of Blood in both Sexes. Proclamation and the Ceremony of *Coronation*, was only a solemn Installation into that which was the King's Right before, by virtue of his Descent and Lineage.

At the Monarch's Death all the Offices of the Court were void, and all the Commissions granted to Judges and other Officers of the Kingdom, as Sheriffs of Counties, *&c.* that did not claim a Right to their Offices by Inheritance.

Minority.] In the King or Queen Regent's Infancy, a discreet and duly qualified Person among the Nobility, was chosen to Govern during his Minority, who by Nature or Alliance was most concerned in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant. Thus the Queen-Mother was Regent during the Minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and the Earls of *Murray* and *Lenox* during the Minority of King *James* VI.

Absence.] In *Scotland* the King being absent, appointed a Lord High Commissioner under the Broad Seal of the Kingdom, who by Instruction from his Majesty, regulated all the Affairs of State; of which there have been many, that Kingdom having not had the constant Residence of their Sovereign for above 100 Years, nor the sight of one in above 50.

Incapacity.] When the Kings of *Scotland* did lye under the Misfortune of Incapacity in Nature for want of Knowledge, or were by any other Accident render'd unfit for the Administration of the Government, the States of the Realm in Parliament elected a Regent during the King's Life or Incapacity, whom they continued or displaced as they found Occasion.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Vide England on the same Head.

Of the present Queen of Scotland, *and therein of her Name, Title, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Education, Travels, Marriage, Succession to the Crown, and Character in part.*

Vide *England.* OUR present Queen is *ANNE*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Queens of Scotland *formerly when Consort only.*

THE Queens Consort of *Scotland* had formerly no Share in the Government; but by Custom had greater Privileges than the rest of the King's Subjects, and had a fixt Revenue settled upon them by their Marriage Contracts, upon which they were enabled to live according to their Quality upon the King's Decease.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Sons and Daughters of Scotland.

Eldest Son.] THE K.'s eldest Son was Stiled *Pr. of Scotland*, and D. of *Rothsay*, and Lord H. *Steward of Scotland.* ne Heir of *Scotland* before King *Malcolm* III. was sometimes led *Rex*, and *Princeps Cumbriæ*, as Feudatary to the Crown of *gland* for that Earldom. The Eldest Son of King *David* I. was *ary*, Earl of *Northumberland.* The Eldest Son of *William* I. s called *Dominus Alexander*, afterwards King *Alexander* II. When *ert Bruce*, Earl of *Carrick*, was made King of *Scotland*, his est Son took the Title of Earl of *Carrick*, and so it continued *Robert* III. whose eldest Son was called Earl of *Carrick* *Athol*, and afterwards created Duke of *Rothsay*; and when Estate belonging to the *Great Stuart of Scotland* was settled n him, he was called *Prince and Stuart of Scotland*, which

Titles afterwards continued. Prince *Henry*, Eldest Son of King *James* VI. was upon his Baptism proclaimed thus, Henry Frederic, *Knight and Baron of* Renfrew, *Lord of the Isles, Earl of* Carrick, *Duke of* Rothsay, *Prince and Stuart of* Scotland, he was called also *Lord of* Kyle *and* Cunningham. The second Son has of late been called Duke of *Albany*, and sometimes *Earl of* March *or* Ross. A younger Son has been stiled *Marquiss of* Ormond *and Duke of* Ross. The Prince of *Scotland* had certain Privileges above all other Persons in the Kingdom, was born a Privy-Counsellor, and to conspire his Death was High Treason. The first Place next to the King was due to him. The *second Son* was Earl of *Ross*, that being an *Appanage* inseparable from him by Act of *Parliament*. The King's Children, Uncles and Nephews, had Precedence of all the Subjects of *Scotland*; but no remoter degree did take Precedence as Princes of the Blood; for the Families of *Hamilton*, *Kinghorn*, *Fintrie*, and others, are descended from the Kings of *Scotland* by lawful Marriages, but have no Precedency for that reason.

Cadets.] The *Cadets* or younger Sons of *Scotland*, tho' all born Princes, the second Son excepted, were not *Dukes* or *Earls* of any Place, till they were so created by the King; nor had *Appanages* as in some other Places; but lived upon the King's Bounty, and had no Provision but what he pleased to give them.

The *Daughters* of *Scotland* were all *Princesses*, had Dowries at the King's Pleasure, and to violate any of them was High Treason.

All the King's Children were Honour'd with the Title of *Royal Highness*, and when they were Addressed to, or served at Table, the King not being present, it was upon the Knee.

CHAP. VII.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood; and first of his Royal Highness George *Prince of* Denmark. *Vide* England.

OF the Princess *Sophia*. *Vide* England.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, *i. e.* by *Kirk Seſſions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods,* and *General Aſſemblies.* Theſe Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories are compoſed of Deacons, Ruling Elders and Miniſters, who are all reputed as Eccleſiaſtics in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of a 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 ſhou'd 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 'em 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: 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 Ministers 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 the 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 Academic 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) chuse 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 concern'd with it as soon as possible. If the Call is accepted, and the Person not Ordain'd, 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 ought 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 Ordain'd, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the

Motives

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 Ordain'd, and ſo Ordain him Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Paſtor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heretors 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 general Allowance for Miniſters is about 60 *l. per Annum*, with a Houſe and Garden, four Acres of Arable Land, two Cows Commons, and Paſture for a Horſe, with Fewel: This is called Stipend, Glebe, and Manſe. In *Edinburgh* the Stipend is about 130 *l. per Annum*. In Royal Burghs where they have no Land, inſtead of Glebe and Manſe, the Stipend is increaſed.

A Miniſter that enters upon his Charge before *Whitſunday*, has on that Day a right to the whole Years 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 his 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 of Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be deviſed by the Incumbents Will or Aſſignation.

Kirk-Seſſions.] In *Scotland* there about 900 Pariſhes, each of which has a Miniſter, the large ones Two. Every Pariſh is divided according to their extent into particular Diſtricts, each of which has its own Elder and Deacon to overſee it. A conſiſtory of Miniſter, 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 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 wou'd remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with, in that Caſe they muſt ſend to the Presbytery, to ſend 'em 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 Public 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 67 Presbyteries, each of which conſiſts of a Number not leſs than from 12 to 24 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 chuſe their Moderator, (who muſt be a Miniſter) half yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is abſent, they chuſe 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, or as they call it, *pro re nata*. The adjacent Presbyteries uſually ſend Correſpondents to each other, who upon producing their Commiſſions have a Vote in the Presbytery 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. Preſ-

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-Seſſion. They Compoſe all Differences between Miniſters and People, for which end they hold Presbyterial Viſitations in every Pariſh, where they examine the Regiſters 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 Schoolmaſters 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 or 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 15 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 Preceeding Moderator, whoſe Name and Text is Regiſtred. They chuſe 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 the Presbyteries. At every Ordinary Seſſion a Diet is appointed; *i. e.* one certain Time, in which theſe privy Cenſures are perform'd. All the Acts of the Synods are ſubject to the Review of General Aſſemblies; for

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 lye 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 12 Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 12 and 18 Ministers, it sends three and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 18 and 24 Ministers, it sends four Ministers and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has 24 Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* 2; 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 Her Commissioner is always present, but gives no Vote Upon the Day appointed, the preceding *Moderator* makes a Sermon before the Queen's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House; where, the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to chuse 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 chosen, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to Sit there, with Her 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 8 or 9 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 Queen's Letter; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and alter'd 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

away to Her Majesty. Tho' 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 carry'd *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 approv'd) 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 Diet 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 (the Ministers always a Majority) to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these, 21 is a *Quorum*, of whom 15 must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission if present. They were oblig'd to sit the first Week of every Quarter, all Parliament time, and as often else as they shall think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters referr'd 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 Queen'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 preceeding Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit 'em. 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

entred

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 Regiſtred. 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 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 tranſferr'd 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 eſteem'd 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 thoſe Queſtions, and inſtructs them in what is difficult. He marks alſo at every ones 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 10 a 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.

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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 Muſic, 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 praying, 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 public Scandal, and in his abſence ſome reputable Neighbour, preſents the Infant to the Miniſter, who asks the Parent, if he deſires that 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 contain'd in the Scriptures, the Confeſſion of Faith, and the ſhorter and larger Catechiſms. 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 Miniſters 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 Wor-

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, cover'd 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 Receiv'd, 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; 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 9 a 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 oftner 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, tho' they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, that they may be the more Religiouſly kept.

Marriage.] 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 the 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 lawfully 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 ought to object, and charges the Perſons to be married to declare before the Great God, if they know of any

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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 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 Licenſe they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unleſs he has firſt been admitted to Tryals.

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 tryed by the Presbytery. Otherwiſe, if he has not ſtudied at an Univerſity, 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 into the Presbytery in Theſes, and the Probationer anſwers any Objection which any Miniſter in the Presbytery makes againſt thoſe Theſes. They examine him in the Languages, and in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and they put what Extemporary 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 gives him a Licenſe to preach.

Tho' a *Probationer* may immediately after his Licenſe accept a Call to be a Miniſter of a Pariſh, yet it is uſual to ſtay a Year before he is Ordain'd, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he adminiſter any Sacrament.

Proteſtant Diſſenters] Are chiefly *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 Eſtabliſh'd Church: They are under no Reſtrictions, are obliged to no Teſts; but are employ'd in all Places of Truſt either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

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Episcopal Ministers are liable to several Penal Laws: In Defence of which it is alledged, I. That most of them are *Nonjurors*, tho' the Government has been so Indulgent to them, as to allow all those that took the Oaths to the Government before *September* 1695. and were not convicted of Error, Scandal, and Insufficiency, to hold their Churches and Benefices quietly without owning the Presbyterian Government, of whom there are above 140 now in Possession. II. The Terms of Assumption and Comprehension are only these, *To Subscribe the Confession of Faith; to own the Presbyterian Government as the only Government within* Scotland; *and to promise to observe Uniformity in Worship.* This the Presbyterians think easy, because any Man that is Episcopally Ordained, is not hereby oblig'd to take new Orders, or to abjure his old. III. The severe Penalties are only against Intruders into Parishes without a legal Call, which affects Presbyterians and Episcopalians equally, and against those that Preach by virtue of an Authority from the deprived Bishops; this they say is Justifiable, because they affirm it to be notorious in Fact, that some of those deprived Bishops have required an Oath of Allegiance to the St. *Germains* Pretender. IV. They affirm that these Penal Laws are seldom or never put in Execution, and that accordingly there are a great many Episcopal Meeting-Houses in *Scotland*, in which the Preachers are profess'd Enemies to the Government, who either name no Sovereign in their Prayers, or pray doubtfully for their Sovereign in general; or else for one of another Name than Her Majesty.

This is what the *Scots* Presbyterians alledge in defence of the Penal Laws, against the Episcopalian Ministers; I shall only observe these Two Things upon it. I. That a Connivance is not a *Toleration*. II. That there is no *Toleration* allowed for any Episcopalian Minister (upwards of those who took the Oaths before *September* 1695.) tho' he should give all imaginable Proofs of his Allegiance to Her Majesty, and firmness to the Protestant Succession, whereby he can be Licensed to hold any Meeting, wherein to Worship God with those of his own Perswasion, who cannot in Conscience submit to the Presbyterian Government.

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 Sin, and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly Penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance, in order

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. 1707. In that the whole Form of Proceſs with relation to *Scandals*, *Cenſures* and *Abſolutions*, is ſet down. A Summary of which here follows.

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 noticed in Five Years, it ſhall not be revived ſo as to form a Proceſs thereanent, unleſs it becomes again Flagrant; but in ſuch caſes the Conſciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring 'em 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 Perſon lives, to cauſe him to appear before the Judicatory, before whom the Cauſe is to be exa-min'd.

Miniſters are not ſubject to their own *Kirk Seſſions*, but to the Superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* firſt ariſe, the Miniſter ought firſt to be conſulted, that ſo private Admonition may be uſed, according to St. *Matt.* 18. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and ſo prevent the ſpreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardned and Religion diſhonour'd.

In Cauſes where Perſons or Parties are concern'd, the Court muſt firſt give 'em 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, 48 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 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 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 inſiſted, 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 appears, 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 Imprudence.

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 Witness 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) discust. If the Court thinks the Objections to be Relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be a 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 accused 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, 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 subscribe for them.

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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 public 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 prudently, 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 to be 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 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 re-

quires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having had 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 of 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 Session, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: and if it be taken before the Session or 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 prest to declare the true Father, and if she will name no body 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 her self 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 the 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 concern'd in an Accusation of Uncleanness live in different Parishes, Censures are to be past 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

If the Cenſure of Leſſer Excommunication be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Seſſion, where he lives, 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 paſt; the Appellant muſt give in his Appeal with the 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 to 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 finds that the Kirk Seſſion have wronged the Appellant, either by increaſing the Scandal, or cenſuring without a 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 that Kirk-Seſſion Injunctions, 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 diſcuſs'd 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, tho' 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 Fault, 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 the 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 tho' 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 carefully 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 in; when the Day of Tryal 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 ingenuous Confeſſion. If he confeſſes and the Mat-

ter

ter 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 Confeſt, 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 enquir'd into, and then if the Judicatory thinks that the Scandal is ſufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deprivation as above.

If the Accuſations 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 made 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 be-

ing 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 of 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 Churches 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 apprized 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 tho' 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, threatning 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 lapſed 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 'em to join with him in Prayer, that God would Bleſs his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming

claiming 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 paſs'd, the People are exhorted not to hold unneceſſary Communication with this Man, tho' Excommunication diſſolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

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 paſs'd 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 paſt, the Miniſter exhorts him as a Brother to Perſeverance in his godly Reſolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thenceforward 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 incurr'd by being Cenſured by the

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. IX.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, *and firſt of the Great Officers of State and the Crown.*

THE Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* being Govern'd 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 Governors 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 virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, tho' he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater and 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 Lyon Herald; the Governors of Forts, and all other Inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State are in Number Eight, whereof Four are called the Great, and Four the leſſer Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State are,	The Four Leſſer Officers of State are,
The Lord High-Chancellor.	*The Lord Regiſter.*
The Lord High-Theſaurer.	*The Lord Advocate.*
The Lord Privy-Seal.	*The Lord Theſaurer-Deput.*
The Lord Secretary.	*The Lord Juſtice-Clerk.*

The laſt Three do often contend for the Precedency, but they are ſo ranked at preſent in the Rolls of Parliament.

All theſe Officers of State are appointed by the King, by Commiſſions under the Great Seal; and in the *Scottiſh* Records are ſometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there are Officers of the Crown, ſuch as the High-Chamberlain, Conſtable, Admiral, and Marſhal, who are not Officers of State, and

and have no Intereſt to Sit and Vote in any publick Meetings by virtue of their Office.

Of old the Comptroller and Maſter of Requeſts were reckoned amongſt the Officers of State, but now the Office of the firſt is joyned with the Theſaurer, as that of the laſt with the Secretary.

Lord Chancellor.] The firſt Officer of State is the Lord High-Chancellor, who by virtue of his Office is Preſident of all Courts whereof he is a Member, except the Exchequer, when the Theſaurer is preſent.

This Office is a place of great Truſt and Honour, for the Chancellor takes place next to the Princes of the Blood: He is Keeper of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, upon which is Engraven the King's Image on Horſeback, and on the Reverſe, the Royal Arms. He has always attending him two Gentlemen, who ride in the Coach with him, and walk Bareheaded before him, that bear the Badges of his Office: The firſt Attendant who walks next him, carries a large Crimſon Velvet Purſe, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence is called the Purſebearer. The ſecond, who carries a large maſſie Silver Mace finely Gilded, and from thence is called Macebearer. And both theſe have conſiderable Allowances for their Fees. The Chancellor has the Power of Calling and Adjourning the Diets of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if occaſion require, can Convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this Office is granted during Life, ſometimes only during Pleaſure. This Honourable Office is at preſent enjoyed by the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Seafield*, Keeper of the Seal.

The Great Seal, whereof the Lord-Chancellor is Keeper, being only appended to ſuch Writs as are Diſpatch'd and Regiſtred 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 Queen, and has his Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and has right to the Profits of the Office. The Director and his Deputs cauſe to be Writ and Regiſter'd all Charters, Patents of Dignities, Gifts of Offices, Remiſſions, Legitimations, Birthbrieves, Preſentations, Commiſſions for Brieves, 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

In all Writs extended in the Chancellary, the Director and his Deputs 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 is the L^d High Thesaurer, Comptroller, Collector, and Receiver-General, which is an Office of Great Honour and Profit. He takes place of all the Nobility, and as the Badge of his Office, carries a white Rod in his Hand, and has a Mace carried before him, and is President in the Exchequer tho' the Chancellor be present.

The Lord High-Thesaurer is chiefly concerned in the Care and Oversight of Her Majesties Rents and Revenues. It belongs to him to receive all the Rents, Customs and Casualities, of whatever Nature payable to Her Majesty, as Queen, Prince, or Steward of *Scotland*; as well the old Rents and Patrimony of the Crown, as other Benefices, Kirklands, Teyns, and others annexed thereto; and all Fines, and Amerciaments, and casual Rent falling to the Queen; and the few Blenchward, Taxtward, and other Duties which belong to the Queen: And to Compose, Subscribe, and pass Infeftments upon Resignations, Confirmations, Compriſings, Adjudications, Gifts of Escheat, Lyfe-rents, Remissions, Letters of *Tutory Forefaultores*, Recognitions, Wards, Reliefs, Marriages, Nonentries, Legitimations, Presentations, Tacks, Assedations, Rentalls, Licenses, Dispensations, and several other Writs. And to appoint Chamberlain and Under-receivers, and to appoint their Fees with Consent of the Commissioners of Exchequer. The Thesaurer does also uplift all Cesses, Taxations, and Supplies granted to the Queen: And the Oversight of the Mint is committed to him, and he receives all that belongs to the Queen by Bulloin or Coinage: He has likewise the Power of Disposing of forefaulted Estates, according to the Queen's Instructions.

The Thesaurer receives all the Publick Mony, at least those who receive the same are accountable to him, so he disburses the same. He orders the Payment of the Army and Garisons, and all necessary Provisions for them, and all Pensions, Fees, Salaries, and others whatsoever which is paid by the Publick Mony. For these Hundred Years by-gone seven only have enjoyed this Honourable Office, *viz.* The Earls of *Dumbar*, *Mar*, *Mortoun*, *Traquair*, and *Crawford*, and the Dukes of *Rothes* and *Queensberry*; for the High-Thesaurer having the Management of the Revenue, and Disposing of the Casualities belonging to the King or Queen, and granting Warrants for all Payments of Pensions or others out of them, was an Office of so great Trust and Import, and necessarily had so many Dependants, that the Wisdom of the *Scottish* Kings have seldom thought it fit to lodge the Discharge of this Trust in one single Person, but for the most part have thought fit rather to appoint this Office to be Discharged by a select Number, whom the King Commissionates, and they

are

are termed Commiſſioners of Theſaury; they have the ſame Power with the Theſaurer, and their Commiſſion runs in the ſame terms. Their Number is at the King's Pleaſure, and are ordinarily Five, Six or Seven, and the King appoints a *Quorum*. And at preſent this Office is exercis'd by Commiſſioners, who are,

1. *The Earl of* Seafield, *Lord High Chancellor.*
2. *Duke of* Montroſe, *Preſident of the Council.*
3. *Duke of* Queensberry.
4. *Earl of* Northesk.
5. *Earl of* Forfar.
6. *Earl of* Glaſgow.
7. *Lord* Roſs.
8. *The Right Honourable* Francis Montgomery.

In all Signatures, Gifts, and other Writs granted by the King and paſt in the Exchequer, the Theſaurer and Theſaurer Deput (or the Commiſſioners of Theſaury, according as the Conſtitution is for the Time) are inſert Conſenters.

Subſervient to the Theſaurer or Commiſſioners of Theſaury, is the Caſh-keeper and General Receiver, who uplifts all the King's Rents from the Collectors, Chamberlains, and Under-receivers, and pays the ſame out according as he is order'd.

The High Theſaurer, and Theſaurer Deput, and Commiſſioners of Theſaury, being accountable for their Intromiſſions and Management, the King grants Commiſſions to certain Noblemen, Gentlemen, Officers of State, Senators of the College of Juſtice, and Privy-Counſellors to call them to an Account; and to Audite their Accompts, and Conſider the Inſtruction, and to Allow or Diſallow thereof; and the making up of the Charge is committed to the Regiſter, and the ſubſcribing of the Accompts by theſe Commiſſioners, is a ſufficient Diſcharge and Acquittance ſo far as is thereby allowed.

Lord Privy-Seal. The third Officer of State is the Lord Privy-Seal; he is ranked 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. The Duke of *Queensberry* is the preſent Lord Privy-Seal.

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 Queen, to be Writer and Clerk to the Privy-Seal, who Writes and Regiſters all Writs that paſs that Seal; of old they were not Regiſter'd till after Sealing, but now they are Regiſter'd before Sealing.

The

Lord Secretary.] The fourth Officer of State is the Lord Secretary, who takes place of all of his own Rank, that is, if he be Duke of all Dukes, if Marquiſs of all Marquiſſes, and ſo forth; and whatever his Quality be, he takes place of the Four Leſſer Officers of State.

This Office was always a place of great Honour, being beſtowed only upon ſuch in whom the King repoſed ſpecial Confidence; for the Lord Secretary is privy to all the King's Secrets. And to him is committed the care of all Diſpatches, that either relate to Foreign Affairs, or to Concerns of the Kingdom, whether private or publick; for by him all Requeſts to the King by the Subject are preſented, whereunto he makes returns according to his Majeſty's Will and Pleaſure. And all Gifts, Signatures and Writs to be ſigned by the King, are preſented by him: And he ſigns the Breviary or Docquet, which is ſubjoined to any ſuch Writs, which does briefly relate the Subſtance of what is therein contained: And likewiſe all Letters, Warrants or Orders ſuperſcribed by the King, and directed either to Parliament, Privy Council, Exchequer, Seſſion, or any other Court, is ſubſcribed by the Secretary.

The Secretary and his Depute has the keeping of the King's Signet, which is appended to all Rights of Lands that paſs in Exchequer, and to all Diligencies or Executorials which are raiſed before or paſs upon Decreets, Act or Deliberance of the Parliament, Commiſſioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teynds, Lords of Seſſion, Exchequer and Juſticiary; and to him belongs the whole Dues of the Signet, which is very conſiderable, and ſurpaſſes the Emoluments of any other Office in the Kingdom.

The Lord Secretary alſo grants Commiſſions to the Writers to the Signet, and to Sheriffs Clerks, as their Offices fall vacant: And by theſe has alſo conſiderable Compoſitions and Benefits.

The Truſt and Extent of the Secretary's Office is ſo great, that it requires his conſtant Attendance on the King; and where-ever the King reſides he has Lodgings aſſigned him.

This Place hath always, but eſpecially ſince the Reſidence of the King of *Scots* in *England*, been reputed moſt Honourable, ſeeing all the Requeſts and Addreſſes of the Subjects are preſented to the King by the Secretary: And is likewiſe a moſt beneficial Office, ſeeing, beſides a large yearly Penſion, the Dues of the Signet, Compoſitions for Commiſſions from Writers and Sheriffs Clerks, he has ſeveral other Caſualties by the Vacancies, which are at the King's Diſpoſal.

Sometimes this Office is executed by one, and ſometimes by two, who attend the King, and take care of the Diſpatches by turns monthly. And at preſent this Office is executed by Two, who both bear the Title of Principal Secretaries of State.

The

The Two are the Right Honourable the Earls of *Mar* and *Lowdown*.

There is alſo a Secretary Depute, who attends the King, and officiates during the abſence of the Principal Secretaries of State, and who under them takes care of all Diſpatches.

The Secretaries alſo appoint Keepers of the Signet under them who receive and ſend away all the King's Diſpatches.

Lord Regiſter.] The Fifth Officer of State is 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 Deputes in all theſe Offices; and likewiſe has the Power of appointing Clerks for Regiſtration of Seaſines and Admiſſions of Nottars. 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 Nottars their Prothocols. And 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 their Security have thought fit to Record; and may alſo have Extracts, which is of unexpreſſible Advantage to the Liedges for Security of their Eſtates.

This Office is at preſent enjoyed by Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

Lord Advocate.] The 6th Officer of State is 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 Treaſon, 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

covered, whereas all other Advocates plead uncovered. Th preſent Lord Advocate is Sir *James Stuart*.

The King alſo doth nominate an Eminent Lawyer or two for his Sollicitors, who take care of the diſpatching and tranſmitting of the King or Councils Orders through the Kingdom ; and is 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 is the Lord Theſaurer Depute, whoſe Commiſſion runs in the ſame Terms with that given to the Theſaurer Principal, or to the Commiſſioners of Theſaury : His Office is chiefly to be a Check upon them ; and in abſence of the Theſaurer and Lord Chancellor, he contends to be Preſident of the Exchequer. This Office is at preſent enjoyed by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Glaſgow*.

Lord Juſtice Clerk.] The Eighth Officer of State is 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. This Office at preſent is enjoyed by *Adam Cockburn*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

The Commiſſioner for holding Parliaments and Conventions, and the Officers of State, for Security of themſelves and their Poſterity, do frequently take an Approbation from the King, of their Adminiſtration, and a Remiſſion of all Crimes committed by them, even though they ſhould extend to leſe Majeſty. And theſe Grants are paſs'd under the Great Seal.

The Officers of the Crown, beſides thoſe of State, are,

Preſident.] THe Lord Preſident of the Council, takes place next to the Chancellor, and has a Penſion.

Collectors General.

Directors of the *Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and has the Emoluments belonging to it.

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 is 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 Mareſchal : 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 *Stuart* of *Scotland*.

Cons

Conſtable.] The Lord High Conſtable takes no 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* enjoy'd 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 beſtow'd upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whoſe Hereditary Succeſſor is *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High Conſtable of *Scotland* at the time of the Union. Its Badge is a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks that the reaſon why the Offices of *Conſtable* and *Mareſchal* have not riſen in their Precedency proportionably with other Offices, is becauſe of late the *Scotch* Armies have been Commanded by other Officers, and there was little uſe of the Conſtable and Mareſchal.

Mareſchal.] The Lord Mareſchal takes no Place by virtue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the reaſon whereof is 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 takes place before all of his own Rank: But the Conſtable and Mareſchal being now the only two Officers of the Crown that are Heritable in *Scotland*, continue to poſſeſs as they did formerly. The Office of Lord Mareſchal was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the Axe is the Badge of his Office.

Theſe two laſt Officers before the Union exercis'd 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-Bearers.
The Scepter-Bearer.
The Purſe-Bearer.
The Sword-Bearer.

} Before the King or his Commiſſioner in time of Parliament.

CHAP. X.

Of the Parliament of Scotland.

ALthough the Parliament of *Scotland* by the Happy Union of the Kingdoms is now at an end, and that the Repreſentatives of this Country with that of *England*, by their joint Members both Lords and Commons, do now compoſe the Parlia-

ment of *Great Britain*; yet when we reflect upon its ancient Grandeur, Decency, Dignity, and excellent Order in tranſacting Publick Affairs, it will not be amiſs to take a brief View of it for the ſake of Strangers.

The late Supreme Court as well in Dignity as Authority, was accounted *the Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom*, and call'd a *Parliament*; it anciently conſiſted of three Eſtates, the Lords Spiritual, the Biſhops; the Lords Temporal, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts and Lords, and the Commiſſioners for the Cities and Burroughs, to whom were formerly joined Delegates for every County, who were called *Barons* from the leſſer Nobility in every County whom they did repreſent. This Court was called by the King or Queen-Regent at Pleaſure, allowing a certain time for Notice before their Aſſembling. The Parliament was Summoned by Proclamation at the Head Burrough of every Shire, Forty Days before they were to meet; upon which the Shires and Burroughs met about their Elections. Every one that holds Lands of the Crown, that in the Rolls of the *Taxations* (the ancient name of Subſidies and Aſſeſſments) were valued at Forty Shillings *Scotch* Mony of Taxation to the King, which in real value is about Ten Pounds *Sterling* a Year, or every one who has Thirty Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence of the preſent Valuation, is an Elector or may be elected, ſo he be legally veſted in the Lands, or (according to the *Scotch* phraſe) infeoft and ſeized, and is not at the King's *Horn*, or under an Outlawry. The Electors ſubſcribe the Commiſſions they give, and ſo their Commiſſioner is returned; and if there be controverted Elections, the Parliament is the only Judge who ſhall ſerve. In the Royal Burroughs the Common Council of the Town makes the Election.

When the firſt Seſſion of each Parliament was to be held, the Regalia, the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, which was kept in *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, were brought down in State to the King's Palace; the Coach in which they were carried being well guarded by a File of Musketeers; every one that paſs'd by was obliged to be uncover'd. The manner of the Proceſſion was this.

In the Great Court before the King's Palace were all the Members of Parliament mounted on Horſeback with Foot-Cloaths. The Burgeſſes rode firſt with one Lacquey each; Two Trumpeters in their Coats, bare-headed; Two Purſuivants in their Coats bare-headed; The Commiſſioners from Shires two and two; The Officers of State (not being Noblemen) were next in order; The Lords and Barons of Parliament; The Biſhops, the Viſcounts, the Earls, and the two Archbiſhops, all of them two and two; Next were four Trumpeters in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two; Four Purſuivants in their Coats,

Coats, bare-headed, two and two; Six Heralds in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two; The Gentleman-Uſher bare-headed; *Lyon*, King of Arms, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Batton in his Hand, bare-headed; The Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown, carried by three of the Ancienteſt of the Nobility; On each ſide the Honours, three Mace-bearers, bare-headed; A Nobleman bare-headed with a Purſe, and in it the Lord High Commiſſioner's Commiſſion; Laſt of all the Lord High-Commiſſioner, with the Dukes and Marquiſſes on his right and left Hand. When the King was preſent, the Maſter of the Horſe rode eaſy, but a little aſide. The Officers of State, not being Noblemen, rode all in their Gowns: All the Members rode cover'd except thoſe that carried the Honours. The higheſt Degree, and the moſt Honourable of that Degree rode laſt. Every Duke had Eight Footmen. Every Marquiſs Six. Every Earl Four. Every Viſcount Three. Every Commiſſioner of Shires Two. And of Burroughs One. Every Nobleman had a Gentleman to hold up his Train, who might have their Pages alſo.

The two Archbiſhops had each of them Eight Footmen, and every other Biſhop Three, and if they pleaſed might have each a Gentleman to hold up his Train. The Noblemen's Footmen had over their Liveries ſhort Velvet-Coats, with their Badges, Creſts, and Motto's, in Plate, or Embroider'd on their Breaſts and Backs.

The great Officers of State rode up from the Abby which was the King's Palace, about half an Hour before the Cavalcade, in their Robes, attended with their Friends on Horſeback, waiting in the Parliament-Houſe. When the Commiſſioner enter'd the Houſe, the Lord Chancellor took his Purſe, and conducted him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King was preſent, the Lord Chancellor received his Majeſty at the Door of the Parliament-Houſe, and conducted him to the Throne.

All the Members of Parliament were obliged to wait on the High Commiſſioner in the Great Hall, the Noblemen being in their Robes.

They return'd to the Palace in the ſame Order they came, only the Conſtable and Mareſchal rode on the Commiſſioner's right and left Hand in permiſſion Caps: The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal ſtay'd behind till all were marched away, and then return'd to the Palace in the ſame State they came to the Parliament-Houſe.

When the King or Queen Regent rode in Perſon, the Lord Chancellor rode carrying the Great Seal; but not before a Commiſſioner.

When the King or Queen Regent was preſent, the Marquiſſes and Dukes rode after the Earls; but if his Majeſty's Commiſſioner were preſent, they followed him at ſome diſtance, or on

his Right or Left Hand. After the King or his Commiſſioner was received by the Lord Chancellor, he was ſeated on a Throne ſix ſteps high with a State over it. In the firſt ſtep under him on a Bench ſat the Lord Chancellor with other Officers of State on both hands of him. On the next ſtep under theſe ſat the Lords of the Seſſions or Judges. On the Right Hand of the Throne was the Biſhops Bench, riſing up in Two Rows of Benches: On the higheſt ſat the Two Archbiſhops; and on the lower the Biſhops according to the Dignity of their Sees or the Dates of their Conſecration.

On the Left Hand of the Throne was another great Bench of Three Steps, and as many Rows of Benches, on which ſat the Nobility according to their Precedence.

In the middle of the Four were Two Tables, upon one of which the *Regalia* were depoſited; and in Two great Chairs by them ſat the Conſtable and the Mareſchal. At the other Table ſat the Lord Clerk Regiſter with his Deputy Clerks, who were the Clerks in Parliament.

There were alſo Forms placed on the Floor: On thoſe on the Right ſide ſat the Commiſſioners of Shires; and on the Left the Commiſſioners of Buroughs. When all were thus placed, the Parliament (as the Phraſe was) was fenced in the King's Name, then the King if preſent, and the Chancellor more largely declared the Cauſe for which they were called together, which being concluded, the Lords Spiritual retired apart, and choſe Eight of the Lords Temporal: The Lords Temporal likewiſe choſe as many of the Lords Spiritual: Theſe all together nominated Eight Barons, and as many Commiſſioners of Burghs, which in the whole made up 32 in Number, who were called Lords of the Articles, and with the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy Seal, the King's Secretary, *&c.* admitted or rejected all Matters propoſed to the States, after they had been firſt propoſed to the King. After the Bills were approved by the whole Aſſembly of the States, thoſe that paſt by a Majority of Votes were preſented to the King, who by touching them with his Scepter declared his Confirmation of them, whereas if he refuſed them they were of no Force. The Members give their Votes diſtinctly in theſe Words, *I approve*, or, *not approve*, only thoſe who were not ſatisfied one way or other, anſwer'd *non liquet*; no Diſſents or Proteſts were allowed to Publick Acts, *ſed licet proteſtare in privatis pro intereſſe*; *but in Private Acts relating to Men's Rights and Properties any one might have proteſted for his Intereſt*. When all Buſineſs was ended, the King or his Commiſſioner made a Speech, and the Parliament was Adjourned or Diſſolved; for there was no ſuch thing as Prorogation in *Scotland*.

Of later Years the Nobility, the Commiſſioners from each Shire, and the Commiſſioners from the Royal Burghs, Compo-

ſed

ſed a Parliament without the Biſhops. And every Member of the Houſe had the Liberty of making Propoſals to be debated; the Committee of the Lords of Articles being aboliſhed by Act of Parliament.

Since the Union, *Scotland* ſends up to *Weſtminſter* 16 Lords and 45 Commoners, whoſe Names and Titles you'll find in the Liſt of the *Britiſh* Parliament; and for other Matters, ſuch as paſſing of Bills in either Houſe, paſſing of Acts of Parliament, Adjourning, Proroguing, Diſſolving of Parliaments, *&c.* the Reader is referr'd to what is ſaid under the Title of Parliament in *England.*

Of Conventions of the Eſtates.

BEfore the Union there was in this part of *Great Britain*, called *Scotland*, another meeting of the Three Eſtates, called the *Convention of Eſtates*, which was indicted by the King on 20 Days; and the Members choſen after the ſame manner, and proceeded in the ſame way as the Parliament did. And the King was either preſent at that Meeting, or ſent his Commiſſioner who had the ſame Dignity and Reſpect with a Commiſſioner to a Parliament. But there was no Riding nor Calvalcade at the opening of ſuch a Meeting. The difference betwixt a Parliament and a Convention conſiſted chiefly in this, that the Parliament could both make Laws and Impoſe Taxations; whereas the Convention of Eſtates could only impoſe Taxations, and make Statutes for uplifting thereof, but could make no Laws; And thoſe Statutes of the Convention of Eſtates were publiſhed after the ſame manner as Acts of Parliament. The Learned Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Inſtitutions ſays, that by the Records of the Conventions it appears, That of old the Convention of Eſtates conſiſted of any of the three Eſtates ſummarily called of the Streets by the King; and that they cried down or up Money, and judged Proceſſes, which of later times they could not.

Thoſe Conventions were not frequently called; for the Goodneſs and Juſtice of the Kings of *Scotland* was ſuch that they ſeldom required Money from their Subjects by impoſing Taxations, without giving them alſo an opportunity of redreſſing the Grievances, and of making new Laws for the Weal and Safety of the Kingdom.

CHAP. XI.

Of *Particular Governments, and firſt of the Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military Government of the Queen's Houſehold in* Scotland.

And firſt of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of Her Majeſty's Court, &c.

THE Firſt Eccleſiaſtical Officer of the Queen's Houſhold, is the

Almoner.] Who takes care of the Queen's Poor to Catechiſe and Inſtruct them. Their Number of which is according to the Years of the Queen's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them Yearly on her Majeſty's Birth-day, with as many Pence as Her Majeſty has lived Years. And on her Birth-day the Almoner diſtributes Money alſo among the Common Poor. The preſent *Almoner* is Mr. *John Lawe*, one of the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*.

Chaplains.] The Chaplains are named out of the eſtabliſhed Clergy. They are Two of them who by turns attend the King or his Commiſſioner, and have 100 Pounds Penſion *per An.* The preſent Chaplains are Mr. *William Carſtairs*, Principal of the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, and one of the Miniſters of that Burgh; and Mr. *David Blair*, one of the Miniſters of the ſame Burgh.

Of the Civil Government of the Queen's Court.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Houſhold.] The Lord Steward of the Queen's Houſhold is the ſame Officer who is otherwiſe called Lord High Steward of *Scotland*: His is 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 Camererii*, 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 enjoy'd 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* the Sixth 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 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, adorned with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the ſame with the *Dapifer* or *Seneſcallus*, who was *Dominus Domus Regis*, and afterward was called *Seneſcallus Scotiæ*. And after the *Seneſcally* came to the Crown, theſe Officers were called *Magiſtri Hoſpitii Regis*.

Kings Uſher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Maſter* of the *Ceremonies* in *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 Virtue 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*.

Heralds.] Among the King or Queen's Servants in ordinary, the *Heralds* were to be reckoned before the Union, of whom the Chief Officer was *Lion King at Arms*, who had his Commiſſion from the Queen, with great Privileges, Immunities and Emoluments; and his Inſtalment is performed with great Ceremony. And as his was a moſt ancient, ſo it was a moſt honourable Poſt.

The Ceremonies of Funerals when there is great State and Solemnity, is alſo regulated by the *Lion*; as in the Caſe of the Duke of *Rothes*, which was ſo Splended and Magnificent, that the late King *James* who was then in *Scotland*, having ſeen it, and thinking it equal at leaſt to what was performed to Crowned Heads, procured an Act of Parliament, diſcharging all ſuch State at Funerals for ever after.

Under him were,

The *Lion* Clerk.	The Purſivants.
The *Lion* Heralds.	The Meſſengers.

The King at Arms with thoſe made a Court, and iſſued out Precepts relating to his own Courts and Juriſdictions; and they, all have the Fees and Emoluments of their Office.

The Meſſengers had their Commiſſions from the King at Arms and were convened for Faults, and Convicted, Sentenced and Puniſhed or deprived by this Court.

Inferior Officers in Scotland *who have their Commissions from the Queen, or of late from the several Officers of State; with the Profits of their Places, and how they arise.*

One or two Sollicitors or Agents for the Queen. A Pension. Two Clerks to the Privy-Council. Emoluments of that Court.

Two or three Receivers, or Cashkeepers. A Pension.

One or two Post-Masters-General, and Letter-Offices chiefly in *Edinburgh* and other Places. Emoluments and a Pension.

Conservator in the Low Countries. Pension and Emoluments.

Clerks to the Treasury. Emoluments.

Two Clerks to the Exchequer. Emoluments.

Master of the Revels. Emoluments.

Register to the Thesaury. Emoluments.

Clerk to the Admiral-Court.

Several Sheriff's Clerks. Emoluments.

Presenter to the Signatures. Emoluments.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Some Commissaries Clerks. Emoluments.

Master of the Hart and Buck Hounds.

Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre*.

Forester.] The Queen appoints a Chief Ranger of Her Forests and Parks, but some have monopoliz'd this Benefit by Heritable Pensions.

Master-Falconer.

Master of the Harriers.

Master of the Beagles.

House-keepers.

The Queen's Ordinary Servants anent Her Health, are

Two Physicians in Ordinary with Pensions, who serve the Queen's Commissioner.

One Apothecary.

One Surgeon.

One Almoner.

Whose Places are more of Honour than of Profit since the Kings of *Scotland* have lived in *England*, only they have small Pensions, and are free of all Publick Burdens, as all the Queen's other Servants are.

Collectors to the Customs, who have several depending Officers. Emoluments.

Chamberlain to the Crown-Rents of the Earldom of *Ross* and Lordship of *Ardmeanach*. A Pension.

The Chamberlain of the Crown-Rents of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. A Pension.

Col-

Collector to the Annuity of Teynds.
Surveyor-General. A Penſion.
Collectors of the Church Teynds, if brought into the Exchequer.
Clerk to the *High Commiſſion* when in being. Caſualities.
Uſher to the Exchequer. Caſualities.
Counter of the Theſaury. A Penſion.
The Queen's Printer. Emoluments.
Barber, Taylor, Sadler, Shoemaker, *&c.* Penſions.
Sadler to the Artillery. Emoluments and a ſmall Penſion.
Queen's Maſter of the Works, who takes care of Her Houſes, and gives the neceſſary Orders to thoſe under him.
Queen's Smith. A Penſion.
Queen's Maſon. A Penſion.
Queen's Wright or Joyner, and many others of this Nature. All have Penſions.
Officers of the Works.
Clerks of the Works.
Other Servants, Sworn Servants to the Queen.

Of the Military Government of the Queen's Court.

The Military Officers within this Kingdom, whoſe Commiſſions are granted by the Queen, are,
The General and all other Officers under him in Military Employments, have their ordinary Dues, which are known.
The Lieutenant-General. Of Old there were Lieutenants of Shires and Counties, but in deſuetude.
The Major-General.
The Muſter-Maſter-General has his Commiſſion from the Queen, with a yearly Penſion, and ought to be bred a Soldier, being a Place of great Truſt in that Sphere.
The Maſter of the Ordnance, who is ordinarily term'd Lieutenant-General of the Artillery.

Of the Troops of the Houſhold, and firſt of the Horſe-Guards.

The Captain of the Queen's Guards of Horſe takes place, and hath the Pay always of a Colonel, and is the firſt Colonel in the Queen's Forces, and his two Lieutenants, Cornet, *&c.* take their Places in the Army accordingly.
The Colonels firſt of the Queen's Guard of Foot, then the Colonels of other Regiments, either Horſe or Foot, as they are in, with all the Captains, Lieutenants and Enſigns, with other Subaltern Officers.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland *in the respective Courts of Judicature.*

THE second Supreme Court (the Parliament being ever reckon'd the first) is the Privy-Council, instituted by King *James* V.

Of the Privy-Council.

The Privy-Council] is the Spring of the Government, seeing all Proclamations for Calling of Parliaments, and Conventions of Estates, are issued forth by the Queen with Advice of Her Privy-Council, and in it the management of all State Affairs is lodg'd, the Privy-Council being the Support of her Majesty and her Government; and upon the prudent Administration of this Court their Honour and Welfare does depend.

The Privy-Council is Constituted by a Commission from the Queen under the Great Seal, but she can either remove or add by a Letter. The number of Privy-Counsellors of old was limited to 35, but now they are sometimes more, sometimes fewer, at the King or Queen's Pleasure; and each of them is oblig'd to Swear, that *they shall give their leal and true Counsel in all Things that shall be proponed in Privy-Council, tending to the Honour and Surety of the Queen's most Noble Person, and the Common Affairs of the Realm, Leidges thereof, and keep the same Secret and Unreveal'd.*

The Officers of State are Privy-Counsellors *ratione Officii*, and the rest are chosen by the Queen, of such Noble and worthy Persons as will answer their great Work and Character, and are of different Capacities; so that the Queen and Government may be furnished with the best and most suitable Advice in all Occasions.

Since the Kings of *Scotland* came in to be Kings of *England*, they ordinarily appointed the Lord High Chancellor, and two or three more of the principal Nobility, and the Secretaries of State in *England*, to be Privy-Counsellors in *Scotland*.

The Lord High-Chancellor, by virtue of his Office, is President in this Court when present, but in his absence there is a President appointed by the Queen, who presides, and has a yearly Pension as such, and takes place next to the Chancellor; and in absence of both, the Privy-Council chuse their own Preses. This Court has its own Signet and Seal, and two principal Clerks.

The

The Power and Juriſdiction of this Court is very extenſive; of old they judged in Matters of Right, but now they judge only in Matters of Fact: And if in any Proceſs before the Privy-Council the Matter of Right require to be conſider'd, they remit the ſame to the Lords of Seſſion, and ſtop procedure till Report.

The great Work of the Privy-Council, conſiſts in taking Notice and Care of the Peace and Welfare of this part of *Great Britain*, and the Power of it regularly extends to Matters of publick Government; ſuch as ſuppreſſing of Rebellions and Tumults, puniſhing of Riots, and Breaches of the Peace. And in order to this, any Privy-Counſellor may grant a Warrant to apprehend any Subject and put him in Priſon, but is ſtill accountable to Her Majeſty and the Privy-Council, for granting any ſuch Warrant.

The Privy-Council has alſo Power to reprieve and continue capital Sentences; to mitigate and alter Puniſhments; to grant Commiſſions of Juſticiary; to exeem from attending the Queen's Hoſt and Aſſizes; to declare a Parliament current when there is no Adjournment; to call out the Militia and Subjects when occaſion requires for Defence of the Government: And in caſe an open Rebellion break out, to grant Commiſſions of Lieutenandry and Juſticiary, for ſuppreſſing thereof; and to order the advance of ſuch Sums of Mony as ſhall be requiſite in ſuch Expeditions. It is likewiſe in the Power of the Council, to Adjourn the Seſſion *urgente Neceſſitate*, or any other Court, and to appoint Times and Places of Meeting again; to Cry up or down Money; to lay on moderate Cuſtoms at Bridges and Ferries, for Repairing and Upholding the ſame. The Council is alſo in uſe to ſequeſtrate Pupils and give Aliment to them, and to Wives who are ſeverely uſed by their Husbands, and many ſuch things which cannot admit of the delays neceſſary before other Courts. And of old they ordained Noblemen and others (who could not be apprehended by Captions for Civil Debts) to deliver up their Perſons in any of Her Majeſties Caſtles under the Pain of Treaſon; and the Explanation of Parliament, and the preſcribing Methods for putting them in Execution, is remitted to this Court.

All Proclamations, Acts and Orders of Privy-Council founded upon Law, are binding upon the Subject. And when the publick Safety is in hazard by any ſudden Emergent, the Queen and her Privy-Council may uſe a Latitude of Power ſuitable to the occaſion for ſpeedy Redreſs.

The Privy-Counſellors having ſo great a Burthen of the Government upon them, and being Incorporated as it were with the Queen, have always been highly Valued, and in great eſteem; and it is Death to Invade or Purſue them for doing the Queen's Service.

The

The ordinary Diets of this Court in Time of Session is *Tuesday* and *Thursday*.

The third Supreme Court is the Session called the College of Justice.

The College of Justice.] This Court which was instituted by K. *James* V. *Ann.* 1532. is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon account of its 1st Foundation, and of the later 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 or 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 had even then a Cumulative and Distributive Jurisdiction center'd in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of one constant President and Fourteen other Members, who have but mean Salaries not suitable to the Greatness of their Characters, or their Fatigue and Attendance, being but 200 *l. Sterl.* yearly apiece. The Lord High-Chancellor presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer; the Queen 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 *June* to the last of *July*, and then rises till the first of *November*, at which time they sit again till the 20th of *December*, and then rises till the 10th of *January*, when it sits again, and rises the last of *February*. In time of Session they sit from Nine a-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 in the Forenoon, but are without them in the Afternoon, 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 Decreits and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeals from it, to any other Court; but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction

duction 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 cannot vote in any Caſe, except in particular Caſes referr'd to one or more of the Hall 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 with the Six under Clerks 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's remitted to him by all the Lords to be diſcuſt in the Outward 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 decreted, or elſe the Parties crave a Repreſentation of one point or more to the Hall 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 enrolled in courſe, by Warrant in the Inner Houſe Roll of Ordinary Actions, which in its Courſe comes again to be called in the Inner Houſe before the Hall Lords; and after debating there, is either a Deciſion, or the Cauſe is concluded. Where there is any Probation led and inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Cauſes in the Inner Houſe, then it's adviſed by the Lords with cloſe Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the Preſident reſumes the Hall, 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 *Decreit* to be extracted, as all other Decreits are by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Proceſs*: if there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreit*, the Principal Clerk ſide-ſigns the joining of every Two Sheets, and the Lord Regiſter ſubſcribes the laſt Sheet of the Decreit, which contains the Hall Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates and Interloquitors of the Outer and Inner Houſe, and the Lords Sentence.

This

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Seſſions; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their Decreits and Procedure 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 *Decreits* the Parties raiſe *Horning (i. e. Out-Law)* and other *Diligence* (*i. e.* iſſue out Writs of Arreſt) under the Queen's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or ſecuring the Debtors Eſtate for payment of it.

This Court is ſaid to have a Diſtributive Juriſdiction only, but no competent Judicator 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 Queen, with yearly Penſions, beſides their ordinary Dues 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 *Falſing 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 *he ſteir his Taes quhere his Heild ſtude*; i. e. *ſtand with his Tail, where his head ſtood.*

The Fourth Supreme Court, is the Juſtice *or* Criminal *Court, having a Cumulative Juriſdiction.*

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 E. of *Argyle*, who tranſacted for it with K. *Charles* I. and was made Juſtice General of all the Iſlands, which raiſing great Debates betwixt him and ſome Hereditary Sheriffs there; that 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 Monarch'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)

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 *Perſuer*, 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 45 Men are cited, the day of Compearance being come, 15 of the greateſt Aſſize is choſen to be the Aſſize upon the *Pannal* (or Priſoner at the Bar;) if he is a Peer, the greateſt part of his Aſſize are *Peers*, and 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 Queen's Advocate pleads for the *Perſuer*, being the Queen'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 Diet and aſſoil or abſolve the Party accuſed; or if *Relevant*, than the Aſſize or Jury of 15 is removed into a cloſer Room, none being preſent with them, where they chuſe their own Chancellor and Clerk, and conſider the Libel, Depoſition 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. All the Lords of this Court have Penſions.

The Fifth Supreme Court is the Exchequer.

The Exchequer.] Which is alſo called the Queen's Chamberlain Court, wherein all things in relation to Her Majeſty's Rents and Revenues, or depending upon them, is judged and determined.

Of old the Privy Council was in place of the Exchequer, and all Signatures were paſt by their Advice.

The Exchequer is Conſtituted by a Commiſſion from the King or Queen under the Great Seal, and doth conſiſt of the Theſaurer, or Commiſſioners of Theſaury and Theſaurer Depute, and as many others as Her Majeſty thinks fit, who are Lords Commiſſioners of Exchequer, for giving their Concurrence and Aſſiſtance to the Theſaurer and Theſaurer Depute in their Offices. And the Queen appoints a *Quorum* which ordinarily is Theſaurer or Theſaurer Depute, or a *Quorum* of Commiſſioners, when the Theſaurers Office is in Commiſſion, and Five of the Commiſſioners of Exchequer.

The Theſaurer is Preſident of this Court, albeit the Chancellor be preſent; but in abſence of the Theſaurer, or when the Office is in Commiſſion, the Chancellor preſides.

The

The Exchequer has Power to receive Reſignations, Surrenders and Dimiſſions of all Lands, Barronies, Caſtles, Towers, Fortalices, Teynds, and others, pertaining to the Reſigners and their Authors; and which may be Reſigned in the Hands of Her Majeſty for herſelf, and as Prince and Steward of *Scotland*, either in favour of Her Majeſty, *ad perpetuam Remanentiam*, or in favour of Her Majeſty's Subjects. And to diſpatch Signatures and Rights of the Lands and others above rehearſed, either upon theſe Reſignations or any other Vacation to be holden, conform to the old Infeftment; and to confirm any Rights made by the Queen's Vaſſals, reſerving the accuſtomed Duties and Services. The Exchequer alſo doth grant and paſs Gifts of all Caſualities, which fall to the Queen as Superior, or by right of the Crown, and that for reaſonable Compoſitions. And doth paſs Gifts of Tutory to Minors, Idiots, and furious Perſons, and Legitimations, and ſet us Tacks of Her Majeſties Cuſtoms and Impoſts. And has Power to grant Remiſſions of Slaughter upon production of Letters of Slains, which is an Acquittance from the neareſt of Kin. And for Adultery, after Satisfaction is made to the Church, and to Tranſgreſſors of Penal Statutes, for reaſonable Compoſitions. But the Queen reſerves to herſelf the Power of granting Remiſſions for more atrocious Crimes.

In fine, the Exchequer has Power to Tranſact, and Agree, and to Decide, and Determine in all Things, in relation to Her Majeſty's Rents, Revenues, and Caſualities. And all Executions paſs upon their Decreets as upon Decreets of Seſſion, and all Suſpenſions upon theſe Decreets are diſcuſſed before the Exchequer.

Leſt the Queen be prejudged by the alteration of any former Duty in holdings, before any Signature is preſented in Exchequer to be paſt, it is preſented to the Lords of Theſaury, who reviſe the ſame and compare the Duty to be paid to the Queen, that it be conform with the old Infeftments. And there is likewiſe an offer of a Compoſition made to the Theſaurer and Commiſſioner, which is Marked and Preſented in Exchequer and modified.

The ordinary Diet of this Court is *Friday*, but it meets at any time that the Theſaurer or Commiſſioners pleaſe to appoint.

The Sixth Supreme Court is that of the Admiralty.

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

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* II. 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 *Scottiſh* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, E. of *Bothwell*, 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 convey'd 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* VII'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 Exception 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 Floodmark. 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 paſt 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. The Lords of the Seſſion can ſuſpend or ſtop Execution of none of the Decrees of this Court, unleſs they be all preſent, and that Suſpenſion may be ſummarily and immediate diſcuſt: 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 are to fix. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are Controulable by no other Court and this Power they vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, is by the 19th Article of the Union there to continue, 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 Queen's Secrets over Sea in time of War: Causes relating to Pirates, and their Abettors, Out-traders and Resetters: Fortifying of the Queen's Enemies, and harming of her Friends; breaking of the Admirals Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; Seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods Imported or Exported; punishing Forestallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish, Drink, Firewood 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 Traytors, 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: Shipwrights or Boatmakers extorting upon the Subjects: Taking away of *Buoys*, or cutting off Cables: Using false Weights and Measures at Sea: Committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court: Not appearing at 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 and 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 his 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 the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

The Members of this Court are his Royal Highness *George* the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*; *David* Earl of *Weems*, Vice Admiral of *Scotland*; Sir *Robert Forbes*, and Mr. *James Graham* conjunct Judges for Life, by Commission from

from the Duke of *Lenox*, ratified by the Queen; Mr. *Daniel Hamilton*, Secretary alſo for Life: The under Officers ſhall be ſpecified in the Liſt.

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 aſcertain'd 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 or Precepts, and of all Extracts of Decrees, Acts or Sentences that are paſt in that Court.

Attendant upon the abovemention'd 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 ſupply'd by Advice of the *Lords of the Seſſion*. But in proceſs of time, Buſineſs increaſing, the Number of *Advocates* increaſed likewiſe; ſo that now their Number is about 170. Of theſe above 100 conſtantly attend the Houſe; many of the Reſt are Gentlemen of good Eſtates, who enter'd 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 *Janury*, at which time they chuſe their Annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treaſurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator of their Library*.

The *Deans* Office is to preſide in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occaſion, when the *Faculty* cannot be conven'd, he aſſumeth to himſelf a certain Number of the moſt Intelligent and Experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Intereſt and Concerns of the Society. Tho' 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 *Diet* for Examination, where Seven at leaſt muſt be preſent, they all of them examine the Candidate; and thereafter the Queſtion being put, Qualify'd, Yea or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted by ſigning of his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the Candidate being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* aſſigns him a Title of the Civil Law for the Subject of his Theſes: And having obtain'd a *Diet*, *i. e.* a ſet Day for his publick Trial, he diſtributeth 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) Three at leaſt of the 15 publick Examinators, choſen Annually for that End, do diſpute againſt the Candidate's Theſes, and afterward the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualify'd, the Dean is deſired to aſſign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which end having a Day allow'd him, he appears in the inner Seſſion-houſe, and is allowed to ſtand in one of the *Lords* 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 *Scottiſh* Medals, which the Ingenious Mr. *James Sutherland* had with great Labour collected, 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 3 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 ſupply'd at the yearly

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 they have by the late Treaty of *Union* this ſpecial Privilege, that hereafter none ſhall be named by her Majeſty or her 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, and have 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 qualify'd for the ſaid Office.

The Court of Chancery.

The Court of Chancery with the Proceedings, 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 Degree of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the foreſaid 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 crave to be try'd. 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 Cases 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 thereanent 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 Beneplacito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stuartries*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuartries*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle* some part of the Property of the *Great Stuart* of *Scotland* (who was always the King's eldest Son) was erected into a *Stuartry* by itself. The *Stuartry* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*, and *Mac Duff*'s Estate in *Fife* is called the *Stuartry* of *Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts, there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by virtue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belong'd to the Ecclesiasticks, and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possess'd of in Property and Superiority. But of late many great Men have those Regalities granted to them. But these Burghs of Regalities being no State, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Causes arising in their own Liberties.

Here are also Barons Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the Queen has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried, and they can Fine and Distrain; anciently they cou'd 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.

Com-

Commiſſariats.] Here are likewiſe Courts called the *Commiſſariat* anſwerable to thoſe of the *Engliſh* Diocefan 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 the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices formerly when Patronages were allowed, Tythes, Divorces, and Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes of that nature; but in almoſt all the 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. *Andrews*.

In Criminal Cauſes, the Queen's Chief Juſtice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*, which Office has been for ſome time executed by the Earl (now Duke) of *Argile*, who deputes two or three Counſellors to take Cognizance of Actions of Life and Death, loſs of Limbs, or of Goods and Chattels. In this 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 Queen'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 render'd the Commiſſion of the Peace wholly ineffectual, *viz.* that they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till fifteen Days after the Fact: This Act of Parliament was procured by the Great Men, in Favour of themſelves, who had moſt of the Sheriff 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 Officers 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.] 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 Queen's Peace, and they are required to have Clerks to Regiſter Depoſitions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors.

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 Boroughs, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions alſo between Burgeſſes are ordinarily decided by their proper Magiſtrates.

The *Gild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Gild*, 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 *Gild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the Common Stock of the *Gild*, and Amerces and Collects all Fines.

Theſe Royal Boroughs are not only ſeveral diſtinct Corporations, but they are alſo one entire Body, governed 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*, *Sterling*, *Roxburgh*, and *Berwick*; but when the two laſt were fall'n into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a ſaving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick* whenſoever they ſhou'd be recover'd to their ancient Allegiance.

But this *Court* not being ſufficient to anſwer the Neceſſities of the *Royal Boroughs* in general, in K. *James* III'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 concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the *Boroughs*; But there are no Records of thoſe 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 cou'd 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 cou'd not regularly be before) and likewiſe to Capacitate any Man having Heritage or Intereſt in any Burgh, or

who

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 determin'd: 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 Committees 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 Boroughs* in *Scotland*, and the Commiſſioners were Order'd to enquire into the State of each Burgh, as to their Real and Caſual Rents and Revenues: Their Trade and Shipping, and the Condition 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 apprized of all that concern'd 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 *Camprere*. Their *Conſervator* (who is the *Conſul* to the Staple abroad) is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, and approves his Deputies, ſo that in truth the whole *Staple Trade* is ſubject to their Management.

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 Incorporations, and have their ſeveral diſtinct Courts for Adminiſtring Juſtice in indifferent Affairs; but their Magiſtrates by

their

their Fundamental Rights continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interests 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 these may at any time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.

THE

THE Preſent State OF SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Cuſtoms, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *of the Clergy, their Name, 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 called the *Clergy*, from the *Greek* word *Cleros*, a Lot, as being more peculiarly God's Inheritance; for ſo that *Greek* word alſo metaphorically ſignify'd. From thence came the word *Clerk*, which has ſince been taken up in other Profeſſions; for which reaſon Churchmen in *Scotland* have been uſually called *Miniſters of God's Holy Word and Sacraments.*

As long as Epiſcopacy continued in *Scotland*, all the Pariſh Prieſts received Orders from Biſhops only. Now that is not required, but inſtead of Epiſcopal Ordination, they receive Impoſition of Hands from the *Presbytery* to which they reſpectively belong.

How

How a Clergyman becomes ſettled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility and Gentry, had formerly the Right of preſenting Miniſters to their Livings in their Gift, to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, for Inſtitution and Induction; but that Method being no longer practicable, upon the Abolition of Epiſcopacy, Lay-*Patronages* were taken away by Act of Parliament; and now in the caſe of a Vacancy in any Church, the *Heretors* of the ſaid Pariſh (being Proteſtants) and the Ruling-Elders, name a Perſon to the whole Congregation, to be either approved or diſapproved by them; and if they diſapprove, the Diſapprovers are obliged to give their Reaſons; Theſe Reaſons are to be examined by the *Presbytery* of the *Bounds*, at whoſe Judgment the Calling and Entry of a particular Miniſter is ordered and concluded; but if Application is not made by the *Elderſhip* and *Heretors* of the Pariſh to the *Presbytery*, for the Call and Choice of a Miniſter, within the Space of Six Months after a Vacancy; then the *Presbytery* place a Miniſter in the ſaid Church *tanquam jure devoluto:* And the calling of Miniſters to vacant Pariſhes in Royal *Burghs*, is by the Magiſtrates, Town Council and *Kirk* Seſſions of the *Burghs*, where there are no Heretors that poſſeſs Land without the Precinct of the Burgh: But before their Admiſſion, every Miniſter is obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make Aſſurance in the following Words.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. *do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to Her Majeſty Queen* Anne. So help me God.

The Aſſurance.

I A. B *do in the Sincerity of my Heart Aſſert, Acknowledge and Declare, That Her Majeſty Queen* Anne *is the only Lawful undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well* de Jure, *that is, of right* Queen, *as* de Facto, *that is, in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government; and therefore do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe and engage that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend Her 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 Her Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion and 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 Her 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 *Heretors* of the Pariſh ſhall build compleat *Manſes* for them, not exceeding a Thouſand Pounds, nor under Five Hundred 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 impoveriſh'd by the Popiſh Clergy in latter days, by letting long Leaſes and Corrupt Compoſitions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not King *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 wou'd 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 awin Paſtor, with a ſufficient and reaſonable Stipend, according to the State and Hability 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* allowed them (except Miniſters in Burghs that have no Right to Glebes,) with Graſs for one Horſe and Two Cows to be deſigned, and if there be no Kirk Land near the Manſe, or the ſame be Arable, then the Heretors pay the Miniſters 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 burthened with the Miniſters Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands increaſed. 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 any Benefices worth leſs than 50 *l. Sterling per Ann.* 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.

CHAP. II.

Of the Scottish *Computation*, *Numbring*, *Weights*, *Measures*, *Money*.

Scotch Computation.] THE *Scots* use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the *English*; beginning and ending their Portions of Time a-like with them.

Scottish Numbring.] *Vide* England.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounce into 16 Drops, and their Drop into 36 Grains, 27 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 *Sterling* Jugg, 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* at *Linlithgow*, the Stone weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Sterling*, and that these be the Universal Respective Measures. The *Applicative* Measures are the *Scotch* Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* Measure Twelve 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 Kingdom; namely, those which are now establish'd 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 (and may they ever continue so to do) 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*, 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. When Gold was first Coined in *Scotland* is very uncertain: However the Proportion betwixt *Gold* and *Silver* there has been usually One to Twelve, so that when

when the Ounce of Gold was Three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings. *&c.* *James* II. raiſed the Price firſt of Silver to 8 *s.* an Ounce, and Gold to 4 *l.* 19 *s.* Afterwards he mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12 *s.* and the Gold he advanced to 6 *l.* and *James* IV. kept both at the laſt mentioned Value. There are no remaining Acts of Council, concerning *Coinage* in King *James* V's. time, though great Alterations were made in that Reign. The *Douglas* Groats of 10 *d.* fine, and *Babies* of 3 *d.* fine, were then brought into uſe; as were likewiſe the *Bonnet* pieces of Gold. In Queen *Mary*'s time, the Ounce of Silver roſe to 30 *s.* and the Coined *Placks*, of only 2 *d.* fine at 4 *l.* 16 *s.* the Ounce. There is in the Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s *Scottiſh Hiſtorical Library*, a very curious Account of the ſeveral Gold and Silver Pieces of Money which have from time to time been coined in *Scotland*; But all the Current Money of that Country, being 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 abundant Satisfaction.

CHAP. III.

Of Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

Nobility.] THE Nobility is divided in *Scotland*, as in *England*, into *Greater* and *Leſſer*, and comprehends all thoſe Perſons of Quality that for their Eſtates, Wiſdom, Merit, and Courage, are capable of ſerving the Government and their Country in any remarkable Emergencies, and for that Reaſon are dignified with ſeveral Immunities, Privileges, Titles and Honours above the Common People.

Degrees.] Among the Nobility, the Greateſt and moſt Honourable were anciently called *Thanes*, and of theſe, thoſe of the Superior Rank were called *Ab* (*i. e. Over*) *Thanes*, and the lower *Underthanes*, both being the King's *Miniſters*, as the *Saxon* word imports; but theſe Names by degrees grew out of uſe, ever ſince King *Malcolm* III. conferr'd the Titles of *Earls* and *Barons* upon ſuch Noblemen as had deſerved them. Since which time, new Titles of Honour have been taken up in *Scotland* as well as in *England*; and *Scotland* has its *Dukes*, *Marquiſſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts* and *Barons*, as well as the other *European* Nations.

Duke.] The Title of *Duke* came from *Dux*, a Leader and Commander of an Army, and was at firſt a Title of Office, but

but now is a Dignity given by Kings and Princes, to Men of Blood and great Merit. The Prince of *Scotland* who is Duke of *Rothesay* precedes all the rest of the Nobility. All the Dukes Mantlings are Gules doubled with Ermins, and their Ducal Crowns are raised with Eight Flowers, and enriched with precious Stones and Pearls. The Title is *Grace*, and being writ to, may be stiled *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince.* The first in *Scotland* that was honour'd with the Title of Duke, was *David* the Eldest Son of King *Robert* III. whom he Created Duke of *Rothesay*, and made that Title Hereditary to the Eldest Son of *Scotland* for ever.

Marquis.] The Word *Marquis* was first appropriated to the Lords of the Marches and Frontiers; but is since become a Title of special Dignity, betwixt a Duke and an Earl: Their Mantlings are much like Dukes, and their Crowns have their Circles adorn'd only with Pearls (*tempesteé de Perls*) and raised into Four Flowers betwixt 12 Points or *Perls*, as they are called by the *French*. The Title of a Marquis is *Most Noble Prince.* This Honour was first instituted in *Scotland*, by King *James* VI.

Earl.] The Word *Earl* came first from the *Danes*: It is now used in *Great Britain* to signify that Title which is called Count from *Comes*, which is between a Marquis and a Viscount: Some of these *Earls* were appointed formerly to be Governors of several *Countries*; others to command *Counties*, some to command Towns, so that these *Comites Urbium* were of a lower Degree than the *Comites Provinciarum*; but now Earls who have their Designations from Towns, or Villages, or Houses, are in the same Degree with those who have their Designations from Counties. King *James* VI. by a special Commission directed to certain Noblemen, regulated the Precedency amongst Earls and Lords in *Scotland* in 1606. However, this Establishment was not acquiesced in by all the Nobility; for the Earl of *Sutherland* has contended with all the Earls that are ranked before him, and Protested when the Rolls were called. The Title of an Earl is *Right Honourable Lord.*

Viscount.] The next Degree to that of Earl is Viscount, in *Latin Vicecomes*, as being of old Lieutenant to an Earl, *Vicecomites, olim dicebantur quibus Castri Dominus Vices suas committebat seu executionem Jurisdictionis.* But afterwards the King gave not the Government of Counties or Shires to Earls, but appointed Sheriffs, some Heritable and some Depending upon their Nomination, who were therefore called *Vicecomites.* They had not the Title of Viscounts in *Scotland* before 1606. but upon their first Creation Viscounts were declared to be next in Degree to *Earls.* Their Title is *Right Honourable.* And their Coronet is the same as in *England.* This Honour was first conferr'd by King *James* VI.

Ba-

Baron.] The Word *Baron* comes originally to us, with the other Civilized Nations of *Europe*, from the Ancient *Goths* or *Germans*. *Bar* or *Baron* is a *Man*; thence the *Spaniſh Varon*. The Barons were the *King's Men*, who held alone of him, and were under Vaſſalage to no Superior Lord. And in *Scotland* the Word is ſtill retained in its ancient Senſe. For there all are called Barons who hold their Lands of the King, in *Libera Baronia*, and have Power in Pit and Gallows, and were originally Heritable Councellors to the King as Members of Parliament; and therefore with ſome reluctancy yield the Precedency to Knights-Baronets. The ſeveral Degrees of Nobility did formerly bear their reſpective Coronets as in *England*, excepting the *Lords* (whom in *England* we properly call *Barons*) who had no Coronets till the Year 1665. and then there was a Warrant under his Majeſty's Hand, allowing the Barons or Lords of Parliament in *Scotland* a certain Crimſon Velvet Cap, with a Golden Circle, decored with Six Pearls on the top, equally diſtant one from another, which is the ſame with the Baron's Coronet in *England*. Their Title is *Lord*. The Eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts and Barons are called Maſters, with their Fathers Titles annexed; as *Maſter of Roſs*, *Maſter of Stair*, &c. And of old the Uncles of *Lords*, after the Death of their Elder Brother, though he left a Son, were called *Maſters*, till the Nephew had a Son; for which Sir *George Makenzie*, who makes this Obſervation, can give no other Reaſon, but that becauſe they wanted a Title, they took this; for their Father being *Lord*, there was no Degree below to take, as the Eldeſt Sons of Earls took that of Lords.

Revenues.] The Nobility of *Scotland*, being the King's *Peers*, and his great and ſtanding Council in *Parliament*; and alſo compoſing the Number of his *Secret Council* in the Management of all his Affairs; uſed to fill all great Offices of State, to take care of the Royal Revenues, and to command their Armies in time of War: It is no wonder therefore, if they have been bountifully rewarded by Grants of Lands from the Crown and other Emoluments, to ſupport their Dignities proportionably to their Merits and Qualities, and to enable them to be always ready to ſerve the Crown and Kingdom, when required by their Sovereign to exert their Abilities for that purpoſe: And though their *Eſtates* are not ſo great generally ſpeaking as thoſe of the *Nobility* of *England*; yet conſidering the Plenty and Cheapneſs of all things in the Country where they keep their Reſidences, their Eſtates are ſufficient to maintain a Port, Retinue and Hoſpitality, correſponding with the Characters they bear.

Privileges.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Nobility in ſome things exceed, and fall ſhort in nothing of the Nobility in other Dominions, where the Nobility are not Sovereign Princes;

for they have generally Power of Life and Death over all Criminals in their ſeveral Diſtricts, where the Offences are not immediately againſt the State. They can decide all Controverſies about *Meum* and *Tuum*, where the Cauſes are not cognoſcible by the King's Superior Court at *Edinburgh*; which Privileges the Government has been ſo careful in preſerving, that in every Reign from King *James* I. to King *William* III. which is 300 Years, all their Privileges have been confirmed by ſucceſſive Acts of Parliament. They have great Power and Command over ſome of their Vaſſals, who are obliged to follow them to the Wars, and in other Publick Services; and thoſe have been entirely at the Devotions of their Lords, which has been the Cauſe that they too often have concern'd themſelves in the *Piques* between noble Families; and have been as hearty in them as if they were foreign Enemies, or the Quarrel was their own; but the Laws have much reſtrained them in this particular, which occaſion'd much Bloodſhed in former Ages, and is not yet extinguiſhed among the Highlanders. Since the Union the Perſons of the Nobility are free from Arreſtments; and what they Atteſt upon their Honours has equal Validity with an Oath: And they are addreſſed to with the ſame Honourable Epithets as in other Countries.

Precedence.] The Precedency of Subjects in both Kingdoms is thus Eſtabliſhed.

Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Other Dukes according to their Creation.
The Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquiſſes according to their Creation.
Dukes Eldeſt Sons.
Earls according to their Creation.
Marquiſſes Eldeſt Sons.
Dukes Younger Sons.
Viſcounts according to their Creation.
Earls Eldeſt Sons.
Marquiſſes Younger Sons.
Barons whom they call Lords.
Viſcounts Eldeſt Sons.
Earls Younger Sons.
Barons Eldeſt Sons.
Bannerets.
Baronets.
Viſcounts younger Sons.

The Precedency amongſt the Nobility of *Scotland* differs nothing from that of *England*; but to prevent Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, it was order'd by King *Charles* II. that all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland*, ſhould in *Scotland* take place of the *Engliſh*: And all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *England*, take place of thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland*: That is to ſay, all the *Scotch* Dukes in *Scotland* ſhou'd take place of all the *Engliſh* Dukes, and all the *Engliſh* Dukes ſhou'd take place in *England* of all the *Scottiſh* Dukes; which is very juſt and ſuitable to the Law of *Nations*. Now by the U-

nion,

nion, the *Scottiſh* Nobility being with the *Engliſh* equally Peer of *Great Britain*, all the *Scottiſh* Nobility take place immediately after the *Engliſh* Nobility of their own rank.

But as to the ranking of the great Officers of *Scotland*, they differed before the Union very much from *England*; for though now the words Officers of the *Crown* and Officers of *State* are Equipollent Terms, and all the Officers of *State* are alſo Officers of the *Crown*; yet the *High Chamberlain*, *Conſtable*, *Admiral* and *Mareſchal*, had no place by Vertue of their Offices, but took place only according to their Degree of Nobility: So that now the whole Matter of Precedency amongſt Her Majeſty's *Officers* and *Counſellors* is thus Stated.

The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord Theſaurer.
The Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.
The Earls and Viſcounts according to their Ranks.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Secretary.
Lord Regiſter.
Lord Advocate.
Lord Juſtice Clerk.
Lord Theſaurer Depute.

The Lords of the Seſſion according to their Admiſſion; for they have no place as *Privy Counſellors* above others, which ſeems very ſtrange, ſince the *Judicature* it ſelf is placed before the *Seſſion*, and its Preſident takes place of the Preſident of the Seſſion, and therefore its Judges ſhould, one would think, precede the Judges of the Seſſion.

CHAP. IV.

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 of 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 our preſent Gracious 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 Cloath 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 impune lacesset*, though some think it should be *Nemo me impune 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 impune 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. *Andrews* 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 an *Azure* Rundle, on which is Embroidered St. *Andrews* Cross, *Argent*, environ'd in the Center 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 Battel, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the Bannerets 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 shou'd 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 State and Style of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase 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

men, (except Sir *William Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children;) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights shou'd be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his and his Son's 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 allowed 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 *Saltir Azure*, and thereon an inescutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Fax 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*, conferr'd 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 *Canon-Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetoric*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logic*. 11. *Arithmetic*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Music*. 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 observed, that a younger *Alderman* or *Bayliff* 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's 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 Kings Lieutenants.

The Members of *Courts* take place according to the Precedency of the *Courts* where they serve; as the Clerks of the *Privy Council* take place of the Clerks of the *Session*.

In *Families* likewise, the Chief of the Family takes place of any Gentleman of the Family; and though 'tis 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 any Ordinary Landman, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP. V.

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 Fathers 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 'tis 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 shou'd 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 Titles, and therefore they say *Madame la Chanceliere, Madame 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 Knight *Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, tho' this proceeded originally rather from Courtesy than Law: for by the Herald's 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's observable that if the Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' she does not lose it

by

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 Queens *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 Knight 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 twofold 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 their 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 *Martimass* 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 *Whitsuntide* till *Martimass*, 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. VI.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, (who for his great Head was called *Canmore*) who was contemporary with King *William* I. of *England*) the *Scots* had no sort of written Laws. The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he cou'd be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concern'd, 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 and Thirteen, or as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men of 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 Authentic 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. And the greatest Lawyers of *Scotland* reject its Authority.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law strictly so called is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective; upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been

been Collected, which are called *Practiques*, a word of the ſame importance with that of *Reports* in *England*. Tho' there is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland*, than one wou'd imagine. For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the ſame with the Rules of Court in *England*. The *Scottiſh Proclamations* revive obſolete Statutes, and ſo do the *Engliſh*: The *Scottiſh* 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 *Scottiſh Terces* and the *Engliſh Thirds* are the ſame. The *Scottiſh Wadſets* and *Reverſions* anſwer to the *Engliſh Mortgages* and *Defeazances*; their *Poinding* of Goods after Letters of *Horning*, differs not from the *Engliſh Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the Queen's *Remiſſion* in *Scotland* free from *Aſſything*, any more than her Pardon in *England Foreclоſes* 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 force of Acts of Parliament; and when neither of theſe contradicts, the Civil Law is of force, which in truth is the *Common-Law* of *Scotland*.

Forreſt-Laws.] Forreſt-Laws were deſigned for the good Government of the King's Forreſts, Parks, Woods and Chaſes; to prevent *Paſturing* in Forreſts by ſuch as have no right to it, or without Licenſe from the *Comptrollers* or *Keepers*, who if they ſuffer it are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattels 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 Places, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King and half to the Delator (*i. e.* Informer) which Penalties the Keepers of Forreſts and others having right thereto by their Infeoftments, 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*, *Stewardſhips* and *Regalities*; they were firſt Eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James* VI. ſince which time they are the beſt Repoſitories of *Record*, relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are ſo full, that

Titles

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 Regiſtred within ſixty Days, otherwiſe 'tis of no effect; by which means all Secret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizure* be paſt upon them, or if they be not entred in the Regiſter (which every one is at Liberty to ſearch) the Conveyance is of no Force.

Second, 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 *Liferent* of his real Eſtate, in which the Creditor is preferr'd 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 Debtor, 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 return'd 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, *Renunciations* of *Woodſets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Inſtruments of *Seizing*, are to be Regiſtred in 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 the ſame; 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 receipt of the Writs, under the 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 deliver'd to the *Clerk Regiſter*, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands

in

in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town 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*, *Seaſings*, and *Reverſions*, are alſo 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 Regiſter'd.

CHAP. VII.

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 Varieties of Fleſh, Fiſh, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Countrey, where they can furniſh their Tables with *Ten* Diſhes cheaper than the *Engliſh* can provide *Three* of the ſame kinds; and for 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*. Milkmeats and Oatmeal ſeveral ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dreſſed in ſeveral manners, is the conſtant Diet of the poor People; for *Roaſtmeat* is ſeldom had but on *Gaudy*-Days, and thus with this kind of Food, they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire. Antiently, 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 Perſon wear Broidery, Pearl or Bullion; and by a ſpecial Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *James* II. no *Women* were allowed to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Muffelled*, under Pain 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 *Kirkmen* (*i. e.* Miniſters)

niſters) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with *Gold* or *Silver* Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane Silks or Stuffs, wherein was either Silver or Gold Thread, upon Pain of forfeiting the Clothes 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 *Low Lands* are habited like the *Engliſh*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Highlanders*, who are conſtant in their Clothing in *Plaids*, which are only one piece of ſeven or eight 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, Blew, Grey, or Sad-colour, as the Buyer pleaſes.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horſeracing, 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 Parliment in ſo many ſeveral Reigns to diſcharge the uſe of them, under the Penalty of *Fifty 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 *Weapon Shawing* ſhould ſucceed in the ſtead of them, and be kept four times a Year in every Shire, and ſo likewiſe in the Burroughs, all Men being ſufficiently Harneſſed and Armed, and *Butts* (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 Leiges 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 Statelineſs, 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 *Abbeys*, *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 in many Places are cover'd with *Slate*: The Houſes of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, are alſo built with Free Stone, and well furniſhed agreeably to their Qualities.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Punishments used in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, High-Treason is the first, which 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 Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this or any other Her Majesty's Dominions, or to Suspend him or her from the Exercise of his or her Government, or to levy War or take up Arms against him or her, or any Commissionate by him or her, or to entice *Strangers* or others to invade any of his or her Dominions, and by Writing, Printing, Preaching, or other malicious and advised Speaking, expres or declare such other Treasonable Intentions; and the Offenders are punished as Traytors, 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 *Axe* 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 on the lower part, and loaded above with such a weight of Lead that it's scarce to be lifted. At the time of *Execution* it's pulled up to the top of a narrow wooden Frame, about ten Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Moldings 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 fastned 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 Poyson 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 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 *Traytor*; Murder and Slaughter of a Person, under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the Slayer, is also Treason, and punishable as such.

Rob-

Robbers upon the *Highway*, Breakers of *Houſes*, *Reſettors* of Thieves, or *Intercommuners* with them to that effect, and payers of *Black-Maill* are guilty of Felony, and puniſhable with Confiſcation of Goods and Death; but Stealers of Wood, Breakers of Hedges, Dikes, Fences, and Stealers of Fruit, Honey, or Fiſh out of *Ponds* or *Locks* 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 Thirteen Shilings and four Pence, or one Mark *Scots*, for every ſingle Offence, or elſe deliver them to the Judge to be whipt; but ſuch as ſell the Goods of Thieves of *Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Low-Lands* 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.

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, are puniſhed with Forfeiture of Goods: The Party is to pay it; and for the Uſury if he reveal it, is diſcharg'd of the Debt; and if another reveal it, he has right to the Sum, and the Receiver or Contractor for the ſaid Uſury ſhall loſe the Principal.

Foreſtallers of Markets or *Regrators*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it be 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, a 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 *Treſpaſſor* is incontinently impriſon'd, and his Life and Goods at the King's Will; but if the Deed be found to be done through *Chaud Mella*, upon Tryal 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 from ſuſpected Criminals in *Scotland* extorted, is by an Inſtrument, called the *Boot*, made of Four 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 tite on all ſides, as occaſion requires, according to the notoriety of the ſuppoſed Crime. Something alſo they have like it for the

Thumb,

Thumb, which they call the *Thumbkins*, for leſs ſuſpected Offences.

CHAP. IX.

Of Societies inſtituted in Scotland *for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.*

Societies. IN Imitation of the laudable Deſigns begun and carried on with great Zeal and Succeſs in *England*, by many of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others, for the **Reformation of Manners, promoting Chriſtian Knowledge,** by erecting Charity Schools, *&c.* in all parts of *South Britain*, and **Propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts**; divers worthy Perſons at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere, having ſeriouſly conſider'd how great a want there is of Schools in ſome places of the Highlands and Iſlands; and the late *General Aſſembly* of the Church having likewiſe intereſted themſelves in the ſame, the following 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 inclined Perſons, for obtaining their Concurrence, and getting Subſcriptions, *&c.*

The Form of Subſcription.

We Underſubſcribers, conſidering that there is a Charitable Deſign in that part of Britain *called* Scotland, *for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, by Schools and otherways, in the Highlands and Iles: As alſo in ſuch Places Abroad, as are deſtitute of the Ordinary Means: If the Fund to be raiſed by Subſcriptions do amount to a ſufficient Proviſion: And likewiſe that a good and ſure Method is hereby laid down, for the laying out the Contributions to this end; which tends ſo much to the Glory of God, the Good of Souls, and even the Temporal Intereſts of this Kingdom: Therefore we oblige us for the reſpective Sums Subjoined to our ſeveral Subſcriptions, and that upon the following Conditions,* viz. 1. *That the Truſtees for Adminiſtration of the Fund, for the Uſes above ſpecified, be named out of the Subſcribers, by the Preſident and Senators of the College of Juſtice, commonly called the Lords of Seſſion; with ſuch Powers agreeable to the Conſtitution of Church and State, as their Lordſhips ſhall judge reaſonable.* 2. *That Her Majeſty's Letters Patent be obtained for the better eſtabliſhing of this Project, with the Lords of Seſſion their ſaid Nomination and Powers abovementioned.* 3. *That the Sums contained in our particular Subſcriptions, ſhall not be payable till the Subſcriptions amount to One thouſand Pound* Ster-

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ling *of Stock, for the beginning of this Work; and until the Trustees, to be named by the Lords of Session, and established by Her Majesty as aforesaid, do intimate the same to us by their Collector, who is to give Security for his Fidelity and Diligence.*

CHAP. X.

Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools. IN every Parish there is a School set up by Act of Parliament, whose Master has a Salary from the Public, and the Scholars allow him some small Matter quarterly. In Country Schools they teach Writing and Arithmetic, 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 Schoolmaster is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk Session Clerk*, which bring 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 Schoolmasters 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, shou'd be chosen and sent *Bursars* or *Exhibitioners* to the Universities, by the several Presbyteries of *Scotland*; every Presbytery consisting of Twelve 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* continu-

ance

ance at the *University*, is not to exceed four Years; if before that time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or by being 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 be found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

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, 4 Ushers, a Writing Master, and a Janator; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing Master, whose benefit is Casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by Authority of the Town Council, *Anno* 1658. principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classick Authors.

CHAP. XI.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] EDinburgh is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all the 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 divers 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 an 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 thro' hast of the Copies 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 do something resemble *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. *Minian's Row* which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annex'd. 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 *Cowgate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great part of the City stands upon an Ascent, and it's 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 Insult of their Enemies.

The City is enclosed 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 *Cowgate*, from which there is an Entry into the *Netherstreet*, which runs the length of the whole City, and is sometimes call'd the *Cowgate-street*: The *Easternost* of the Gates to the *South*, is call'd the *Potter Row Port*, from the Suburbs call'd 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 Twofold, the *Inner* and the *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 *Highstreet*, 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, call'd St. *Giles*'s; so large that it's divided into Three Places for Preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It's built of Hewen Stone, beautified with Pillars and

Arches

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-fryars* Church, which ſtands in the middle of the common Burying place. Many Tombs and Monuments ſurround the Church-yard, among which that of Sir *George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mauſolæum*.

There is alſo a Church of Square Hewen 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 *Gelders*, King *James* II's. Queen; where alſo ſhe lies interr'd.

The Lady *Yeſter's* Church was built by the Lady *Yeſter*, who alſo left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good and 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 *Cowgate* and St. *Mary's* in *Nedries Wind*.

There is another *Chapel* of the ſame Name, at the Foot of the *Cannon Gate*; as likewiſe ſeveral *Meeting Houſes* lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within theſe 14 Years, has been built a very beautiful Church about the middle of the *Cannon-Gate*, on the North ſide, and a conſiderable Piece of Ground incloſed for a Church Yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Thomas Moodie* of *Sachter 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 bounded on the North by the Church itſelf; The *Weſtſide* 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.

Almoſt 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.

Air.] The great breadth of the *High Street* and of the many Lanes which lye 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 *Neils Craigs* on the

North, and *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very Airy; which conduces not a little to the wholsomneſs of it; in ſo much 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 increaſed, by bringing in the *Water* above-mention'd, 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 *Netherbow* to the *Abby*, called the *Cannon Gate* has the Pre-eminence; it's 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 *Scotch* Kings and Queens are interr'd.

On the North-ſide of the City, in a pleaſant Valley, is the Phyſic Garden, of which the Ingenious and Learned *Botaniſt* Mr. *James Southerland* is 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 though it is not above 30 Years ſince that Garden was founded, it is now 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 *Cannon Gate* and the Queen'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 Forth.] 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 dilated to a great Breadth. *Ptolemee* calls it *Boderia*, *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; and the *Engliſh*, *Edinborough Frith*. Upon this River, after you are paſt *Tantalon* Caſtle, is ſeated firſt *North-Berwick*, anciently famous for a Houſe of Religious Virgins. And then *Draylton*, which formerly belong'd to the eminent Family of the *Haliburtons*, and by King *James* VI. was made a Barony in the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Erſkin*, Captain of his Guards. *Fentown* hard by once gave the Title of *Viſcount* to the firſt that was ever created in *Scotland*; and *Buchan* that of Earl to a Branch of the ſame Family.

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

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, are ſaid here to have been taught 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* is alſo a *Royal Palace*, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. This Caſtle is the Chief *Magazine* for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a moſt pleaſant Proſpect into the neighbouringFields and the *Forth*, from whence it's ſaluted by ſuch Ships of War, as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road: And perhaps the *Romans* cou'd not have found a better place for a Fortification. The Governors 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 King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, which Government is ſtill continued to him by her preſent Majeſty.

The *Royal Palace* which ſtands where *Holy Rood* Abbey 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 Piazza's round abound it, all of Stone: From theſe Piazza's there are Paſſages to the ſeveral Apartments, 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 Queen's Park, which is ſtored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is alſo an admirable Fountain, which through Conduits ſerves the whole Houſe. His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace.

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 Profaners of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, no not ſo much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh* and generally through the Kingdom, are perform'd 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 Cryer, who gives publick Notice that ſuch or ſuch a Brother or Siſter is departed in the Fear of Almighty God, and of the time when he or ſhe are to be interr'd. This is all the Invitation; and when the Dead Corps 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 is 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*, 4 *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Gild*, a *Treaſurer*, 6 *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 14 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 Public 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 the 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 Chamerlane in the falſing of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, K. *David* III. in the Parliament of *Perth* 1384. joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh*, and *Stirling* in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James* the II'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

The Magiſtracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Juriſdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City from *Inch-bucklin-brae* 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, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coaſts of their own Sheriffdom.

The *Lord Provoſt* of *Edinburgh* (as he is always called) 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 itſelf, 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 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 King *Henry* VI. of *England* was an Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward* IV's time, he ſtayed 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 oblig'd 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 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.

Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scotish* Court of *Honour*, is *Lyon King of Arms*, who has seventeen Heralds 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 Complaints, and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and Fine them and their Cautioners. *Lyon* 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 to 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 of 100 *l. Scots* to *Lyon* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lyon*'s Pleasure: And by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates as required, shall concur with *Lyon* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lyon* 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*. *Lyon* and his Brethren are also the Judges of the Malversation of Messengers.

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 Shipwrack, going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, *February* 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 Executors. It's properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizen's Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governor, 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. *Tho-*

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 Maintain'd, 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 'em a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Work has been conſiderably advanced by Mortifications and Donations from other Perſons both in the Town and Country, and out of a vertuous Emulation, the Traders 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 divers Manufacturies 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 Gariſon with Water, and there is alſo Paſturage for Twenty or Thirty 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 cover'd with Neſts, Eggs, and young Birds. The moſt delicious among theſe different ſorts, are the *Soland-Geeſe* and the *Kittie 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 *Gariſon* is commanded and kept by an Enſign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers, whoſe Pay is as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Enſigns *per diem* is,	00	4	0
The Serjeant,	00	2	0
The Corporal,	00	1	4

The Soldiers are taken out of Her Majeſty's Regiment of Guards,

Guards, and paid with them, with an allowance of Two-Pence *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 40 *s. Sterling per diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss, just to name the Castles of *Scotland*; reserving a more particular Account of the same till our next Edition: The three Chiefest are,

Edinburgh, Dumbarton, Stirlin-Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are,

Island-Donnan-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 Queen's Forces.

*Invernes*s-Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Invernes*s: The Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Keeper of it, but there is no Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunst-aff-nage* on the West Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to Her Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Invernes*s, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mack-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Dwart* possest 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 Mack-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. Its capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Horses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bresta*-Sound in *Schetland*.

Universities in Scotland.

The Universities in *Scotland* are four, St. *Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing of these Universities, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every University by it self, 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. Andrews was Founded by Archbishop *Henry Wardlow*, A. D. 1412. and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of St. *Andrews* were formerly Chancellors of that University; but now it's Govern'd 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 Uni-

Univerſity. It has three Colleges, St. *Salvator's*, St. *Leonard's*, and St. *Mary's* College. St. *Salvators* commonly called the Old College, was Founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, 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 furniſh'd with Books.

St. *Leonard's* College was Founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrews*, 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 has ſince increaſed by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir *John Wedderburn*.

St. *Mary's* or *New College*, was Founded by *James Beaton*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, 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 Obſervatory to be erected in the College-Garden furniſhed with many Mathematical Inſtruments. NoPhiloſophy 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. King *James* III. by *James* 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 *Gavan* 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*, 3 Profeſſors of *Philoſophy*, called *Regents*, 4 *Burſars*, an *Oeconomus*, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a *Janitor*, and a *Cook*. King *Charles* ratified all its ancient Privi-

leges,

leges, and gave Money to repair the *Fabrick*. The like did K. *Charles* II. at the requeſt of the Eſtates of *Parliament*. The Archbiſhops of *Glaſgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this Univerſity; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is the chief Magiſtrate of the Place under the Queen, 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* now the worthy *Precentor* of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chappel, 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 King *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.

King *James* IV. and *William Elphinſton*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. the Privilege of a *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 lodg'd in the Official or Commiſſary of *Aberdeen*; but now it's govern'd 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 King *James* IV. who aſſumed the Patronage of it. 'Tis 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*,

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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* the Second.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh] Was Founded by K. *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 lye 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 eſtabliſh'd Civil and Eccleſiaſtical; they ſubſcribe to the Confeſſion of Faith, and declare their Conformity 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* (who at preſent is the Reverend Mr. *William Carſtairs*) 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 'tis 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 4 or 5 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 them 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

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 Dogmatica*, the manner of which is this; On the *Tuesday* preceeding, 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 3d to prove it; and commands a 4th 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 entred, who are Examined upon some little System which is put into their Hands, such as the *Confession of Faith*, *Markii Medulla*, Paræus *upon* Ursin's *Catechism*, 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 observ'd 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 entred in the University. The first Year the *Students* who are called *Bajans*, are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change their School, but not their *Regent*; they are then called the *Semi-Class*. That Year they learn Logic, and every day read some *Greek*. The Professor (as he is now called) illustrates some printed System of Logic, 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 *Metaphysics* and *Ethics*. The *Metaphysics* which is read to them is usually *De Vrie's* or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethics*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Puf-*

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fendorf 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 Phyſics 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 *Præmium* which is not ſettled, only never leſs than a Guinea is given by any Body; and this is his *Tuition Money* for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December* every Year, there are public 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 perform'd in the Common Hall.

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 3 days thrice. The Hours are from 7 to 9, and from 10 to 11 in the Mornings, and from 2 to 3 in Afternoons. Every Sunday after Evening Sermon the Students are all convened and inſtructed in ſome Syſtem of Divinity.

After 4 Years Study, the Students expect to take the Degree of Maſters 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*. apiece 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 *Canditates* 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 Phœnomena, or ſome Mathematical Propoſitions. This being done the Principal makes

a *La-*

a *Latin* Speech upon the Occaſion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is perform'd 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 *Mathematic Profeſſor* reads twice a Week, in the Common-Hall, and Convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his Lectures about *Novemb.* 1. and ends about *May*-day. He is gratified by his Scholars in the ſame manner as the Ordinary Regents. The preſent Profeſſor is Mr. —— *Gregory*.

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 Ann.* The preſent Profeſſor is Mr. *John Cummin*.

The Profeſſor of *Humanity*, *Roman Hiſtory* and *Oratory*, teaches from *Oct.* 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 2 Years in this Claſs, before they learn *Greek*. The preſent Profeſſor is Mr. *Lawrence Dundaſs*.

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 to be 150 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* It is not yet open'd.

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 7 to 9, 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 9 at Night, and by 10 the Gates are ſhut, after which none can have Acceſs.

A GENERAL

LIST

OR

CATALOGUE

OF ALL THE

Offices and Officers

EMPLOYED

In the ſeveral Branches of Her MAJESTY's Government, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, &c.

I. In *South Britain*, or *England*.

II. In *North Britain*, or *Scotland*.

RANGED

In the Order in which thoſe Heads are treated in the foregoing Books; and the Subordinate Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand Offices to whoſe Direction and Diſpoſal they immediately appertain.

London: Printed in the Year 1708.

A GENERAL

LIST

OR

CATALOGUE

OF ALL THE

Offices and Officers

EMPLOYED

In the several Branches of His MAJ'Ps
STATE Government, Ecclesiastical,
Civil, Military, &c.

I. In South Britain, or England.

II. In North Britain, or Scotland.

RANGED

In the Order in which those Heads are treated
in the foregoing Books; and the Subordinate
Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand
Offices to whose Direction and Disposal they
immediately appertain.

London: Printed in the Year 1705.

I. *ENGLISH LISTS.*

NUMBER I.

A LIST of the Members of the Upper-House *of* Convocation, *for the Province of* Canterbury.

HIS Grace Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Preſident.
Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Sir. *Jonathan Trelawney*, Baronet, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*.
Dr. *Thomas Spratt*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*.
Dr. *Humphrey Humphreys*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *John Hough*, Lord Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.
Dr. *John Moore*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
Dr. *John Hall*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
Dr. *John Williams*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Dr. *William Talbot*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*.
Dr. *John Evans*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.
Dr. *George Hooper*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Dr. *George Bull*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Davids*.
Dr. *William Wake*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
Dr. *John Tyler*, Lord Biſhop of *Landaff*.
Dr. *Offſpring Blackall*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*.
Dr. *Charles Trimnell*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *William Fleetwood*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House *of* Convocation, *for the Province of* Canterbury.

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. *Asaph.*

John Davis, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Rob. Wynne, D. D.
Maurice Vaughan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of *Bangor.*
John Evans, D. D. Archdeacon of *Bangor* and *Anglesey*, (Lord Bishop of *Bangor.*)
Fra. Lloyd, A. M. Archdeacon of *Merioneth.*
Rob. Foulk, A. M. Præcentor for the Chapter.
Hugh Wynne, A. M.
Rob. Wynne, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Will. Grahme, D. D. Dean of *Wells.*
Sam. Hill, A. M.
Edw. Waple, B. D.
Will. Clement, Cler. } Archd. of { *Wells.* *Taunton.* *Bath.*
Tho. Lessey, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Hen. Laying, A. M.
Jos. Wallron, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

Geo. Royse, D. D. Dean of *Bristol.*
Rob. Cooper, A. M. Archdeacon of *Dorset.*
Nath. Lye, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Tho. Naish, A. M.
John Steevenson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury.*
John Battely, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury.*
Charles Elstob, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Green, D. D.
John Cook, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chi-

Chicheſter.

Will. Hayley, D. D. Dean of *Chicheſter*.
James Barker, A. M. } Archd. of { *Chicheſter*.
Ric. Bouchier, B. D. } { *Lewes*.
Edm. Gibſon, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Anthony Sanders, D. D. }
Will. Bearcroft, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Davids.

Hugh Powel, A. M. Præcentor.
Roger Griffith, D. D. }
——*Medley*, A. M. } Archd. of { *Brecknock*. *St. Davids*. *Carmarthen*. *Cardigan*.
John Shore, A. M. }
None returned for the Chapter.
William Powell, A. M. }
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Lancelot Blackburn, A. M. Dean of *Exeter*.
Offſpring Blackall, D. D. Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and Lord Biſhop of that See.
Edw. Drewe, A. M. }
Fra. Atterbury, D. D. } Archd. of { *Cornwall*. *Totnes*. *Barum*.
Robert Burſcough, A. M. }
Lancelot Blackburn, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Hoblyn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

John Lamb, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.
Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.
Cha. Aſhton, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Cory, B. D. }
Will Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloceſter.

Knightly Chetwood, D. D. Dean of *Gloceſter*.
Rob. Parſons, A. M. Archdeacon of *Gloceſter*.
Luke Beaulieu, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
The Hon. *Hen. Bridges*, A. M. }
John Cox, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Dean of *Hereford*, (Lord Bishop of *Landaff*.)
Adam Ottly, D. D. } Archd. of { *Salop.* / *Hereford.*
Tho. Fox, A. M. }
Cha. Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Price, D. D. }
James Poole, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Jenkins, B. D. }
Thomas Willis, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Ric. Willis, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln.*
John Cawley, D. D. }
John Rogers, A. M. } Archd. of { *Lincoln.* / *Leicester.* / *Huntington*, Dean of *Peterb.*
White Kennet, D. D. }
John Gery, L. L. D. }
Tho. Frank, A. M. } Archd. of { *Bucks.* / *Bedford.* / *Stow.*
John Hutton, A. M. }
John Inet, D. D. }
John Mandevill, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
The Hon. *Geo. Verney*, D. D. }
John Sedgwick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lichfield and Coventry.

William Binks, D. D. Dean of *Lichfield*, Prolocutor.
Tho. Goodwyn, D. D. }
Nat. Ellison, D. D. } Archd. of { *Darby.* / *Stafford.* / *Salop.* / *Coventry.*
Griffith Vaughan, A. M. }
Ric. Davis, A. M. }
Geo. Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Zach. Isham, D. D. }
Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

H. Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul's.*
William Stanley, D. D. }
William Lancaster, D. D. }
Charles Alston, D. D. } Archd. of { *London.* / *Middlesex.* / *Essex.* / *Colchester.* / *St. Albans.*
Jonas Warley, A. M. }
John Cole, A. M. }

Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Whincop, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Pelling, D. D. }

Norwich.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich.*
John Jeffrey, D. D. } Archd. of { *Norwich.*
Robert Cannon, D. D. } { *Norfolk.*
Nicholas Clagett, D. D. } { *Sudbury.*
Hump. Prideaux, D. D. } { *Suffolk.*
Geo. Martyn, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Whitefoot, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Henry Halsted, B. D. }

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church.*
Goodwyn, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford.*
John Hammond, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Will. Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Will. Moore, A. M. }

Peterborough.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough.*
Cumberland, A. M. Archdeacon of *Northampton.*
Tho. Ball, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Matth. Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Matth. Mason, A. M. }

Rochester.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of *Rochester.*
Thomas Sprat, A. M. Archdeacon of *Rochester.*
Proctor for the Chapter.
} Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of *Sarum.*
Joseph Kelsey, B. D. } Archd. of { *Sarum.*
Jonas Proast, A. M. } { *Berks.*
Cornelius Yeate, A. M. } { *Wilts.*
Peter Allix, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Tho. Coker, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Rob. Pierce, L B. }

Westminster.

Thomas Sprat, D. D. Dean of *Westminster*, (Lord Bishop of *Rochester.*)

Peter Birch, D. D. Archdeacon of *Westminster*.
Nic. Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D D. Dean of *Winchester*.
Ralph Brideoke, A. M. } Archd. of { *Winchester*.
Thomas Sayer, D. D. } Archd. of { *Surrey*.
William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Will. Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Will. Bernard, D. D. }

Windsor.

Gregory Haskard, D. D. Dean of *Windsor*.

Wolverhampton.

Richard Redding, A. M.

Worcester.

William Talbot, D. D. Dean of *Worcester*, (Lord Bishop of *Oxon.*)
William Worth, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.
John Jephcott, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Lloyd, A M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Stillingfleet, A. M. }
Tho. Tillot, Gent. Cler. Dom. super Convocat.

A List of the Members of the Upper-House *of* Convocation, *for the Northern Province of* York.

HIS Grace Dr. *John Sharpe*, Lord Archbishop of *York*. President.
Dr. *Nath. Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham* (and Lord *Crew*.)
Dr. *William Nicholson*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.
Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Lord Bishop of *Chester*.
Dr. *Thomas Wilson*, Bishop of *Man*.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House *of* Convocation, *for the Northern Province of* York.

THE Honourable *Henry Finch*, A. M. Dean of *York*.
The Hon. Dr. *John Montague*, Dean of *Durham*.
Dr. *Law. Fogg*, Dean of *Chester*.
Dr. *Fran. Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*. Dr. *Knightly*

Dr. *Knightly Chetwood*, Archdeacon of *York*.
Will. Pearſon, A. M. Archdeacon of *Nottingham*.
Heneage Dering, L. L. D. Archdeacon of the *Eaſt-Riding*.
Dr. *James Fall*, Archdeacon of *Cleveland*.
The Hon. *Rob. Booth*, A. M. Archdeacon of *Durham*.
Dr. *John Morton*, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*.
Archdeacon of *Cheſter*.
Dr. *Will. Stratford*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*.
George Fleming, A. M. Archdeacon of *Carliſle*.
The Hon. *Edw. Finch*, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapters of
Dr. *William Stainforth*. } *York*.
Sir *George Wheeler*, Kt. D. D. Proctor for the Chapter of *Durham*.
Dr. *Richard Wroe*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Cheſter*.
Tho. Tullie, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Carliſle*.
Tho. Layburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.
Fra. Pemberton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Rippon*.
Gilbert Atkinſon, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Dr. *James Talbot*. } deaconry of *York*.
William Porter, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Edward Clarke, A. M. } deaconry of *Nottingham*.
Will. Lambert, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
} deaconry of the *Eaſt-Riding*.
Elias Micklethwaite, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Zach. Sugar, A. M. } deaconry of *Cleveland*.
Dr. *James Finney*. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Dr *John Bowes*. } deaconry of *Durham*.
Cuthbert Fenwick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Will. Stainforth, A. M. } deaconry of *Northumberland*.
Dr. *Thomas Maſden*, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*.
Tobias Weſt, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Richmond*.
Edmond Wickens, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Tho. Gibbons, A. M. } deaconry of *Carliſle*.
Sam. Terrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Dean and Chapter of
Dr. *Geo. Halley*, } *York*.
Geo. Mompeſſon, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.
John Blower, A. M. } Proctors for the peculiar Juriſdiction of
John Richardſon, A. M. } *Howden*.
Cha. Neile, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Juriſdiction of *Allerton* and *Allertonſhire*, belonging to the *Biſhop* of *Durham*.
Tho. Nicholſon, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Juriſdiction of *Allerton* and *Allertonſhire*, belonging to the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Durham*.
William Savile, L. L. D. *Cuſtos* of the peculiar Juriſdiction of *Howden*.
John Brookbank, L. L. D. *Cuſtos* of the peculiar Juriſdiction of *Allerton* and *Allertonſhire*, belonging to the *Biſhop* of *Durham*.

Sir *Geo.*

Sir *Geo. Wheeler*, Kt. D. D. *Custos* of the peculiar Jurisdiction of *Allerton* and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Durham*.

No Return made for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *MAN*.

Note, *That the Blanks imply either Death or no Return.*

NUMB. II.

A LIST of the Officers of the chief Ecclesiastical Courts in the Province of Canterbury.

The Arches *Court of* Canterbury.

SIR *John Cook*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal.
Mr. *Hen. Farrant*, Register.
Mr. *John Bryan*, Actuary.
Mr. *Hen. Farrant*, Deputy Actuary.

Vide *The Proctors of this Court in the List of* Doctor's Commons.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

SIR *Richard Raines*, Doctor of Laws, *Judge*.
Everard Exton, Esq; Register.
Mr. *Tho. Welham*, Deputy Register.

Clerks in the Office.

Mr. *Charles Pinfold*, Mr. *John Cottle*, Mr *John Holman*, } { Mr. *Rupert Brown*, Mr. *William Dew*, Mr. *Tho. Giles*.

The Faculty Office.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Master.
Dr. *Henry Falconberg*, Register.
Mr. *John Taylor*, Deputy Register.

NUM.

NUMB. III.

A List of the Officers of Her Majesty's Treasury, *and that part of the* Exchequer, *appointed for receiving and disbursing the Royal Revenue.*

THE most Honourable *Sidney*, Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*.

The Right Honourable *John Smith*, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Sal. 500 *l. per ann.*

William Lounds, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Treasurer.

Joseph Musgrave, Esq; Secretary to the Chancellor, Sal. 80 *l. per ann.*

Henry Seager, Gent. Clerk, 20 *l. per Annum.*

Four first Clerks of the Treasury.

John Taylour, Esq; | *Richard Powis*, Esq;
Christopher Tilson, Esq; | *Will. Glanville*, Esq;

Five under Clerks in the Inner Room.

Thomas Bendish, Esq; | Mr. *Tho. Jet*, Junior.
Mr. *Edward Webster*. | Mr. ——— *Mealy*.
Mr. *Miles Granger*.

Their Salary 50 *l. per Annum* each.

Supernumerary Clerks at 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Mr. *William East*, | Mr. *Henry Pelham*.

Officers of the Tally-Court.

Chamberlains.

Sir *Nicholas Steward*, Knight and Baronet.
Charles Cole, Esq;
Salary 50. *l. per Ann.* each.

Deputy-Chamberlains.

Peter Le Neve, Esq;
——— *Steward*, Esq;
Salary 60 *l. per Ann.* each.

Clerks.

Mr. *Hopton Haynes* } Aud. Cler.
Mr. *Rob. Manning* } 60 *l.* each.
Mr. *John Awbrey* } Pells Cler.
Mr. *Tho. Freeman* } 15 *l. per An.*
John Taylor, Esq; } 40 *l.*
Tally Cutter }
Mr. *Rich. Lawson* his Deputy.
Usher of the Court, *Samuel Edwyn*, Esq; Sal. 150 *l. per ann.*
Mr. *Ric. Pearson*, Yeoman Usher.

The

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor, Salary 1500 *l. per Annum.*

William Clayton Esq; chief Cler. 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *John Coupland*, Debenture Clerk. 60 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Thomas Fox*, Keeper of the Regiſter.
Mr. *William Tilſon*, Mr. *William Ireland*, Mr. *Joſeph Fox* } Clerks.

Henry Pelham, Esq; Clerk of the *Pells*, 750 *l. per Ann.*

Peter White, Esq; Deputy, 15 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *William Hutchenſon* firſt Clerk, 10 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Gretton* Clerk, 5 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *John Corbet*, Mr. *Withers*, Mr. *Nicholas Gilbert*, Mr. *George Bryers*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *William Harding.* } Clerks.

The Four Tellers.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding*, Salary 750 *l. per Ann.*
John Grainger Esq; firſt Clerk, 100 *l. per ann.*
Mr. *Chriſtopher Gerrard*, Mr. *John Weld*, Mr. *Henry Walter*, Mr. *Lawrence Squib* } Cler.

Second Teller.

The Right Honourable *James Vernon*, Esq; Salary 750 *l. per Annum.*
Lionell Herne, Esq; firſt Clerk, 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Simon Boulte*, Mr. *Benjamin Hodgkin*, Mr. *Samuel Michell* } Clerks.

Third Teller.

The Honourable *Francis Robartes*, Esq; Salary 750 *l. per Annum.*
Lancelot Burton, Esq; firſt Clerk, 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Robert Stiles*, Mr. *Edward Boulte*, Mr. *Andrew Chadwick* } Clerks.

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; Salary 750 *l. per Annum.*
Samuel Edwards, Esq; firſt Clerk, 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *James Hooton*, Mr. *Robert Thurkettle*, Mr. *John Wingfield*, Mr. *George Torway* } Clerks.

Annuity

Annuity Offices.

Auditor's Offices.

John Dyves, Eſq; *Henry Seager*, Eſq; } Chief Clerks, 80 *l. per Annum* each.

Mr. *James Leece*. 40 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *William Wright* } Clerks. 10 *l. p. an.*
Mr. *Conley Windham* }
Mr. *Nath. Cowderoy* } Clerks. 5 *l. p. an.*
Mr. *Nich. Ryal* }

Mr. *Joh. Lewis Bowmer*
Mr. *John Baugh*
Mr. *William Shewell*
Mr. *Anth. Southworth* } Cler.

Pells Offices.

Old Pells.

Mr. *Peter White*,
Mr. *Edward Fleetwood* } Chief Clerks, 15 *l. per ann.* each.

Mr. *James Morrice*
Mr. *Adam Brown*
Mr. *Charles Wheeler*
Mr. *John Whalley*
Mr. *George Fell*
Mr. *Edward Symondſon*
Mr. *William Choke*, Sal. 10 *l. per Annum* each. } Cler.

New Pells.

Mr. *John Smith*
Mr. *John Radford*
Mr. *Peter Daude*
Mr. *Edward Archer* } Clerks.

Tellers Office.

Mr. *George Shenton*,
Mr. *Adlard Welby*, } Mr. *John Boulte.*

Auditors Office for managing Exchequer-Bills.

Mr. *Edmond Ball*, chief Clerk,
Mr. *John Wilkinſon*,
Mr. *Thomas Fletcher*, } Mr. *Alexander Chocke*. 5 *l. per Annum* each.

Agents for Taxes.

William Clayton, Eſq;
Richard Shoreditch, Eſq; } *Robert Barber*, Eſq; Salary, 100 *l.* each.

Truſtees for Circulating Exchequer Bills.

Sir *James Bateman*, Knt.
John Heathcote, Eſq;
Henry Fermor, Eſq;
Salary 200 *l.* each *per Ann.*
Lionel Hern, Eſq; Secretary, 100 *l. per Ann.*

Samuel Edwards, Eſq; Caſhier, 80 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Samuel Michel*, Clerk, 10 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *William Parrot*, Houſekeeper, 20 *l. per Ann.*

Malt-Tickets.

Nehemiah Arnold, Eſq; Paymaſter, 80 *l. per Ann.*

Samuel Wiſeman, Eſq; Comptroler, 100 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Charles Walker*,
Mr. *Arnold*,
Mr. *Nicholas Gery*. } Clerks, 10 *l.* each *per Ann.*

In-

Inspectors over the Vouchers in the Exchequer.

Thomas Railton, Esq; 100 *l. per Annum.*
Thomas Creamer, Gent. 75 *l. per Annum.*

Register of the *Irish* Debentures, 80 *l. per Annum.*

Million Lottery-Tickets.

Sir *John Humble*, Baronet, Paymaster, 250 *l. per Annum.*
Thomas Strickland, Esq; Comptroller, 100 *l.*
Mr. *James Taylor*,
Mr. *Henry Coltman*,
Mr. *Joseph Cooper*,
Mr. *John Stockwell.* } Clerks, 10 *l.* each *per Annum.*
William Courtney, Esq; Housekeeper.
Mr. *David Davis*,
Mr. *James Courthope*,
Mr. *Tweedy Crowther.* } Transfer-Office, *Lombard-street.*

Note, That the following Lists of the Commissioners of the *Customs*, *Excise* of *Beer* and *Ale*, *&c.* of *Salt*, of *Wine-Licences*, of *Stampt-Paper*, *&c.* of *Hackney-Coaches*, and of *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, are inserted here; because they immediately depend on, and are at the Disposal of the Lord High-Treasurer of *England*.

NUMB. IV.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Note, *Those marked with a* P *in the Margent are by Patent under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Commissioners.*

GENERAL OFFICERS.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Commissioners	*Charles Godolphin*, Esq;	each 1000 *l.* *per Ann.*			
	Sam. Clarke, Esq;				
	Tho. Newport, Esq;				
	Will. Culliford, Esq;				
	Sir *John Werden*, Bar.				
	Tho. Hall, Esq;				
	Sir *Matt. Dudley*, Bar.				
			7000	00	00
P. Secretary,	*Richard Savage*, Esq;		400	00	00
	A Northern Clerk,		80	00	00

A Plan-

		l.	s.	d.
	A Plantation Clerk.	80	00	00
	Copying Clerks, 4.	210	00	00
		770	00	00
P. Solicitor,	*John Bridges*, Esq;	300	00	00
	His Assistant *George Medcalfe*, to have 50 *l. per Ann.* from him, and from the Queen.	100	00	00
	A Clerk.			
		400	00	00
P. Receiver-Gen.	*Henry Fern*, Esq;	1000	00	00
	His Assistant.	100	00	00
	A chief Teller.	50	00	00
	Another Teller.	40	00	00
	2 Clerks to get Bills accepted.	100	00	00
	Another Clerk.	50	00	00
	Pay-Master of the Incidents, *William Leech.*	40	00	00
	A Messenger, *John Fereby.*	26	00	00
		1406	00	00
P. Comptroler	upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver General, *Arnold Sanſom.*	400	00	00
	Clerks 3.	180	00	00
		580	00	00
P. Comptroler-General	of the Accounts of the Customs, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;	1000	00	00
	Clerks 6.			
		1000	00	00
P. Inspector	of the Out-port Collectors Accounts, *George Langton*, Esq;	400	00	00
	Clerks 4.	200	00	00
		600	00	00
P. Inspector General	of the Exports and Imports, *Charles Davenant*, Esq;	1000	00	00
	Clerks 6.	200	00	00
		1200	00	00

Regi-

		l.	s.	d.
P.	Register General of all Ships belonging to *Great Britain*, *Charles Godolphin*, Esq;	500	00	00
	Clerks 3.	160	00	00
		660	00	00
P.	Surveyor General, *John Nicolas*, and *Edward Rumbold*.	500	00	00
	Clerks 2.	20	00	00
		520	00	00
P.	Surveyor of the Out-ports, *William Waterſen*.	366	16	08
	A Deputy.			
		366	16	08
P.	Regiſter of the Seizures, *Hutchiſon*.	200	00	00
	A Deputy.			
		200	00	00
P.	Inſpector of the Proſecutions, he has for Salary 1 *s. per* Pound of what is paid into the *Exchequer*, *Hen. Hoſier*, Eſq;			
	Four Examiners of the Out-port Books.	400	00	00
	Clerks 4.			
		400	00	00
	Examiner of the ſufficiency of Officers Security, and to ſolicite the Payment of Debts ſtanding out in the Plantation Receipt, *Hen. Raynton*.	100	00	00
	A Clerk.			
		100	00	00
	Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, *Hen. Baker*, Eſq;	500	00	00
	A Clerk.			
		500	00	00
	Correſpondent in *Ireland*, *Moſes Burdifield*.	100	00	00

Keeper

	l.	s.	d.
Keeper of a Book of the Weekly Receipts and Payments of the Receiver-General, *John Myriell*,	10	00	00
	10	00	00
Keeper of a Certificate Book outwards for the uſe of the Commiſſioners, *Will. March.*	25	00	00
	25	00	00
Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards, for the uſe of the Commiſſioners, *Hugh Granger.*	25	00	00
	25	00	00
Regiſter of Wool, *&c.* from *Ireland*, *George Chadwick.*	40	00	00
	40	00	00
Regiſter and Examiner of the Out-port Corn Debentures, *Will. March.*	25	00	00
	25	00	00
Inſpector of the Plantation Trade in *North-Britain*, *Sam. Macrith*, Eſq;	100	00	00
His Aſſiſtant.	24	00	00
	124	00	00
Total of the General Officers	1605	16	08

Port of LONDON.

Officers ſerving both in the inward and outward Buſineſs.

P.	Comptroler, *Charles Downing*, Eſq; beſides Fees.	255	00	00
	Deputies 4.			
	A Clerk.	20	00	00
		275	00	00
P.	Surveyor, Two of the Earl *Scarborough's* Sons, beſides Fees.	300	00	00
	A Deputy.			
	Clerks 3.	20	00	00
		320	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Petty Customs both inwards and outwards, *Richard Britton*, Esq; besides Fees.	200	00	00
A Deputy			
A Clerk.			
	200	00	00
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco both inwards and outwards, *Thomas Hudson*.	200	00	00
	200	00	00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, *Rob. Olive.*	80	00	00
17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 *l. per Annum*.	595	00	00
	675	00	00
Coast-Waiters Surveyor, *Sam. More.*	60	00	00
17 Coast-Waiters each 40 *l. per Ann.*	680	00	00
Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, *William Den.*	50	00	00
Clerk of the Coast Business, *John Hartlib.*	40	00	00
Clerk of *Ditto*, and to make out Bills of Store, *Euclid Speidell.*	50	00	00
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters at 60 *l. per Annum.*	360	00	00
	1240	00	00
Weighing Porters 25, each 33 *l. per Annum.*	825	00	00
East-India Prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Porters, each 5 *l. per Annum.*	20	00	00
2 Ware-house-keepers, each 20 *l. per Annum.*	40	00	00
Comptroler of the unrated Goods,	120	00	00
2 Inspectors of the Ware-houses,	10	00	00
4 Computors, *Burg*, *Gellibrand*, *Gibbs* and *Merideth*,	52	00	00
	248	00	00
Preventative Officer, *Leslie*,	40	00	00
Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector General's Bills, *John Meriell.*	20	00	00
	20	00	00

Key-

	l.	s.	d.
Keymen 21. at 21 s. per Week, as they dye the Office to ſink,	1146	12	00
	1146	12	00

INWARDS.

Collector, Sir *John Shaw*,	466	13	04
Deputies 7.			
Clerks under them 7.	400	00	00
	866	13	04
Examiner inwards, *Hugh Granger*,	60	00	00
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currants, *Charles Mein.*	40	00	00
	40	00	00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, *William Alexander*,	40	00	00
	40	00	00
Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, *R. Smith*,	60	00	00
	60	00	00
P. Regiſter of the Warrants, has 2 *d.* per Warrant Fee,			
P. Cuſtomer of petty Cuſtoms inwards, *Daniel Lawrence*,	62	06	08
A Deputy,			
	62	06	08
3 Jerquers, each 100 *l. per Ann.*	300	00	00
Clerks 3			
	300	00	00
3 Wine Taſters each 80 *l. per Ann.*	240	00	00
9 Land-Surveyors each 200 *l. per Ann.*	1800	00	00
P. 19 Queen's Waiters each 52 *l. per An.*	988	00	00
31 Land Waiters, each 80 *l. per Ann.*	2480	00	00
	5268	00	00
8 Tide-Surveyors, each 60 *l. per Ann.*	480	00	00
80 Tides-Men, each 35 *l. per Ann.*			
120 Tides-Men, each 40 *l. per Ann.*	7600	00	00
8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, each 60 *l. per Ann.*	480	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on Work, *Richard Evans*,	50	00	00
Register of Ships in this Office, *Richard Walker*,	50	00	00
	8660	00	00
Wood-Office; a Clerk for making Sufferances, *Tho. Andrews*,			
Tide Surveyor of the River. *Amb. Wilson*,	50	00	00
Surveyor of the Keys, *Peter Salmon*	50	00	00
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and course Goods, *Rob. Archer*,	26	00	00
2 Watermen, each 30 *l. per Annum*,	60	00	00
Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day when employed,			
Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Accounts, *Richard Evans.*	10	00	00
	196	00	00
4 ½ *per Cent.* The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the said Duty. *Tho. Scot.*	100	00	00
Clerk of the said Duty,	50	00	00
A Cheque on the said Husband, *Jo. Savage*,	40	00	00
	190	00	00
2 Gaugers, each 60 *l. per Ann.*	120	00	00

OUTWARD.

P. Collector, Sir *John Crisp*, besides Fees,	276	13	04
Deputies 3.			
Copying Clerks 5.			
	276	13	04
Examiner outwards, *Will. March*,	30	00	00
A Clerk,			
	30	00	00
Copying Clerks of the Cocquets or Bills, *Cox*,	30	00	00
	30	00	00

Custome

		l.	s.	d.
P.	Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, *Tim. Thornbury*, besides Fees,	50	00	00
		50	00	00
P.	Comptroler of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, *John Needler*, besides Fees,	30	00	00
		30	00	00
P.	Customer of the Cloath and petty Customs outward, *Richard Miller*, besides Fees,	5	00	00
		5	00	00
P.	Searchers, the chief, Sir *William Fowles*, besides Fees,	120	00	00
P.	5 Under Searchers, each 12 *l. per Ann.* besides Fees,	60	00	00
	5 More Searchers, each 60 *l. per Ann.* besides Fees,	300	00	00
	2 Watermen attending them.	60	00	00
	Surveyor of the Searchers, *Jo. Dove.*	150	00	00
	2 Watermen attending him.	60	00	00
	2 Clerks.			
		750	00	00
	Register of the Certificate Cocquets, *John Berry.*	60	00	00
	Other necessary Officers in this PORT.			
	Warehouse Surveyor, *John Davis*,	200	00	00
	His Assistant *John Tillotson*,	80	00	00
	Additional Assistant,	50	00	00
	Warehouse-keeper for the Commissioners, *John Cole*,	60	00	00
	A Clerk, *Jo. Dims.*			
	Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, *Dobson.*			
	A Clerk, *Wilkinson*,			
		390	00	00
	Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, *Ed. Lane.*	100	00	00
	His Assistant, *Scott*,	50	00	00
	2 Watermen to attend him,	60	00	00
		210	00	00

	2 Inspectors of the River, each 60 *l. per Ann.*	120	00 00
	2 Pair of Oars, each 60 *l. per Ann.*	120	00 00
		240	00 00
P.	Usher of the Custom-house, *Mat. Humberstone*,	06	00 00
	A Clerk.		
		06	00 00
	2 Appraisers *Tho. Railton*, Esq; *Tho. Snook*, each 30 *l. per Ann.*	60	00 00
	Cooper, *Richard Green*,	10	00 00
	House-keeper, *Anne Bassindine*.	24	00 00
	2 Door-keepers each 10 *l. per Ann.*	20	00 00
	4 Messengees, each 10 *s. per Week.*	104	00 00
	42 Watchmen at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* 00 *d.* each, *per Ann.*	283	10 00
	18 Noon-tenders at 16 *l.* each *per Ann.*	285	00 00
	Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-house	07	00 00
	At Blackwall.		
	Surveyor, *Tho. Carpenter.*	40	00 00
	Waiter and Searcher,	40	00 00
	2 Watermen each 30 *l. per Ann.*	60	00 00
		140	00 00
	At Gravesend.		
P.	2 Searchers each 12 *l. per Ann.* besides Fees.	24	00 00
	Another Searcher 40 *l. per Ann.*	40	00 00
	4 Watermen each 30 *l. per Ann.*	120	00 00
	A Smack, *Hen. Nash*,	339	16 00
		523	16 00
	At Leigh.		
	Surveyor, *Charles Howell* to keep a Boat,	60	00 00
	At Shobury.		
	Waiter and Searcher, *Joseph North*,	40	00 00
	At Greenwich.		
	Surveyor, *John Messenger*.	60	00 00
	A Pair of Oars.	60	00 00
		120	00 00
	At Barkin.		
	Surveyor, *Ben. Hopkins*.	40	00 00
	At Wivenhoe.		
	A Smack, *John Dyms*.	319	00 00
	Total of the Port of London	25363	11 04

There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above-mentioned Established Persons, more than 1000 Men who are under Se-

Security for the faithful Diſcharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employed, either as extraordinary Tideſmen, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a ſelect Number of whom are uſually called preferable Men, who are always employed firſt after the Eſtabliſhed Men, and ſtand faireſt for any Vacancy in the Eſtabliſhment.

Patent Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Out-Ports.

Note, *That the Officers in the following Liſt are appointed to all the Ports in the ſame Counties for which they are here menti-on'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are alſo Paid by them.*

Sandwich.

John Ball, Eſq; Cuſtomer. —— 72 08 04
William Veale, Comptroller. —— 15 06 08
Sir *Henry Parker*, Searcher —— 10 00 00

Chicheſter.

Lancelot Whitehall, Cuſtomer and Collector. —— 61 00 00
Robert Haſlen, Comptroller. —— 13 10 00
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher. —— 10 00 00

Southampton.

Adam Cardonell, Cuſtomer outwards. —— 62 13 04
Samuel Binks, Cuſtomer inwards. —— 62 13 04
Robert Culliford, Comptroller. —— 45 00 00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher, —— 10 00 00

Poole.

William Swanton, Cuſtomer and Collector. —— 48 00 00
Nathaniel Smith, Comptroller. —— 10 00 00
——*Liſle*, Searcher. —— 8 00 00

Plymouth.

——*Northcote*, Cuſtomer. —— 38 13 04
Edward Aſh, Comptroller. —— 10 16 08
John Latten, Searcher. —— 30 00 00

Dron.

William Bridgman, Cuſtomer. —— 83 06 08
Thomas Arrys, Comptroller. —— 10 06 08
——Searcher. —— 20 00 00

Glocester.

Arnold Aram, Cuſtomer. —— 06 13 04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroller. ——
Job Dowle, Searcher. —— 08 13 04

Briſtol.

Humphrey Fitzherbert, Eſq; Cuſtomer —— 57 00 00
John Goddard, Cuſtomer inwards. —— 57 00 00
William Taylor, Comptroller. —— 31 13 04

		l.	s.	d.
William Clutterbuck, Searcher.		34	00	00
Mauris Houſton, *Edward Naſh*, *Harry Brown*, *Joſeph Wytham*.	4 Landwaiters, each 15 *l. per Ann.*	60	00	00

Bridgewater.

Francis Webber, Cuſtomer.	28	00	00
Robert George, Comptroller.	05	06	08
John Silver, Searcher.			

Cardiff and Swanzey.

Richard and *William Gwynn*, Cuſtomer.	16	06	08
Daniel and *John Man*, Comptroller.	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, Searcher.	10	00	00

Milford and Pembers.

—— *Price*, Cuſtomer and Collector.	15	05	00
William Hall, Eſq; Comptroller.	10	00	00
Richard Evans, Searcher.	10	00	00

Ipſwich.

Paul Boyer, Cuſtomer.	55	06	08
Comptroller.	15	00	00
James Pavey, Searcher.	8	00	00

Yarmouth.

Richard and *Edmond Anguiſh*, Cuſtomer.	38	00	00
Salton Stall, Comptroller.	10	00	00
John Aldred, Searcher.	08	00	00

Lynn.

John Kent, Cuſtomer.	62	07	04
John Cox, *Jun.* Comptroller.	15	04	04
George Slee, Searcher.	12	00	00

Boſton.

Samuel Oldfield, Cuſtomer.	31	16	08
Samuel Abbet, Comptroller.	12	09	02
William Wilſon, Searcher.	02	00	00

Hull.

Charles Beſt, and *Robert Jackſon*, Cuſtomers, each 39 *l.*	78	00	00
Henry Segar, Comptroller.	16	13	4
William Draper, Searcher,	12	00	00

Newcaſtle.

Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Cuſtomer	27	00	00
William Braithwait, Cuſtomer.	27	00	00
Henry Fairfax, Comptroller.	20	00	00
Gilbert Wigmore, Searcher.			

Berwick.

Edward Nelſon, Cuſtomer.	2400	00	
Chriſtopher Franklyn, Comptroller.	500	00	
George Selby, Searcher.			

Wil-

Carliſle.

William Chriſtian and *Benjamin Crofts*, Cuſtomers. —— 32 00 00
William Baines, Comptroller. —— 10 00 00
Richard Patrickſon, Searcher. —— 20 00 00

Cheſter.

William Gratwick, Cuſtomer. —— 78 06 08
Gibbs and *William Nicholls*, Comptrollers. 20 00 00
John Waring, Jun. Searcher. —— 3 06 08

Total 5535 05 00

Other Officers of the Cuſtoms for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commiſſioners.

Rocheſter.

Collector, *John Pope*. —— 50 00 00
Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers one with another. —— 220 00 00

Feverſham.

Collector, *John Smallman*, —— 40 00 00
A Clerk, with eleven other Officers, their Salary one with another, amounts to *per Annum*. 400 00 00

Sandwich.

Jeffery Hafford, Collector, Riding-Officer for the Iſle of *Thanet*, and Superviſor of the Riding-Officers in his Diſtrict. —— 120 00 00
A Clerk and 7 other Officers, whoſe Salaries one with another, come to *per An.* —— 420 00 00

Deal.

Collector, *Lancelot Whitehall*. —— 50 00 00
John Manſergh, Tide Surveyor. —— 50 00 00
Riding-Officers, Tideſmen and Boatmen 13. their Salaries. —— 485 00 00

Dover.

Collect. *Robert Breton*, Eſq; —— 100 00 00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Landwaiter, Warehouſe-keeper, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tideſmen and Boatmen. —— 2040 00 0

Rye.

Collect. *George Schuckburgh*. —— 60 00 00
John Bradley, Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other Officers, their Salaries. —— 838 10 00

Newhaven.

Collect. *Alexander Shoebridge*. —— 60 00 00
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, 4 Riding-Officers. —— 540 00 00

Chicheſter.

Collect. *Henry Baker*, —— 60 00 00

20 ſu-

	l.	s.	d.
20 ſubordinate Officers, whoſe Salaries come to,	1272	00	00

Portſmouth.

Collector and Cuſtomer, *Sam. Binks*, who has only 30 *l per Ann.* for a Clerk	30	00	00
12 other Officers, their Salaries together,	518	00	00

Southampton.

Adam de Cardonnel, Cuſtomer and Collector,			
A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more belonging to the *Calſhot*-Sloop.	880	00	00

Cowes.

Thomas Cole, Collector.	100	00	00
A Clerk and 15 other Officers, with 11 belonging to the *Greenhill*-Yatch.	750	00	00

Poole.

Collect. for himſelf and Clerk.	60	00	00
17 other Officers.	605	00	00

Weymouth.

Collect. *Tho. Bower*, for himſelf and Clerk.	60	00	00
Fourteen other Officers.	455	00	00

Lyme.

Collect. *Peter Southwick*, for himſelf and Clerk.	60	00	00
15 other Officers.	475	00	00

Exeter.

Collect. *Richard Score*, for himſelf and 2 Clerks.	110	00	00
40 other inferior Officers.	1280	00	0

Dartmouth.

Collect. *T. Jenkinſon*, for himſelf and Clerk.	50	00	00
24 other Officers,	715	00	00

Plymouth.

Collect. *Wil. Peirſon*, for himſelf and Clerk.	120	00	00
54 other Officers.	1755	00	00

Looe.

Collect. *John Dyer*	30	00	00
5 other Officers.	185	00	00

Fowy.

Collect.	50	00	00
12 other Officers.	270	00	00

Falmouth.

Collect. *Rawleigh Radford*, for himſelf and Clerk.	70	00	00
21 other Officers.	570	00	00

Penryn.

Collect. *Ambroſe Thomſon*.	40	00	00
6 inferior Officers.	150	00	00

Truroe.

Collect. *Nicholas Saunders*.	40	00	00
2 Tideſmen and a Waiter.	80	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Penzance.			
Collect. *Charles Jones.*	60	00	00
22 other Officers.	435	00	00
Padstow.			
Collect. *John Blith,*	40	00	00
9 other Officers.	45	00	00
Biddiford.			
Collect. *John Bolitho,* for himself and Clerk.	90	00	00
25 other Officers,	560	00	00
Barnstaple.			
Collect. *Tho. Clinton,* for himself and Clerk.	60	00	00
7 other Officers.	185	00	00
Bridgewater.			
Collect. *William Cornish,* for himself and Clerk	70	00	00
9 other Officers,	250	00	00
Minehead.			
Customer, for 2 Clerks,	20	00	00
8 other Officers.	215	00	00
Bristol.			
Collect. *John Sanſom,* Esq; for himself and Clerks.	460	00	00
198 other Officers,	3659	13	00
Swanley.			
Collect. *Matthew Seys,* for himself and Clerk.	50	00	00
24 other Officers.	479	00	00
Milford.			
Collect. *David Morris.*	100	00	00
33 other Officers.	721	00	00
Colcheſter.			
Collect. *James Bruce.*	80	00	00
13 other Officers	415	00	00
Ipſwich.			
Collect. *John Knackſton* (beſides the Fees from the Customer.)	20	00	00
6 other Officers.	175	00	00
Harwich.			
Collect. *Robert Meadows.*	60	00	00
10 other Officers.	310	00	00
Yarmouth.			
Collect. *Thomas Clark,* for himself and Clerk.	120	00	00
43 other Officers.	1375	12	00
Lyn.			
Collect. for his Clerk.	20	00	00
23 other Officers.	635	00	00
Boston.			
Collect. *Samuel Oldfield,* Esq; for himself and Clerk.	30	00	00
15 other Officers.	410	00	00

Hull

Hull.

Collect. *Hugh Mason*, Esq; for himself and Clerk.	110	00	00
56 other Officers.	1657	00	00

Whitby.

Collect. *George Trotter.*	50	00	00
9 other Officers.	255	00	00

Stockton.

Collect. *Tho. Lowson*, for himself and Clerk	20	00	00
9 other Officers.	240	00	00

Sunderland.

Collect. *William Ettrik.*	60	00	00
14 other Officers,	350	00	0

Newcastle.

Collect. for himself and Clerk.	160	00	00
55 other Officers.	1160	00	00

Berwick.

Collect. *Lionel Norman*, for himself and Clerk.	80	00	00
17 other Officers.	462	10	00

Carlisle.

Collect. *Jos. Sewel.*	50	00	00
8 other Officers.	239	00	00

Whitehaven.

Collect. *John Fotherby*, for himself and Clerks.	120	00	00
31 other Officers.	965	00	00

Lancaster.

Collect. *Jos. Bentley.*	40	00	00
13 other Officers.	283	00	00

Poulton.

Collect. *William Jennings*	30	00	00
5 other Officers.	75	00	00

Liverpool.

Coll. Sir *Barnabas Scudamore*, for himself and 3 Clerks.	270	00	00
54 subordinate Officers.	1965	00	00

Chester.

Collect *Edmond Smith.*	50	00	00
21 subordinate Officers.	540	00	00

Beaumaris.

Collect. *William Lewis.*	40	00	00
7 subordinate Officers.	170	00	00
Total of the Out-Ports	36915	05	00

Note, *There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the Port of* London.

The

The Officers of the Customs *in the* Plantations.

South Carolina.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Town. *Thomas Broughton*, Collector,	60	00	00

North Carolina.

Currituck. *Henry Brabant*, Comptroller	50	00	00
Collector to maintain a Canoe and a Man	30	00	00
Roanoke. *Samuel Swan*, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and a Man	30	00	00

Virginia.

Upper part of James River. *Edward Hill*, Collect. to keep a Boat	40	00	00
Lower Part. *George Luke*, Collect. to keep a Boat and Two Men	100	00	00
Elizabeth River. *Samuel Trovethane*, Surveyor	45	00	00
York River. *Will. Bucknor*, Collect. to keep a Boat	40	00	00
Rappahanock River. *Richard Chichester*, Collect. to keep a Boat	80	00	00
South Potamack. *Nich. Spencer*, Coll. to keep a Boat	80	00	00
Cape Charles. *Robert Snead*, Surv. to survey all the Eastern Shore of *Virginia* and *Maryland* to the Seabord	50	00	00
Accomack *and* Northampton Counties. *Henry Scarburgh*, Coll. to keep a Boat	40	00	00

Maryland.

North Potomack. *Tho. Seymor*, Coll. to keep a Boat	60	00	00
Potuxen. *Geo. Muschamp*, Coll. to keep a Boat	80	00	00
Annapolis. *William Blandene*, Surveyor	60	00	00
Pocomoke. *Edward Price*, Coll. to keep a Boat	60	00	00
John Phelps, Riding Surveyor to do Duty on both sides the River	60	00	00
Williamstad. *Thomas Collier*, Surveyor	35	00	00
Bahama *and* Sassafras. *Steph. Knight*, Riding Surv.	50	00	00
Wiccomoco *and* Munni. The Person serving to be paid, Surveyor	25	00	00
Delaware Bay. *William Dyre*, Surveyor	50	00	00

Pensilvania.

Philadelphia. *John Moore*, Coll. to keep a Boat	160	00	00
Newcastle. *Sam. Lowman*, Coll. to keep a Boat	90	00	00
Lewis. *Henry Brooke*, Coll. to keep a Boat	90	00	00
William Alexander, Comptroller, to reside at *Philadelphia*, keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign the Accounts and Dispatches with him, and go quarterly to *Newcastle* and *Lewis* to examine and sign those Collectors Accounts	80	00	00

East

East Jersey.

Perth Amboy Bridlington. *John White*, Collect. — 40 00 00

West Jersey.

To reside at *Cohenzy*. The Person serving to be paid, Surveyor — 30 00 00

New York.

Thomas Byarly, Collector — 55 00 00
William Carter, Comptrollor — 55 00 00

New England.

Boston. *John Jekill*, Collector — 100 00 00
Thomas Newton, Comptroller — 70 00 00

Bahama Islands.

John Graves, Collector — 70 00 00
Bermuda. *Tho. Brooke*, Coll. — 00 00 00
Jamaica. *Peter Beckford*, Collector, is allowed one third of what he Collects, instead of a Salary.
Robert Quary, Surveyor General on the Continent of *America*, after the rate of 20 *s.* *per Diem* — 365 00 00
For a Boat and 4 Boatmen — 80 00 00
For a Clerk — 50 00 00
The Plantation Clerk — 100 00 00

2560 00 00

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbadoes *and the* Leeward *Islands, for the* 4 *and a* ½ per Cent.

	Pounds of Muscavado *Sugar.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Bridge Town. *Sam. Cox*, and *Will. Sharpe*, Commissioners	32000	200	00	00
	32000	200	00	00
To each Commissi. Cl. 8000 *l.* wt.	16000	100	00	00
Tho. Edwards Receiver and Coll.	16000	100	00	00
John Stephens, Comptrollor	16000	100	00	00
William Moore, *John Sharp*, Searchers each 12000 *l.* wt	24000	150	00	00
John Hinton, *Hen. Fidsley*, *Will. Price*, *James Lewis*, Waiters, each 8000 *l.* weight	32000	200	00	00
4 Watermen, one at 4800 and 3 at 4000 *l.* wt.	16800	105	00	00
St. Ostins. *Rob. Lettice*, Col. and Search.	10000	62	10	00
Hole. *Hugh Howell*, Coll. Wait. and Sear.	14000	87	10	00
Spights *and* Bays *Adjacent*. *Edw. Denny*, Coll.	8500	53	02	06

George Miſſon, Waiter and Searcher—	8500	53	02	06
Two Watermen each 3500 ———	7000	43	15	00
Nevis. *Edw. Perry*, *John Norwood*, Compt. and Collect. each 16000 ———	32000	200	00	00
Joſ. Finch, Waiter and Searcher———	6000	37	10	00
3 Waiters at 4000 each———	12000	75	00	00
2 Negroes to attend the Scale———	2700	16	17	6
St. Chriſtopher's. *John Helden* Collector—	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters each, 3000 *l.* wt. ——	6000	37	10	00
Antegoa. *Rich. Buckeridge*, Coll.———	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters———	7500	46	17	06
Montſerat. *Will. Gerriſh.* Collector———	9600	60	00	00
——— Searcher———	5600	35	00	00
Two Waiters at 2800 each———	5600	35	00	00
	339000	2118	15	00

Numb. V.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers belonging to the Exciſe for Beer and Malt, &c.

Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe*, &c.

Foot Onſlow, Eſq; *William Strong*, Eſq; *George Townſend*, Eſq; *Philip Ryley*, Sir *Marmad. Wyvill*, Bar. *Edward Noell*, Eſq; *Chriſtopher Montague*, Eſq; Salary 800 *l. per Annum* each.

Commiſſioners of Appeals.

Sir *William Honywood*, Bar. *Edmond Challoner*, Eſq; *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Goodman*, Eſq: *James Aſhburn*, Gent. Salary 200 *l. per ann.* each.

Charles Wright and *William Bailey*, Meſſengers and Door-keepers to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Chriſtopher Tilſon, Regiſter to the ſaid Commiſſioners, Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *Bazil Dixwell*, Bar. Auditor of Exciſe; and his Clerks, 760 *l.* for Malt and Exciſe.

The Lord Viſcount *How*, Comptroller, and his Clerks 1460 *l.*

John Bruere, a Clerk in the Comptrollers Office, by Warrant from the Lords of the Treaſurry, 80 *l.*

Thomas Yarborough, Eſq; Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 350 *l.*

John Haines, his Clerk, 40 *l.*

John Brougham, Eſq; Secretary to the ſaid Commiſſioners, for himſelf and Clerks, 450 *l.*

Whit-

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Sollicitor to the said Commissioners, 350 *l.*

Henry Meriton, Esq; Cashier, for himself, Clerks and Billmen, &c. 1630 *l.*

Thomas White, a Teller, 80 *l.*

Mary Howard, House-keeper, 200 *l.*

Elizabeth Gibbons, Deputy House-keeper, 50 *l.*

Robert Colbatch, Clerk of the Securities, 150 *l.* for Malt and Excise.

William Taylor, Door-keeper and Accomptant for the Impress Money, 70 *l.*

Gervas Clerke, Assistant to the Door-keeper, 40 *l. per Ann.*

William Cheney, General Gauger of all the Vessels in *London* and Bills of Mortality, 100 *l. per ann.*

Alexander Forbes and *Anthony Cossens*, Accomptants-general, 200 *l. per Ann.* each.

John Bonville, their Assistant 80 *l. per ann.* for Excise. *Samuel Johnson*, Correspondent, 150 *l. per ann.* and his Two Assistants, *Thomas Palmer*, 50 *l. Samuel Johnson*, 40 *l. per Ann.*

Will. Pollard, Accomptant for the *London* Brewery, 100 *l. Potter Wichello*, Accomptant for the same, 80 *l. per ann.*

Thomas Sadler, *Thomas Lydal*, *Charles Appleford*, *John Meakham* and *John Matthews*, Accomptants for the Country, 80 *l. per ann.* each.

Thomas Redcliffe, *Henry Needler*, *Henry Wilcox*, *Fletcher Powel*, *Sam. Snelling*, Assistant Accomptants for the Malt, 60 *l. per ann.* each.

Thomas Codnar, *George Preston* and *John Guest*, Messengers, 50 *l. per ann.* each

John Pattison, Porter, 40 *l.*

Francis Field, *John Setree* and *Richard Reynel*, Watchmen, 30 *l. per ann.* each; and *William Watson* another Watchman, 20 *l. per ann.* *Nath Jackson*, Yard-keeper, 30 *l. per Ann.*

John Gibbons, Clerk for taking in and delivering out Stationary Wares, 70 *l. per ann.*

John Brockden Assistant, 30 *l. per ann.*

John Hussey, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Excise Books, 100 *l per ann.*

Five other Examiners of the same, 60 *l per Ann.* each.

Robert Hussey, *William Pulleyne* and *Thomas Wilson*, Examiners of the *London* Surveyors and Officers Books, 80 and 60 *l. per annum.*

Ralph Lawson, Clerk for examining Supervisors Diaries, 60 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Bailey, his Assistant 30 *l. per ann.*

Edward Willet, Accomptant for the *London* Distillery, Strong-Waters, Vinegar, Mead and Cyder, 80 *l. per ann.*

Jos. Boseley, Examiner of the Distillery Books both for *London* and the Country, 70 *l. per ann.*

James

James Lambert, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Malt-Books, 100 *l. per annum.*

Seven other Examiners for Malt, 60 *l. per ann.* each.

John Teeton and *Richard Anſell*, General Surveyors of the *London* Brewery, 125 *l. per ann.* each.

Thomas Whitby, *William Deicas*, *John Onſlow*, *William Thurkettle*, *Daniel Regnier*, *Benjamin Weſtwood*, *Robert Paxton*, *William Clifton*, *John Draper*, *William Griſdale* and *Robert Waddall*, Surveyors in the *London* Brewery, at 80 *l. per ann.* each.

There are about 100 Officers and Aſſiſtants in the *London* Brewery. Officers at 52 *l.* each, Aſſiſtants at 30 *l. per ann.*

John Balehin, *John Downer* and *Griffith Carr*, general Surveyors for the *London* Diſtillery, at 80 *l. per ann.* each.

Thomas Parſon, *Philip Stanbury*, *Thomas Ball*, *John Driſdell*, *Daniel Clarke* and *William Clarke*, Surveyors for the *London* Diſtillery, at 60 *l. per ann.* each.

There are about 40 Officers in the Diſtillery, ſome at 50 *l.* ſome at 26 *l. per Annum.*

Patricius Roberts, Collector,
Michael Warwick, Surveyor,
in *London*, 60 *l. per ann.* } of Imported Liquors.

Chriſtopher Read, Land Surveyor at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for imported Liquors, and *Thomas Liell* Key Officer, at 50 *l. per ann.* each.

Total of all the aforeſaid Salaries 23650 *l.*

There are 50 Collectors in the Country, and 140 Surviſors, beſides Inferior Officers, commonly called Gaugers or Exciſemen, which may make the whole Number of Officers concerned in the Exciſe near 2000; no great Number, conſidering how vaſt a Revenue is under their Care, and from how many Perſons the Duties are collected; for the Duties on Beer, Ale, and other Exciſable Liquors, even during this time of War, amount to near Eleven hundred thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and are collected from above Thirty thouſand People. The Duty on Malt, with the additional Duty on Cider, *&c.* chargeable by the ſame Act, raiſe betwixt Six and ſeven hundred thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, ſometimes above Seven hundred thouſand, and are collected from more hands than the Exciſe on Beer, Ale, *&c.* and yet the whole Charge of aſcertaining and collecting all theſe Duties, and paying them into the Exchequer, does not amount to Twenty-pence *per Pound.* Perhaps there is no Inſtance in any other Country of ſo great a Revenue levy'd with ſo much eaſe to the Subject, at ſo ſmall an Expence to the Publick, and with ſo little Danger to the Liberties of the People.

Having gratify'd the Curiosity of the Reader with Two very exact Lists of all the Officers belonging to the *Customs* and *Excise* in *England*, it will not be improper to give him a short View of these two vast Branches of her Majesty's Revenue: And first of the *Customs*.

An Extract of the Neat Annual Produce of the Customs in England, *from a Medium of* 3 *Years ended at* Michaelmas, 1705. *taken out of the Proceedings of the Treaty of Union.*

	l.
The Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, granted 1° *Annæ*, during her Majesty's Life, appropriated to the Civil Government. Neat Produce	253514

Several Branches not appropriated to the Payment of Debts, viz.

25 *per Cent.* Additional Duty on *French* Goods, till 28 *February* 1717. applied to the Service of the War. Neat Produce	10794
Coinage Duties continued to 1 *June* 1708. appropriated to the Mint	7350
4 and a half *per Cent.* in Specie from *Barbadoes* and the Leeward Islands, is perpetual, and applied to the support of those Islands	6459
Plantation Duties granted 25 *Car.* II. Perpetual	877
	25480

Appropriated for Payment of Debts, till 1*st* August. 1710.

The Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage granted 12 *Car.* 2.	292139
Impositions on Wine and Vinegar, granted 1 *Jac.* II.	113918
Impositions on Tobacco, *Ditto*	100338
Impositions on *East-India* Goods	150899
Additional Impos. on several Goods and Merchandizes, 4 *W.* and *Ma.*	38548
Several Impositions and Duties on Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linnen	10629
	706471

Other Appropriated Branches.

15 *per Cent.* on Muslings, *&c.* till 24 *June*, 1710. for Interest of 700000 at 6 *l. per Cent.*	116475

Two

Two thirds Additional Tonnage and Poundage till 30 *Sep.* 1710. for Repayment of Loans at 6 *per Cent.* and afterwards for payment of Annuities. } 160006

Two Thirds Ton. and Pound. for 98 Years from 8 *Mar.* 1706. appropriated (with 9 *d. per* Barr. Exciſe) towards Payment of 184242 *l.* 14 *s. per ann.* Annuit. } 79619

356094

Duties on Coals, Culm and Cynders, till 30 *Sept.* 1710, for Payment of 500000 *l.* and Intereſt } 110958

The *Scots* Cuſtoms 30000

Total 1482517

Secondly, of the Exciſe.

An Extract of the Neat Annual Produce of the Exciſe on Beer and Ale, &c. in England, *from a Medium of* 3 *Years ending at* Michaelmas, 1705. *Taken out of the Proceedings of the Treaty of Union.*

				l.
1.			A Duty of 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Barrel, whereof 15 *d. per* Barrel during Her Majeſty's Life, and the other 15 *d.* Hereditary, Appropriated to the Civil Government, after a Deduction of 3700 *l. per* Week for Annuities. Neat Produce	269837
			The 3700 *l. per* Week out of the Hereditary and Temporary Exciſe, is thus appropriated.	
39855	16	0 ½	*per An.* for Intereſt at 3 *per Cent.* to the Bankers and others, redeemable on Payment of 664263 *l.* being one Moiety of the Principal.	
104742	10	6	*per Ann.* for 99 Years from *Lady-day* 1704, for 1569664, 18, 6, contributed for Annuities.	
46000	0	0	*per Ann.* for 99 Years from *Chriſtmas* 1705, for 690000 *l.* Contributed for Annuities.	
190598	6	6 ½	And the reſt for Charges in paying the ſaid Annuities In all	192400
2.			A Duty of 9 *d. per* Barrel granted 4 *W.* and *M.* for 99 Years from 25 *Jan.* 1692. charg'd with 124866 *l. per Ann.* for Annuities and 7567 *l. per ann.* on Survivorſhip Neat Produce,	150106
3.			Another 9 *d. per* Bar. perpetual, 5 *W.* and *M.* whereof 5 Sevenths for Payment of 100000 *l. per Ann.* to the Bank of *England*. Two Sevenths with 15336 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d. per ann.* for Annuities on ſingle Lives, turn'd into Eſtates certain for 89 Years from 25 *Jan.* 1702. And 20030 1 0 *per Ann.* for Annuities on 2 Lives, and 2093 10 4 *per ann.* for Annuities on 3 Lives Neat Produce	150094

4. Another 9 *d. per* Bar. for 16 Years, continued 4*to. An.* from 17 *May* 1713. for 95 Years for paying 140000 *l.* *per Ann.* on Million Lottery Tickets; And after *Michaelmas* 1710 for paying 184242 *l.* 14 *s. per ann.* for Annuities for 99 Years from *Lady-Day*, 1706.—— Neat Produce 159898 *l.*

But some Additional Duties being granted in the last Act, may increase the Produce 25000 *l.* ——— } 184898

5 A Duty on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, continued to 24 *June* 1710. Neat Produce } 25267

The Excise on Ale and Beer in *Scotland* is farmed at —— 33500

Total 1006102

Numb. VI.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Salt-Duty.

Commissioners.

John Danvers, Esq;
Tho. Aram, Esq;
Humphrey Griffith, Esq;
Edward Brereton, Esq;
Thomas Hopkins, Esq;
James Cardonel, Esq;

Their Salaries 500 *l. per Annum* each.

Tho. Hall, Jun. Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 250 *l.*

The Honourable *Francis Bridges*, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 430 *l.*

Michael East, Esq; Secretary, 100 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent to the aforesaid Commissioners, and Clerk of the Securities, 90 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary, 40 *l.*

William Johnson, Sollicitor, 100 *l.*

William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, 100 *l.*

John Hall, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

William Price, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

Sam. Grey, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, 60 *l.*

John Travers, House-keeper, for himself and Servants, 20 *l.*

John Dodsworth, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Diaries, 40 *l.*

John Travers, Door-keeper to the Commissioners, 40 *l.*

John Foulks, Messenger, 40 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Clerk to examine the Delivery and Score-books,

books, and assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accounts of the Salt-Duties, 50 *l.*

Nath. Hollier, Collector for Salt imported at the Port of *London*, 60 *l.*

Jos. Slater, Assistant Searcher at the Port of *London*, 60 *l.*

Nicholas Armhurst, Surveyor for the Port of *London*, 50 *l.*

William Bertram, Surveyor for the Port of *London*, 50 *l.*

Tho. Atkinson, Clerk to the Correspondent, 50 *l.*

Robert Hussey, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, 30 *l.*

Benjamin How, Porter, 30 *l.*

John Collins, Watchman, 20 *l.*

Will Hancock, Watchman, 20 *l.*

Richard Powel, Boatmen for the Port of *London*, 30 *l.*

Anth. Rider, Boatman for the Port of *London*, 30 *l.*

James Everard, a Clerk in the Custom-House at *Dublin*, for transcribing the Accompts of *English* Salt imported and exported from *Ireland*, which are sent to the Salt-Office in *London*, 20 *l.*

One General Surveyor, at *Newcastle*, 140 *l.*

17 Collectors, from 60 to 120 *l. per Annum.*

7 Supervisors, at 80 *l. per Annum.*

10 Assistant Searchers, at 50 *l. per Annum*, in several Ports.

168 Officers, at 40 *l. per Annum*, some few at smaller Salaries.

7 Supernumeraries, at 20 *l.* some at 25 *l.*

23 Watchmen, at 20 *l.* 17 *s.* some at smaller Salaries.

2 Sworn Weighers, at 20 *l.* and one at a smaller Salary.

5 Collectors Clerks, at 20 *l.* one of 'em at a smaller Salary.

27 Boatmen, some at 30 *l.* some less.

One Porter for carrying Scales, 10 *l.*

On the Borders of *Scotland* are two General-Surveyors, at 70 *l.* each, and five Riding-Officers at 50 *l.* each, to prevent the bringing in *Scotch* Salt by Land.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries 16359 *l.*

Numb. VII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine Licences.

Thomas Lake, Esq;
John Harwood, Esq;
Robert Lowndes, Esq;

Thomas Goodall, Esq;
William Congreve, Esq;
Salary 200 *l. per Annum* each.

Under Officers.

Comptroller, *Tho. Hancock*, Esq; Sal. 200 *l.*

Cashier, *John Hilton*, Sal. 80 *l.*

Clerk Accomptant, *Sam Hunton*, 80 *l.*

Clerk of the Contracts, *Rich. Booker*, 50 *l.*

Clerk of the Licences and Bonds, *Henry Sharp*, 40 *l.*

Four Messengers and an Office-Keeper.

Numb. VIII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.

Commmissioners.

Edward Lloyd, *Henry Cornish*, *Robert Pooley* } Esqs;

Richard Dyott, *John Molesworth* } Esqs; Sal. 300 *l. per Ann.* each.

Secretary — *William Bridges.* Salary 200 *l. per Ann.*

Receiver General — *John Evelyn*, Comptroller — *Robert Pawling* } 300 *l. per Ann.* each.

Secretaries Clerks — *Thomas Ellys* — 70 *l. per Annum.*

Charles Bridges, *William Horsley*, *Joseph Holden* } 50 *l.* per ann each.

Receivers Clerks — *John Miles* — 55 *l. per Ann.*

Robert Harrison — 50 *l. per Ann.*

Fawcet Newman — 45 *l. per Ann.*

Comptrol. Clerks — *Isaac Lee*, *George Mackay*, *Edward Story* } 50 *l. per Ann.* each.

Sollicitor — *John Mountague*

Clerk of the Securities — *Joseph Watts*

Teller of the Stamps — *Joseph Barry*

Regist. of War. for Stamps. *Samuel Ross*

House-keeper — *John Rayner*

London Distributor — *Anthony Isaacson*

Warehouseke.of Unst. Good. *Charles Pratt*

} 50 *l. per An.* each.

Assist.to the saidWar.hou.kee. *Robert Jackson* — 20 *l. per ann.*

Warehou.keep. of Stam.Goo. *Norton Curtis* — 130 *l. per ann.*

Assist. to the said W. h. keep. *William Curtis* — 50 *l. per ann.*

Packer — *John White* — 40 *l. per ann.*

Inspectors of Courts — *John Edwards* — 60 *l. per ann.*

Charles Bridges, *Francis Bacon* } 40 *l. per ann.* each.

Bill Man — *Edward Drakeford*

Chamber keeper — *John Hall*

Messenger — *William Kare*

Porter — *Charles Symister*

} 30 *l. per ann.* each.

Supervisor of the Stampers, *Henry Sydenham* — 50 *l. per Ann.*

Thirty Six Stampers at 40 *l. per Ann.* each.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries, 5160 *l.*

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of *England*, call'd *Country* Distributors of Stampt Vellum, *&c.* who have an Allowance of 18 *d. per* pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There

There are alſo ſeveral Under-Diſtributors employ'd by the abovementionʼd Perſons, who are not Accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain according to the Diſtrict of the Diſtributor.

Numb. IX.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers for Hackney-Coaches.

Daniel Blake, Eſq;
Edmund Clerke, Eſq;
Charnock Heron, Eſq;
Abraham Magney, Eſq;
Evert Jollivet, Eſq;

Salary 100 *l. per Annum* each.

Mr. *Wharton*, Receiver, Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Numb. X.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Duty ariſing from Hawkers, Pedlars, *and* Petty-Chapmen.

Samuel Atkinſon, Eſq;
John Henly, Eſq;
Michael Eaſt, Eſq;
Sal. 80 *l. per Annum* each.
Peter Crank, Caſhier and Clerk, 50 *l.*
Three other Clerks, 50 *l.* each.
Clerk of the Securities, 20 *l.*
Three *London* Survey. 50 *l.* each.
6 Riding Surveyors.
Mr. *Thomas Wells.*
Mr. *Ja. Mackburney.*
Mr. *Fr. Nelſon.*
Mr. —— *Long.*
Mr. —— *Gregory.*
Mr. —— *Haines.*
100 *l. per Ann.* each.
The abovenamed *T. Wells* as Superviſor of the 5 Surveyors, 100 *l. per Ann.*
Houſe-keeper, Mr. *Harrington*, 30 *l. per Ann.*

Numb. XI.

The Lord Privy-Seal *and his Officers.*

HIS Grace *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal.
Tho. Boteler, Eſq; Secretary. Sal. 20 *l.*

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

Thomas Goſſling, Eſq;
Sir *Geo. Piers*, Kt.
Geo. Sawyer, Eſq;
Henry Ludlow, Eſq;
John Tench, Deputy.
Ralph Woodſon, Deputy.
R. Gregſon, Cl. of the Diſpatches.
Rich. Fountain, Office-keeper.

Numb. XII.

The Earl Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of England, Thomas *Duke of* Norfolk. *The Deputy Earl-Marſhal of* England *(appointed by the Queen) and the Officers under his Juriſdiction.*

THE Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England.*

Kings of Arms.

Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Garter*, Principal.
John Vanbrugh, Esq; *Clarencieux*.
Peter le Neve, Esq; *Norroy*.

Heralds.

Gregory King, Esq; *Lancaſtar*.
Charles Mawſon, Esq; *Cheſter*.
Peers Mawdit, Esq; *Windſor*.
Samuel Stebbing, Esq; *Somerſet*.
Lawrence Cromp, Esq; *York*.
John Hare, Esq; *Richmond*.

Purſuivants.

John Gibbon, Gent. *Blewmantle*.
John Hesket, Gent. *Portcullis*.
John Bound, Gent. *Rouge Croix*.
Dudley Downs, Gent. *Rouge Dragon*.

Heralds and Purſuivants Extraordinary.

Rowland Frith, Esq; *Mowbray*,
Robert Dale, Esq; *Suffolk*, } Heralds Extraordinary.
Thomas Coote, Esq; *Rouge Roſe*, Purſuivant extraordinary.

Proctors to the Earl Marſhal's Court.

Everard Exton, Bachelor of Laws.
John Hill.
Samel Wiſeman.
Keate Waller.
Edward Shaw.
Edward Cooke.
Thomas Willymot.
——Marſhal of the Court.

NUMB. XIII.

The Lords and others of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

THE Prince of *Denmark*.
The Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Archbiſhop of *York*.
The Lord Treaſurer.
The Lord Preſident.
The Lord Privy-Seal.
The Lord Steward.
Duke of *Somerſet*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Duke of *Bolton*.
Duke of *Schonberg*.
Duke of *Leeds*.
Duke of *Marlborough*.
Duke of *Montague*.
Duke of *Queensberry*.
Duke of *Montroſs*.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The Lord Chamberlain.

Earl

Earl of *Derby.*
Earl of *Manchester.*
Earl of *Stamford.*
Earl of *Sunderland.*
Earl of *Carlisle.*
Earl of *Radnor.*
Earl of *Berkeley.*
Earl of *Scarborough.*
Earl of *Bradford.*
Earl of *Wharton.*
Earl *Poulett.*
Earl of *Cholmondeley.*
Earl of *Mar.*
Earl of *Loudoun.*
Earl of *Seafeild.*
Earl of *Ranelaugh.*

Viscount *Townsend.*
Bishop of *London.*
Lord *Lexington.*
Lord *Dartmouth.*
Lord *Coningsby.*
Mr. *Smith.*
Mr. *Bertie.*
Mr. *Boyle.*
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.
Lord Chief Justice *Holt.*
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice *Trevor.*
Sir *Charles Hedges.*
Mr. *Vernon.*
Mr. *How.*
Lieutenant General *Erle.*

Clerks of the Council.

Will Blaithwaite, Esq;
John Povey, Esq;
Edw. Southwell, Esq;
Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

Clerks Extraordinary.

James Vernon, Jun. Esq;
Abraham Stanion, Esq;
Thomas Smith, Esq;
———

Under Keeper of the Records.

John Gauntlet, Esq;

Keepers of the Council Chamber.

Mr. *Gregson.*
Mr. *Cox.* Each 50 *l. per Ann.*

NUMB. XIV.

Secretaries of State, and their Officers.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State for the *Southern* Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Joseph Addison, Esq;
Thomas Hopkins, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Delafaye.*
Mr. *Paysant.*
Mr. *Borret.*
Mr. *Brocas.*
Mr. *Whittaker.*
Mr. *Coling.*
} Sal 50 *l.* each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. *Smith.*
Mr. *Marlow.*

Prin-

Principal Secretary of State for the *Northern* Province.

The Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

Under Secretaries.

George Tilson, Esq; | *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Jones*. | Mr. *Prevereau*.
Mr. *Eger*. | Mr. *Lowndes*.
Mr. *Stanyan*. | Sal. 50 *l.* each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Thomas Shorter. | *Morgan Evans*.
William Mynatt.

Clerks of the Signet.

Nicholas Morris, Esq; | Mr. *Moodeson*, Deputy.
Sir *William Trumbull*, Kt. | Mr. *Gregson*, Clerk of the Dispatches.
John Gauntlet, Esq; | Mr. *Fountain*, Office-keeper.
William Cook, *Esq*.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

John Tucker, Esq; Sal. 160 *l. per Ann.*

Richard Hill, Esq; *Latin* Secretary. Sal. 80 *l. per Annum.*

William Blencoe, Esq; Decypherer of Letters. Sal. 100 *l.*

Mr. *Bland*, Writer and Embellisher of the Queen's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of *Muscovy*.

Richard Steele, Esq; Writer of the *Gazette*. Sal. 300 *l. per Ann.*

Her Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

DUke of *Marlborough*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General*, and the rest of the Allies.

Sir *Robert Sutton*, Ambassador Extraordinary to the *Port*.

Lord *Raby*, Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*.

Charles Earl of *Manchester*, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republick of *Venice*.

Sir *Philip Medows*, Kt. jun. Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor.

James Stanhope, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Spain*.

Daniel Pulteney, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Denmark*.

John Robinson, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Sweden*, and Plenipotentiary at *Hamburgh*.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the *Czar*.

Paul Methuen, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*.

William Cadogan, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General*, and the same at *Brussels*.

Ema-

Emanuel Scroop Howe, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, and the reſt of the Princes of the ſaid Illuſtrious Houſe.

Francis Palmes, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Henry Newton, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, &c.

Abraham Stanyan, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the *Swiſs-Cantons*.

John Wich, Eſq; Reſident at *Hamburgh*.

James Dayrolle, Eſq; Secretary at the *Hague*.

J. Laws, Eſq; Secretary at *Bruſſels*.

Henry D' Avenant, Eſq; Secretary at *Frankfort*.

John Milner, Eſq; Conſul at *Lisbon*.

Joſeph Kirby, Eſq; Conſul at *Amſterdam*.

Hugh Broughton, Eſq; Conſul at *Venice*.

James Paul, Eſq; Conſul at *Zant*.

Thomas Kirk, Eſq; Conſul at *Genoa*.

Robert Cole, Eſq; Agent and Conſul at *Algiers*.

John Goddard, Eſq; Agent and Conſul at *Tunis*.

Benjamin Lodington, Eſq; Agent and Conſul at *Tripoli*.

———*Frankland*, Eſq; Agent and Conſul at St. *Sebaſtian*.

Dr. *William Sherrard*, Agent and Conſul at *Smyrna*.

Francis Haſtings, Eſq; Agent and Conſul at *Tripoli* in *Syria*.

Foreign Miniſters reſiding here.

COunt *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, and Ambaſſador from the King of *Spain*.

Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Pruſſia*.

Signior Cornaro, Ambaſſador of *Venice*.

Monſ. *Leyoncrona*, *Swediſh* Envoy Extraordinary.

Monſ. *de Walderſee*, *Daniſh* Envoy Extraordinary.

Don Louis d' Acunha, *Portugal* Envoy Extraordinary.

Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, &c.

Monſ. *Van Vrybergh*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*.

Count *Briancon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*.

Signior Giraldi, Envoy from the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Monſ. *Hoffman*, Envoy from the Emperor, and King of *Spain*.

Monſ. *Kircher*, Reſident from King *Auguſtus*.

Monſ. *Bonnet*, Reſident from the King of *Pruſſia*.

Monſ. *Steinghens*, Reſident from the Elector *Palatine*.

Monſ.

Monſ. *Reyrie*, Reſident from the Elector of *Brunſwick*, &c.
Monſ. *Viceti*, Conſul of *Genoa*.

Numb. XV.

A Liſt of all the Peers and Peereſſes of England, *and of Eldeſt Sons of Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls.*

DUKES, &c.	*The 2d Titles of Dukes: Or, Titles given by Courteſy to their Eldeſt Sons.*
PRince George *of* Denmark, *Duke of* Cumberland, *Lord High Admiral of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, &c. *and of all Her Majeſty's Plantations*, &c. *and Generaliſſimo of all Her Majeſty's Forces*, &c.	*Earl of* Kendal.
William Cowper, *Lord* Cowper, *Lord High Chancellor of* Great Britain.	
Sidney, *Earl of* Godolphin, *Lord High Treaſurer of* Great Britain.	*Lord Viſcount* Rialton.
Thomas Herbert, *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery, *Lord Preſident of the Council.*	*Lord* Herbert.
John Holles, *Duke of* New-Caſtle, *Lord Privy-Seal.*	*Marquiſs of* Clare.
Thomas Howard, *D. of* Norfolk, *Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of* England.	*Earl of* Arundel.
William Cavendiſh, *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of the Queen's Houſhold.*	*Marquiſs of* Hartington.
Charles Seymour, *D. of* Somerſet.	*Earl of* Hertford.
Charles Lenos, *D. of* Richmond.	*Earl of* March.
Ch. Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Southampton.	*Earl of* Chicheſter.
Cha. Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Grafton.	*Earl of* Euſton.
James Butler, *Duke of* Ormond.	*Earl of* Oſſory.
Henry Somerſet, *Duke of* Beaufort.	*Marquiſs of* Worceſter.
G. Fitzroy, *D. of* Northumberland.	*Lord* Falmouth.
Cha. Beauclair, *D. of St.* Albans.	*Earl of* Burford.
Cha. Paulet, *Duke of* Bolton.	*Marquiſs of* Wincheſter.
Meinhardt Schonburg, *Duke of* Schonburgh.	*Marquiſs of* Harwich.
Cha. Talbot, *Duke of* Shrewsbury.	*Marquiſs of* Alton.
Thomas Oſborne, *Duke of* Leeds.	*Marquiſs of* Carmarthen.
Wriotheſley Ruſſel, *D of* Bedford.	*Marquiſs of* Taviſtock.
John Churchill, *D. of* Marlborough.	*Marquiſs of* Blandford.
John Sheffield, *D. of* Buckingham *and* Normanby.	*Earl of* Mulgrave.

John

John Manners, *Duke of* Rutland.	*Marquiſs of* Granby.
Ralph Montague, *D. of* Montague.	*Marquiſs of* Monthermer.
George Auguſtus, *Duke of* Cambridge, *Electoral Prince of* Brunſwick *and* Lunenburg.	*Earl of* Milford Haven.
MARQUISSES.	*Marquiſſes Eldeſt Sons.*
Robert Bertie, *Marquiſs of* Lindſey, *Lord Great Chamberlain of* England.	*L.* Willoughby *of* Eresby.
Henry de Grey, *Marquiſs of* Kent, *Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houſhold.*	*Earl of* Hanold.
Evelin Pierpoint, *M. of* Dorcheſter.	*Earl of* Kingſton.
EARLS.	*Earls Eldeſt Sons.*
James Stanley, *E. of* Derby.	*Lord* Strange.
Theo. Haſtings, *E. of* Huntingdon.	*Lord* Haſtings.
Henry Clinton, *E. of* Lincoln.	*Lord* Clinton.
Henry Howard, *E. of* Suffolk.	*Earl of* Bindon *by Creation.*
Lionel-Cranfield Sackvile, *Earl of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex.	*Lord* Buckhurſt.
James Cecill, *E. of* Salisbury.	*Lord* Cranborn.
John Cecill, *E. of* Exeter.	*Lord* Burghley.
Scroop Egerton, *E. of* Bridgwater.	*Lord* Brackley.
John Sidney, *E. of* Leiceſter.	*Lord* Liſle.
Geo. Compton, *E. of* Northampton.	*Lord* Compton.
Edward-Henry Rich, *E. of* Warwick *and* Holland.	*Lord* Rich.
Baſil Fielding, *E. of* Denbigh.	*Lord* Fielding.
Paulet St. John, *E. of* Bolingbroke.	*Lord* St. John.
Thomas Fane, *E. of* Weſtmorland.	*Lord* Deſpenſer.
Cha. Montague, *E. of* Mancheſter.	*Lord Viſcount* Mandevile.
Henry-Bowes Howard, *E. of* Berkſhire.	*Lord* Andover.
Richard Savage, *Earl* Rivers.	*Lord* Savage.
Charles Mordaunt, *E. of* Peterborough *and* Monmouth.	*Lord* Mordaunt.
Thomas Grey, *E. of* Stamford.	*Lord* Grey *of* Groby.
Charles Finch, *E. of* Winchelſea.	*Lord* Maidſton.
Charles Dormer, *E. of* Carnarvan.	*Lord* Aſcot.
Philip Stanhope, *E. of* Cheſterfield.	*Lord* Stanhope.
Thomas Tufton, *Earl of* Thanet.	*Lord* Clifford.
Charles Spencer, *E. of* Sunderland.	*Lord* Spencer.
Nich. Leake, *E. of* Scarſdale.	*Lord* Deincourt.
Ed. Montague, *E. of* Sandwich.	*Lord* Hinchinbrook.
Henry Hyde, *E. of* Clarendon.	*Lord* Cornbury.
Algernon Capell, *E. of* Eſſex.	*Lord* Maldon.
Geo. Brudenell, *E. of* Cardigan.	*Lord* Brudenell.

John Anneſley, *E. of* Angleſey.	*Lord* Anneſley.
William-Hen. Granville, *E. of* Bath.	*Lord* Landſdown.
Charles Howard, *E. of* Carliſle.	*Lord* Morpeth.
Tho. Bruce, *E. of* Ailesbury.	*Lord* Bruce.
Richard Boyle, *E. of* Burlington.	*L.* Clifford *of* Lansborough.
Anthony-Aſhley Cooper, *Earl of* Shaftsbury.	*Lord* Aſhley.
Edward-Hen. Lee, *E. of* Lichfield.	*Lord* Quarendon.
Tho. Lennard, *E. of* Suſſex.	*Lord* Dacres.
Lewis de Duras, *E. of* Feverſham.	*L. Viſ.* Sondes *or L.* Duras.
Cha. Bodvile Roberts, *E. of* Radnor.	*Lord* Bodmyn.
William Paſton, *E. of* Yarmouth.	*Lord* Paſton.
Charles Berkeley, *E. of* Berkeley.	*Lord* Dureſley.
Dan. Finch, *E. of* Nottingham.	*Lord* Finch.
Laurence Hyde, *E. of* Rocheſter.	*Lord* Hyde.
Montague-Venables Bertie, *E. of* Abingdon.	*Lord* Norreys.
Baptiſt Noel, *E. of* Gainsborough.	*Lord Viſ.* Campden.
Robert Darcy, *E. of* Holderneſs.	*Lord* Darcy *or* L. Coniers.
Other Windſor, *E. of* Plymouth.	*Lord* Windſor.
James Ratcliff, *E. of* Derwentwater.	*Lord* Ratcliff.
Henry-Stafford Howard, *Earl of* Stafford.	*Lord* Stafford.
William Bentinck, *E. of* Portland.	*Lord* Woodſtock.
Arthur Herbert, *E. of* Torrington.	*Lord* Torbay.
Richard Lomley, *E. of* Scarborough.	*Lord* Lumley.
Geo. Booth, *E. of* Warrington.	*Lord* Delamere.
Fra. Newport, *E. of* Bradford.	*Lord* Newport.
William Zuleſtein, *E. of* Rochford.	*Lord* Tunbridge.
Arnold Jooſt Van Keppel, *Earl of* Albermarle.	*Lord* Berry.
Tho. Coventry, *Earl of* Coventry.	*Lord* Deerhurſt.
Edward Ruſſel, *E. of* Orford.	*Lord* Barfleur.
Edward Villiers, *E. of* Jerſey.	*Lord* Villiers.
Henry d' Auverquerque, *E. of* Grantham.	*Lord* Boſton.
John Campbell, *E. of* Greenwich (*Duke of* Argyle.)	*Lord* Chatham *or* L. Lorne.
Thomas Wharton, *E. of* Wharton.	*Lord* Winchendon.
John Paulet, *E. of* Paulett.	*Lord* Hinton.
Hugh Cholmondeley, *E. of* Cholmondeley.	*Lord* Malpas.
Henry Howard, *E. of* Bindon, *Deputy Earl Marſhal of* England.	*Lord* Cheſterford.

BARONS,

George Nevil, L. Abergaveny.	(*Earl of* Caſtlehaven.)
*James Touchet, *Lord* Audley,	John Weſt, *Lord* De la War.

James

James Berkeley, *Lord* Berkeley.
Robert Shirley, *Lord* Ferrers.
Charles Mildmay, *Lord* Fitzwalter.
Edward Ward, L. Dudley *and* Ward.
Edward Stourton, L. Stourton.
Richard Verney, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Broke.
Hugh Willoughby, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.
William Paget, *Lord* Paget.
Thomas Howard, *Lord* Howard *of* Effingham.
William North, *Lord* North *and* Gray *of* Rolleſton.
James Bruges, *Lord* Chandos.
William Ferdinand Cary, *Lord* Hanſdon.
Robert Petre, *Lord* Petre.
Thomas Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Wardour.
Henry Roper, *Lord* Tenham.
Foulk Grevill, *Lord* Brook.
John Lovelace, *Lord* Lovelace.
Baneſter Maynard, *Lord* Maynard.
Charles Howard, *Lord* Howard *of* Eſcrick.
Charles Mohun, *Lord* Mohun.
Thomas Wentworth, L. Raby.
Thomas Leigh, *Lord* Leigh.
William Byron, *Lord* Byron.
John Vaughan, *Lord* Vaughan, *Earl of* Carberry.
William Widdrington, *Lord* Widdrington.
John Colepepper, *Lord* Colepepper.
Lewis Watſon, *Lord* Rockingham.
Robert Sutton, *Lord* Lexington.
Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord* Langdale.
William Berkeley, *Lord* Berkeley *of* Stratton.
Charles Cornwallis, *Lord* Cornwallis.
Nathanael Crew, *Lord* Crew, (*and Lord Biſhop of* Durham.)
John Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Trerice.
W. Craven, *Lord* Craven.
Hugh Clifford, *Lord* Clifford *of* Chudleigh.
Peregrine Osborne, *Lord* Kiveton.
John Carteret, *Lord* Carteret.
Charles Bennet, *Lord* Oſſulſton.
W. Legg, *Lord* Dartmouth.
W. Stawell, *Lord* Stawell.
Francis North, *Lord* Guilford.
James Waldgrave, L. Waldgrave.
John Aſhburnham, *Lord* Aſhburnham.
W. Farmer, L. Leimpſter.
Ch. Butler, L. Butler *of* Weſton, (*Earl of* Arran.)
Hen. Herbert, *Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury.
John Thompſon, *Lord* Haverſham.
John Sommers, L. Sommers.
Chriſtopher Vane, L. Barnard.
Charles Mountague, L. Halifax.
Heneage Finch, *Lord* Guernſey.
John-Leuiſon Gower, *Lord* Gower.
Francis-Seymour Conway, L. Conway.
John Hervey, *Lord* Hervey.
Thomas Pelham, *Lord* Pelham.

Note, *That the following Perſons are* Peereſſes *of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.*

Barbara Villiers, *Dutcheſs of* Cleveland.
Louiſe de Querovalle, *Dutcheſs of* Portſmouth.

Iſa-

Isabella Fitz-Roy, (*Dutchess of* Grafton,) *Countess of* Arlington.
Catherine Sidley, *Countess of* Dorchester.
Martha *Lady* Johnson, *Baroness* Wentworth.
Susan Airmin, *Baroness* Bellasis, *of* Osgodby.

The List of the Archbishops and Bishops are to be found in the Lists of the *Convocation* of both Provinces.

NUMB. XVI.

A LIST of the Members of the First House of Commons *of* Great Brittain.

Bedfordshire 4.

SIR Pynsent Charnock *Bar.*
Sir Will. Gostwick *Bar.*
Town of Bedford.
William Farrer *Esq;*
William Hillersden *Esq;*

Berks 9.

Richard Nevill *Esq;*
Sir John Stonehouse *Bar.*
Borough of New Windsor.
Rt. Hon. John *Lord Vis.* Fitzharding.
Richard Topham *Esq;*
Borough of Reading.
Sir Owen Buckingham *Kt.*
Sir William Rich *Bar.*
Borough of Wallingford.
William Jennens *Esq;*
Clement Kent *Esq;*
Borough of Abingdon.
Grey Nevill *Esq;*

Bucks 14.

The Hon. Will. Egerton *Esq;*
Sir Richard Temple *Bar.*
Town of Buckingham.
Sir Edmund Denton *Bar.*
Browne Willis *Esq;*
Borough of Chipping-Wicomb.
Charles Godfrey *Esq;*
Fleetwood Dormer *Esq;*
Borough of Ailesbury.
Sir John Wittewrong *Bar.*
Simon Mayne *Esq;*
Borough of Agmondesham.
John Drake *Esq;*
Sir Samuel Gerrard, *Bar.*
Borough of Wendover.
Richard Hampden *Esq;*
Sir Roger Hill *Kt.*
Borough of Great-Marlow.
Sir James Etheredge *Kt.*
James Chase *Esq;*

Cambridgeshire 6.

Sir Rushout Cullen *Bar.*
John Bromley *Esq;* jun.
University of Cambridge.
The Hon. Arthur Annesly *Esq;*
The Hon. Dix. Windsor *Esq;*
Town of Cambridge.
Sir John Cotton *Bar.*
Anthony Thompson *Esq;*

Cheshire 4.

Hon. Langham Booth *Esq;*
John Crew Offley *Esq;*
City of Chester.
Sir Henry Bunbury *Bar.*
Peter Shakerly *Esq;*

Cornwal 44.

Hugh Boscawen *Esq;*
Sir Richard Vyvyan *Bar.*
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceston.
Rt. Hon, Henry *Lord* Hyde.
William Cary *Esq;*

Bo-

Borough of Leskard.
William Bridges *Esq*;
John Dolben *Esq*;
Borough of Leſtwithiel.
The Hon. Ruſſel Robarts, *Esq*;
James Kendal *Esq*;
Borough of Truro.
Rt. Hon. Peregrine Bertie *Esq*;
Henry Vincent *Esq*;
Borough of Bodmyn.
Peregrine Bertie, *Esq*;
The Hon. Francis Robarts *Esq*;
Borough of Helſton.
Sidney Godolphin *Esq*;
Lord Rialton.
Borough of Saltaſh.
James Buller *Esq*;
Joſeph Moyle *Esq*;
Borough of Camelford.
William Pole *Esq*;
Henry Pinnel *Esq*;
Borough of Portpigham, *alias* Weſtlow.
Rt. Hon. Cha. Hedges *Kt.*
Borough of Grampound.
Francis Scobell *Esq*;
James Craggs *Esq*;
Borough of Eaſtlow.
Sir Henry Seymour *Bar.*
George Clark *Esq*;
Borough of Penryn.
Samuel Treſuſis *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. James Vernon *Esq*;
Borough of Tregony.
John Trevanion *Esq*;
Sir Philip Meadows *Kt.*
Borough of Boſſiney.
Sir Simon Harcourt *Kt.*
John Manley *Esq*;
Borough of St. Ives.
Sir Barthol. Gracedieu *Kt.*
John Borlace *Esq*;
Borough of Foway.
George Granville *Esq*;
John Hickes *Esq*;
Borough of St. German.
Edward Eliot *Esq*;
Henry Flemming, *Esq*;
Borough of St. Michael.
Sir William Hodges *Bar.*
Hugh Forteſcue *Esq*;
Borough of Newport.
Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar.*
Borough of St. Mawes.
Francis Godfrey *Esq*;
Borough of Kellington,
Sir William Corryton *Bar.*
Samuel Rolle *Esq*;

Cumberland 6.

George Fletcher *Esq*;
Richard Muſgrave *Esq*;
City of Carliſle.
Thomas Stanwix *Esq*;
Sir James Mountague *Kt.*
Borough of Cockermouth.
James Stanhope *Esq*;
Thomas Lamplugh *Esq*;

Derbyſhire 4.

John Curzon *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke *Esq*;
Town of Derby.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Ja. Cavendiſh.
Sir Thomas Parker *Kt. one of her Majeſty's Serjeants at Law.*

Devonſhire 26.

Sir William Courtenay *Bar.*
Robert Rolle *Esq*;
City of Exeter.
Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. Seymour *Bar.*
John Snell *Esq*;
Borough of Totneſs.
Sir Humphrey Mackworth *Kt.*
Thomas Coulſon *Esq*;
Borough of Plymouth.
The Hon. Cha. Trelawny *Esq*;
Sir George Byng *Kt.*
Town of Oakehampton.
Thomas Northmore *Esq*;
John Dibble *Esq*;
Borough of Barnſtaple.
Nicholas Hooper *Esq*; *one of Her Majeſty's Serjeants at Law.*
Samuel Rolle, *jun. Esq*;
Borough of Plympton.
Sir John Cope *Kt.*
Richard Edgecombe *Esq*;

Borough of Honiton.
Sir Will. Drake *Kt. and Bar.*
Sir Walter Yonge *Bar.*
Borough of Taviſtock.
Henry Manaton *Eſq;*
James Bulteel *Eſq;*
Borough of Aſhburton.
Richard Reynell *Eſq;*
——Tuckfield *Eſq;*
Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnes.
Nathaniel Herne *Eſq;*
Frederick Herne *Eſq;*
Borough of Boralſton.
Spencer Cowper *Eſq;*
Peter King *ſq;*
Borough of Tiverton.
Thomas Bere *Eſq;*
Robert Burridge *Eſq;*

Dorſetſhire 20.

Thomas Strangeways *Eſq;*
Thomas Chaffin *Eſq;*
Town of Poole.
Sir Will. Phipard *Kt.*
Samuel Weſton *Eſq;*
Borough of Dorcheſter.
Nathaniel Napier *Eſq;*
Awnſham Churchill *Eſq;*
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
Thomas Freke *Eſq;*
John Burridge *Eſq;*
Borough of Weymouth.
The Hon. Henry Thynne *Eſq;*
The Hon. Cha. Churchill *Eſq;*
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
Hon. Maurice Aſhley *Eſq;*
Anthony Henley *Eſq;*
Borough of Bridport.
Alexander Pitfield *Eſq;*
Tho. Strangeways *jun. Eſq;*
Borough of Shaſton, *alias* Shaftsbury.
Edward Nicholas *Eſq;*
Sir John Cropley *Bar.*
Borough of Wareham.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Earle *Eſq;*
George Pitt *Eſq;*
Borough of Corfe-Caſtle.
John Bankes *Eſq;*
Richard Fownes *Eſq;*

Durham 4.

Sir Robert Eden *Bar.*
John Tempeſt *Eſq;*
City of Durham.
Thomas Conyers *Eſq;*
Sir Henry Bellaſyſe *Kt.*

Eſſex 8.

Sir Francis Maſham *Eſq;*
Thomas Middleton *Eſq;*
Borough of Colcheſter.
Sir Iſaac Rebow *Kt.*
Sir Thomas Webſter *Bar.*
Borough of Malden.
William Fytche *Eſq;*
John Comyns *Eſq; Serjeant at Law.*
Borough of Harwich.
Sir Thomas Daval *Kt.*
John Ellis *Eſq;*

Glocesterſhire 8.

Sir John Guiſe *Bar.*
Maynard Colcheſter *Eſq;*
City of Gloceſter.
John Hanbury *Eſq;*
William Cooke *Eſq;*
Borough of Cirenceſter.
Allen Bathurſt *Eſq;*
Henry Ireton *Eſq;*
Borough of Tewkesbury.
Richard Dowdeſwell *Eſq;*
Edmund Bray *Eſq;*

Herefordſhire 8.

Rt. Hon. James *Lord Viſcount* Scudamore.
Henry Gorges *Eſq;*
City of Hereford.
The Hon. James Bruges *Eſq;*
Thomas Foley *Eſq;*
Borough of Lempſter.
Rt. Hon. Thomas *Lord* Conningsby.
Edward Harley *Eſq;*
Borough of Weobly.
Henry Cornwall *Eſq;*
Jo. Birch *Eſq; Serj. at Law.*

Hertfordſhire 6.

Sir John Spencer *Bar.*

Ralph

Ralph Freeman *jun.* *Esq*;
Borough of St Albans.
Geo. Churchill *Esq*;
Henry Killigrew *Esq*;
Borough of Hertford.
Charles Cæsar *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Clerke *Kt.*

Huntingdonshire 4.

Jo. Proby *Esq*;
John Pocklington *Esq*;
Borough of Huntingdon.
John Pedley *Esq*;
Edward Wortley *alias* Mountague *Esq*;

Kent 10.

Rt Hon. Will. *Ld.* Villiers.
Sir Cholmley Deering *Bar.*
City of Canterbury.
Henry Lee *Esq*;
John Hardress *Esq*;
City of Rochester.
Sir John Leak, *Kt.*
Sir Stafford Fairbone, *Kt.*
Borough of Maidstone.
Sir Thomas Colepepyr, *Bar.*
Thomas Bliſſe, *Esq*;
Borough of Queenborough.
Sir John Jennings, *Kt.*
Thomas King, *Esq*;

Lancashire 14.

The Hon. C. Stanley *Esq*;
Richard Shuttleworth *Esq*;
Borough of Preston *in* Amounderneſs.
Francis Anneſley *Esq*;
Arthur Manwaring *Esq*;
Borough of Lancaſter.
Robert Heyſham *Esq*;
William Heyſham *Esq*;
Borough of Newton.
Thomas Legh *of* Lyme, *Esq*;
John Ward *of* Capeſthorn *Esq*;
Borough of Wigan.
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh, *Bar.*
Emanuel How *Esq*;
Borough of Clithero.
Daniel Harvey *Esq*;
Borough of Leverpoole.
William Clayton *Esq*;
Thomas Johnſon *Esq*;

Leicestershire 4.

Thomas Aſhby *Esq*;
John Wilkins *Esq*;
Town of Leiceſter.
Sir George Beaumont *Bar.*
James Winſtanley *Esq*;

Lincolnshire 12.

George Whichcot *Esq*;
The Hon. Albemarle Bertie, *Esq*;
City of Lincoln.
Thomas Liſter *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Meres *Kt.*
Borough of Boſton.
Sir Edward Irby *Bar.*
Richard Wynn *Esq*;
Borough of Great Grimsby.
Arthur Moore *Esq*;
William Coteſworth, *Esq*;
Town of Stamford.
The Hon. Charles Cecill *Esq*;
The Hon. Charles Bertie *Esq*;
Borough of Grantham.
Rt. Hon. John *Lord Marquiſs of* Granby.
Sir William Ellis *Bar.*

Middleſex 8.

Scorie Barker, *Esq*;
Sir John Wolſtenholme, *Bar.*
City of Weſtminſter.
Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle *Esq*;
Sir Henry Dutton Colt *Bar.*
City of London.
Sir William Withers *Kt.*
Sir William Aſhhurſt *Kt.*
Sir Gilbert Heathcote *Kt.*
Samuel Shepheard *Esq*;

Monmouthshire 3.

J. Morgan *of* Tredegar, *Esq*;
Sir Hopton Williams, *Bar.*
Borough of Monmouth.
Sir Thomas Powell *Bar.*

Norfolk 12.

Hon. Roger Townſhend, *Bar.*
Sir John Holland *Bar.*
City of Norwich.
Waller Bacon *Esq*;
John Chambers *Esq*;

Town of Lyn Regis.
Sir Charles Turner *Kt.*
Robert Walpole *Esq;*
Town of Great Yarmouth.
Ben. England, *Esq;*
John Nicholson *Esq;*
Borough of Thetford.
Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*
Sir John Wodehouse, *Bar.*
Borough of Castlerising.
Hon. William Fielding *Esq;*
Horatio Wallpole, *Esq;*

Northamptonshire 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar.*
Thomas Cartwright, *Esq;*
City of Peterborough.
The Hon. Sidney Wortley *alias* Mountague *Esq;*
Sir Gilbert Dolben, *Bar.*
Town of Northampton.
The Hon. Geo. Montagu, *Esq;*
Francis Arundel *jun. Esq;*
Town of Brackley.
The Hon. Charles Egerton *Esq;*
Hon. Harry Mordaunt, *Esq;*
Borough of Higham-Ferrars.
Hon. Tho. Wentworth, *Esq;*

Northumberland 8.

Thomas Forster *Esq;*
Sir John Delavall, *Bar.*
Town of Newcastle *upon* Tyne.
Sir Henry Liddel *Bar.*
William Carr *Esq;*
Borough of Morpeth.
Sir Richard Sanford *Bar.*
Edmund Mayne *Esq;*
Town of Berwick *upon* Twede.
Samuel Ogle *Esq;*
Jonathan Hutchinson *Esq;*

Nottinghamshire 8.

Sir Tho. Willoughby *Bar.*
John Thornhagh *Esq;*
Town of Nottingham.
Robert Sacheverell *Esq;*
John Plumtree *Esq;*
Borough of East-Retford.
Sir Hardolph Wastneys, *Bar.*
Rob. Molesworth *Esq;*
Town of Newark *upon* Trent.
Hon. James Saunderson, *Esq;*
John Digby *Esq;*

Oxon 9.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar.*
Sir Edward Norreys *Kt.*
University of Oxon.
Sir William Whitlock, *Kt.*
William Bromley *Esq;*
City of Oxon.
Thomas Rowney *Esq;*
Sir John Walter *Bar.*
Borough of New-Woodstock.
The Hon. Charles Bertie *Esq;*
William Cadogan *Esq;*
Borough of Banbury.
The Hon. Charles North, *Esq;*

Rutlandshire 2.

Sir Thomas Mackworth *Bar.*
Richard Halford *Esq;*

Salop 12.

Sir Robert Corbet *Bar.*
Robert Lloyd, *Esq;*
Town of Salop.
John Kynaston *Esq;*
Richard Mytton *Esq;*
Borough of Bruges, *alias* Bridgnorth.
William Whitmore *Esq;*
Sir Humphry Briggs, *Bar.*
Borough of Ludlow.
Sir Thomas Powis *Kt. Her Majesty's Serjeant at Law.*
Acton Baldwin, *Esq;*
Borough of Great Wenlock.
Sir William Forrister *Kt.*
George Weld, *Esq;*
Town of Bishops-Castle.
Henry Brett, *Esq;*
Hon. Henry Newport *Esq;*

Somersetshire 18.

Nathaniel Palmer *Esq;*
John Pigott, *Esq;*
City of Bristol.
Robert Yate, *Esq;*
Sir William Daines, *Kt.*
City of Bath.
William Blathwayt *Esq;*

Samuel

Samuel Trotman *Esq*;
City of Wells.
Maurice Berkeley *Esq*;
Henry Portman *Esq*;
Borough of Taunton.
Sir Francis Warre *Bar.*
Edward Clarke *Esq*;
Borough of Bridgwater.
Sir Thomas Wroth, *Bar.*
George Balch, *Esq*,
Borough of Minehead.
Alexander Lutterell *Esq*;
Sir Jacob Banks *Kt.*
Borough of Ilcester.
Edward Strode *Esq*;
John Webb, *Esq*;
Borough of Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travell *Kt.*
Thomas Medlycott, *Esq*;

Southampton 26.

Thomas Jervoise *Esq*;
Richard Chaundler *Esq*;
City of Winchester.
The Rt. Hon. Ld. Will. Powlet.
George Rodney Bridges *Esq*;
Town of Southampton.
Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord Viscount* Woodstock.
Adam de Cardonell, *jun.* *Esq*;
Town of Portsmouth.
Rt. Hon. Sir George Rooke *Kt.*
Sir William Gifford *Kt.*
Borough of Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes, *Esq*;
Anthony Morgan, *Esq*;
Borough of Petersfield.
The Hon. Norton Pawlett, *Esq*;
Leonard Bilson *Esq*;
Borough of Newport *alias* Medena.
Sir Tristram Dillington *Kt.*
William Steevens *Esq*;
Borough of Stockbridge.
Sir John Hawles *Kt.*
Sir Edward Lawrence *Kt.*
Borough of Newton.
James Worsley *Esq*;
Henry Worsley *Esq*;
Borough of Christ Church.
Francis Gwyn *Esq*;
William Ettrick *Esq*;
Borough of Lymington.
Rt. Hon. Charles *Ld. Marquis of* Winchester.
Paul Burrard *Esq*;
Borough of Whitchurch.
Charles Withers *Esq*;
Richard Woolaston *Esq*;
Borough of Andover.
The Rt. Hon. John Smyth *Esq*; Speaker.
Francis Shepheard *Esq*;

Staffordshire 10.

The Hon. Henry Pagett, *Esq*;
Sir Edward Bagott *Bar.*
City of Litchfield.
Richard Dyott *Esq*,
Sir Henry Gough *Kt.*
Borough of Stafford.
Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;
Thomas Foley *Esq*;
Borough of Newcastle *under* Line.
Crew Offley *Esq*;
John Lawton *Esq*;
Borough of Tamworth
Joseph Girdler, *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
Thomas Guy *Esq*;

Suffolk 16.

Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*
Leicester Martin *Esq*;
Borough of Ipswich.
William Churchill *Esq*;
John Bence *Esq*;
Borough of Dunwich.
Sir Charles Blois *Bar.*
John Rous *Esq*;
Borough of Orford.
Sir Edmund Bacon *Bar.*
Sir Edward Turner *Kt.*
Borough of Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnson *Kt.*
William Johnson *Esq*;
Borough of Sudbury.
Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar.*

Philip Skippon, *Esq*;
Borough of Eye.
The Hon. Spencer Compton, *Esq*;
Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Kt. Chief Justice of* Chester.
Borough of St. Edmundsbury.
Sir Thomas Felton *Bar.*
Aubrie Porter, *Esq*;

Surry 14.

Sir Richard Onslow *Bar.*
Sir William Scawen, *Kt.*
Borough of Southwark.
John Cholmley *Esq*;
Charles Coxe, *Esq*;
Borough of Blechingly.
John Ward *Esq*;
George Evelyn *Esq*;
Borough of Ryegate.
Sir John Parsons *Kt.*
James Cocks *Esq*;
Borough of Guilford.
Denzil Onslow *Esq*;
Robert Wroth *Esq*;
Borough of Gatton.
George Newland *Esq*;
Paul Docminique *Esq*;
Borough of Haslemere.
George Woodroffe, *Esq*;
John Fullham *Esq*;

Sussex 20.

John Morley Trevor *Esq*;
Sir George Parker *Bar.*
City of Chichester.
Sir Thomas Littleton, *Bar.*
Thomas Onslow *Esq*;
Borough of Horsham.
Charles Eversfield, *Esq*;
Harry Goring, Esq;
Borough of Midhurst.
Robert Orme, *Esq*;
Lawrence Alcock, *Esq*;
Borough of Lewes.
Thomas Pelham, *Esq*;
Richard Payne, *Esq*;
Borough of New Shoreham.
Nathaniel Gould, *Esq*;
John Wicker, *Esq*;
Borough of Bramber.
John Shipping *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Thomas *Ld. Vis.* Windsor.
Borough of Steyning.
William Wallis, *Esq*;
Charles Goreing, *Esq*;
Borough of East-Grinsted.
John Conyers, *Esq*;
John Toke, *Esq*;
Borough of Arundel.
James Butler, *Esq*;
Edmund Dummer, *Esq*;

Warwickshire 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, *Bar.*
Andrew Archer, *Esq*;
City of Coventry.
Sir Orlando Bridgman, *Kt.*
Edward Hopkins, *Esq*;
Borough of Warwick.
The Hon. Francis Grevile, *Esq*;
Hon. Dodington Grevile, *Esq*;

Westmorland 4.

Michael Fleming, *Esq*;
Robert Lowther, *Esq*;
Borough of Appleby.
James Grahme, *Esq*;
William Harvey, *Esq*;

Wiltsire 34.

Sir Richard How, *Bar.*
Robert Hyde, *Esq*;
City of New Sarum.
Robert Eyre, *Esq*;
Charles Fox, *Esq*;
Borough of Wilton.
John Gauntlet, *Esq*;
William Nicholas, *Esq*;
Borough of Downeton.
Sir Charles Duncomb, *Kt.*
John Eyre, *Esq*;
Borough of Hindon.
George Morley, *Esq*;
Reynolds Calthorpe, *Esq*;
Borough of Heytesbury.
Edward Ashe, *Esq*;
William Monson, *Esq*;
Borough of Westbury.
The Hon. Robert Bertie, *Esq*;
The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq*;

Bo-

Borough of Calne.
Edward Bayntun, *Esq;*
George Duckett, *Esq;*
Borough of Devizes.
Sir Francis Child, *Kt.*
Josiah Diston, *Esq;*
Borough of Chippenham.
Sir James Long, *Bar.*
Rt. Hon John L. Mordaunt.
Borough of Malmesbury.
Thomas Farrington, *Esq;*
Henry Mordaunt, *Esq;*
Borough of Cricklade.
Edmund Dunch, *Esq;*
Samuel Barker, *Esq;*
Borough of Great-Bedwin.
Rt. Hon. Charles *L.* Bruce.
Nicholas Pollexfen, *Esq;*
Borough of Lurgershall.
Walter Kent, *Esq;*
John Webb, *Esq;*
Borough of Old Sarum.
Robert Pitt, *Esq;*
Charles Mompesson, *Esq;*
Borough of Wooton-Basset.
Henry St. John, *Esq;*
Francis Popham, *Esq;*
Borough of Marlborough.
Rt. Hon. Algernon *Earl of* Hertford.
John Jefferys, *Esq;*

Worcestershire 9.

Sir John Packington, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Cook Windford, *Kt.*
City of Worcester.
Thomas Wylde, *Esq;*
Samuel Swift, *Esq;*
Borough of Droitwich.
Charles Cocks, *Esq;*
Edward Foley, *Esq;*
Borough of Evesham.
John Rude, *Esq;*
Hugh Parker, *Esq;*
Borough of Bewdley.
Salway Winnnington, *Esq;*

Yorkshire 30.

Henry L. *Viscount* Downs.
Conyers Darcy, *Esq;*
City of York.
Sir William Robinson, *Bar.*
Robert Benson, *Esq;*
Town of Kingston *upon* Hull.
Sir Will. St. Quintin, *Bar.*
William Maister, *Esq;*
Borough of Knaresborough.
Christopher Stockdale, *Esq;*
Robert Byerly, *Esq;*
Borough of Scarborough.
John Hungerford, *Esq;*
William Thompson, *Esq;*
Borough of Rippon.
John Aislabie, *Esq;*
John Sharpe, *Esq;*
Borough of Richmond.
Thomas Yorke, *Esq;*
William Walshe, *Esq;*
Borough of Heydon.
Anthony Duncombe, *Esq;*
William Pulteney, *jun. Esq;*
Borough of Boroughbrigg.
John Stapylton, *Esq;*
Craven Peyton, *Esq;*
Borough of Malton.
Sir Will. Strickland, *Bar.*
William Palmes, *Esq;*
Borough of Thirsk.
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Bar.*
Sir Godfrey Copley, *Bar.*
Borough of Alborough.
Robert Monckton, *Esq;*
William Jessop, *Esq;*
Borough of Beverly.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
John Moyser, *Esq;*
Borough of Northallerton.
Sir William Hustler, *Kt.*
Roger Gale, *Esq;*
Borough of Pontefract.
Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
William Lowther, *Esq;*

The BARONS *of the* Cinque-Ports.

Port of Hastings.
The Hon. William Ashburnham, *Esq;*

John Pulteney, *Esq*;
Port of Dover.
Matthew Aylmer, *Esq*;
Philip Papillon, *Esq*;
Port of Sandwich.
Sir Henry Furnese, *Kt.*
Josias Burchett, *Esq*;
Port of Hyeth.
Sir Philip Boteler, *Bar.*
John Boteler, *Esq*;
Port of New-Rumney.
John Brewer, *Esq*;
Walter Whitfeild, *Esq*;
Town of Rye.
Edward Southwell, *Esq*;
Philp Herbert, *Esq*;
Town of Winchelsea.
George Dodington; *Esq*;
James Hayes, *Esq*;
Town of Seaford.
George Naylor, *Esq*;
William Loundes, *Esq*;

WALES 24.

Angleſey, 2.

Rt. Hon. Richard *Lord Viſcount* Bulkeley.
Borough of Beaumaris.
The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq*;

Brecon, 2.

Sir Edward Williams, *Kt.*
Town of Brecon.
Sir Jeffery Jefferys, *Kt.*

Cardigan, 2.

John Pughe, *Esq*;
Town of Cardigan.
Lewis Price, *Esq*;

Carmarthen, 2.

Griffin Rice, *Esq*;
Town of Carmarthen.
Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Carnarvan, 2.

Sir John Wynne, *Kt.* & *Bar.*
Town of Carnarvan.
The Hon. Tho. Bulkeley *Esq*;

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Myddleton, *Bar.*
Town of Denbigh.
William Robinson, *Esq*;

Flint, 2.

Sir John Conway, *Bar.*
Town of Flint.
Sir Roger Mostyn, *Bar.*

Glamorgan, 2.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Mansell *of* Margam, *Esq*;
Town of Cardiffe.
Sir John Aubrey, *Bar.*

Merioneth, 1.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Montgomery 2.

Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;
Town of Montgomery.
Charles Mason, *Esq*;

Pembroke, 3.

Wiriot Owen, *Esq*;
Town of Pembroke.
John Meyricke, *Esq*;
Town of Haverford-West.
John Laughorne *Esq*;

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harly, *Esq*;
Town of New-Radnor.
The Rt. Hon. Rob. Harley, *Esq*;

Repreſentatives for the Counties of Scotland, 30.

William Nisbet *Esq*;
John Cockburne *Esq*;
Sir John Swinton *Kt.*
Sir William Ker *Kt.*
Archibald Douglass *Esq*;
William Bennet *Esq*;
John Muray *Esq*;
John Pringle *Esq*;
William Morison *Esq*;
George Bailie *Esq*;
Sir John Johnston *Kt.*
John Stewart *Esq*;
Francis Montgomery *Esq*;
William Dalrimple *Esq*;
Sir Robert

Sir Robert Pollock, *Kt.*
John Haddan, *Esq*;
Mungo Grahme *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Burnet *Kt.*
Sir David Ramsey *Kt.*
William Seton *Esq*;
Alexander Grant *Esq*;
Hugh Ross *Esq*;
Sir Keneth Mackenzie *Kt.*
John Campbel *Esq*;
Sir James Campbel *Kt.*
James Campbel *Esq*;
James Halyburton *Esq*;
Alexander Abercromby *Esq*;
Alexander Douglas *Esq*;
John Bruce *Esq*;

Representatives for the Boroughs of Scotland, 15.

Sir Patrick Johnston *Kt.*
John Erskine *Esq*;
Hugh Montgomery *Esq*;
James Scot *Esq*;
Sir John Erskine *Kt.*
Patrick Montcreif *Esq*;
Sir Andrew Home *Kt.*
Sir Peter Hacket *Kt.*
Sir James Smallet *Kt.*
Sir David Dalrymple *Kt.*
John Clerk *Esq*;
Patrick Ogilvie *Esq*;
George Allardice *Esq*;
Daniel Campbel *Esq*;
Alexander Maitland, *Esq*;

Total of the Members of the first House of Commons of Great-Britain. ——— 558

Numb. XVII.

The Lord Almoner, Dean and other Officers of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

LORD Almoner, *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*.

Henry Lord Bishop of *London*, Dean, Board Wages 200 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Ralph Battel*, Sub-dean. of her Majesty's Chapel. 91 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann.*

— As Sub-Almoner, 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Board Wages 91 *l.* 5 *s.*

Clerk of the Closet executed by,

Dr. *John Younger*, Dean of *Salisbury*.

Dr. *William Grahme*, Dean of *Wells*.

Dr. *Sam. Pratt*, Dean of *Rochester*. Sal. 6 *l.* 18 *s. per Ann.*

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their Months.

March.

Dr *Menard*.
Dr. *Bentley*.
Mr. *Waple*.
Mr. *Grey*.

April.

Dr. *Potter*.
Dr. *Hammond*.
Dr. *Dunstar*.

May.

Dr. *Mandevil*.
Dr. *Aldridge*.
Dr. *Lamb*.
The Honourable Mr. *Booth*.

June.

Dr. *Nurse*.

Dr.

Dr. *Inet.*
Dr. *Linford.*
Dr. *Kennet.*

July.

Dr. *Willis.*
Dr. *Hesçard.*
Dr. *Hesketh.*
Dr. *James.*

August.

Dr. *Gee*
Dr. *Resbury.*
Dr. *Charlotte.*
Dr. *Burton.*

September.

Dr. *Manningham.*
Dr. *Adams.*
Dr. *Edwards.*
Dr. *Brabant.*

October.

Dr. *Pelling.*
Dr. *Brampton.*
Dr. *Moss.*
Dr. *Francis Atterbury.*

November.

Dr. *Verney.*
Dr. *Stanhope.*

December.

Dr. *Blackbourn.*

Dr. *Wickart.*

January.

Dr. *Brady.*
Dr. *Hayley.*
Mr. *Clerk.*

February.

Mr. *Whitfield.*
Dr. *Bradford.*

The Six Chaplains appointed to preach at Whitehall.

Mr. *William Grave.*
Dr. *Lewis Atterbury.*
Mr. *John Swinfen.*
Dr. *John Ovington.*
Mr. *Francis Brown.*
Mr. *Thomas Marshal.*

Their Salaries 80 *l. per An.* each.

Houshold Chaplains at White-Hall.

Mr. *Tho. Harper.*
Mr *Benjamin Palmer*, 80 *l. per Annun* each.

Houshold Chaplain at Kensington.

Mr. *Benjamin Prat.*

Chaplain at Hampton-Court.

Mr. ——— *Cawthorne.*

Dr. *John Blow*, and *Will. Crofts* as Composers, 73 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *John Blow* as Master of Musick, and for teaching Ten Children, 240 *l. per Ann.*

——— As first Organist, 73 *l.*

William Crofts second Organist, 73 *l.*

Gentlemen of the Chapel.

Mr. *Edward Bradock*, Clerk of the Cheque.
Mr. *Stephen Crispion.*
Mr. *Thomas Richardson.*
Mr. *James Hart.*
Mr. *And. Trebeck.*
Dr. *Will. Turner.*
Mr. *John Radcliff.*
Mr. *John Gostling.*
Mr. *Leon. Woodeson.*
Mr. *Rich. Elford.*
Mr. *Samuel Bentham.*
Mr. *John Howell.*
Mr. *Charles Barnes.*
Mr. *Alex. Damascene.*
Mr. *Daniel Williams.*
Mr. *John Church.*
Mr. *Tho. Linacre.*
Mr. *Thomas Jennings.*
Mr. *Tho. Edwards.*
Mr. *Will. Washbourn.*
Mr. *John Freeman.*
Mr. *Humph. Griffith.*

Mr.

Mr. *John Maſon.*
Salary 73 *l. per Ann.* each.
Mr. *J. Shore*, Luteniſt, 41 *l.* 10 *s.*
Mr. *Jo. Radcliff* Confeſſor to the Houſhold, 36 *l.* 10. *s.*
Ten Children of the Chapel.
Bernard Gates.
Henry Silveſter.
Matthew Benſon.
Nath. Prieſt.
Will. Govadking.
James Haſleton.
Joſias Prieſt.
Henry Franks.
Edmund Baker.
Jervaſe Deane.
Mr. *Lucas*, Cloſet-keeper at St. *James*'s, Sal. 41 *l.* 10 *s.*
——— for waſhing Surplices, 49 *l.* 2 *s.*

Mr. *J. Richardſon*, Chapel-Keeper at *Whitehall*, Sal. 50 *l.*
——— For providing Surplices 50 *l.*
H. Parker, Eſq; Serj. Sala. 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. —for waſh. Surp. 60 *l.* } Of the Veſtry.
M. Alford Yeo. Sa. 5 *l.* Boa. wag. 49 *l.* 15 *s.* } Of the Veſtry.
Matt. Fairlace Groom, Sal. 49 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* } Of the Veſtry.
James Langley, Cock and Cryer, 18 *l.* 5 *s.*
Iſaac Ellis, Bell-Ringer, 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*
Matthew Shelley, Organ Blower. Board Wages 20 *l.*

Numb. XVIII.

Her Majeſty's Houſhold Officers and Servants attending in the ſeveral Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace William *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward*; *with their reſpective* Salaries *and* Board-wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

	Per Annum. *Wages.*	*Board-wages.*
William *Duke of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.*	100 00 00	1360 0 0
Francis *Earl of* Bradford, *Treaſurer.*	123 14 08	1076 5 4
The Right Honourable Hugh *Earl of* Cholmondeley *Comptroller.*	107 17 06	1092 2 6
Francis *Lord* Rialton, *Cofferer.*	100 00 00	400 0 0
Sir Thomas Felton, *Bar. Maſter of the Houſhold*	66 13 04	433 6 8
Sir William Foreſter, *Kt. Clerk Green-cloth.*	44 06 08	455 13 4
Charles Scarburgh, *Eſq. Clerk Green-cloth.*	44 06 08	455 13 4
Edward Griffith, *Eſq; Clerk Comptroller.*	44 06 08	455 13 4

Charles

		Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
Charles Godfrey, *Esq*; *Clerk Comptroller.*		44 06 08	455 13 4
William Welby, *Esq. Secretary to the Lord Steward.*			
Accompting-House.			
Petley Garnham, Edward Parsons,	*Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	73 00 00
Luder Spicemaker, Henry Powell,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	54 15 00
Edward Phillips, *Messenger,*	——	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Sutton, *Chamber-Keeper.*			19 06 00
Bake-House.			
John Clark, *Yeoman,*	—— ——	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Ball, Henry Nartloe,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Pantry.			
William Lingen, *Gent. and Yeoman,*	—	11 08 02	48 11 10
Charles Justice, Lewis Vandoren,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Cellar.			
Thomas Hopegood, *Gent. and Yeoman of the Ice-House.*	——	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Richard Dalton, James Haymans, Francis Furnis,	*Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	45 00 00
Samuel Towers, Charles Price,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Buttery.			
Roger Webb, *Gent. and Yeoman,*		11 08 01	48 11 10½
David Lloyd, *Yeoman,*	——	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Jones, John Clay, Tadens Vansanden,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Spicery.			
Richard D'Avenant, *Esq*; *Clerk,*		16 00 00	84 00 00
Confectionary.			
Elizabeth Stevens,	——	05 00 00	45 00 00
George Gunthorpe, *Yeoman,*	——	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Drake, *Groom.*	——	02 13 04	37 06 08
Ewry.			
Josias Poulter, *Gent. and Yeoman,*		11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Peter Bury, *Yeoman,*	——	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Callmell, *Groom.*	——	02 13 04	37 06 08

Laun-

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
Laundreſs.		
Jane Gunthorp, *Laundreſs of the Table and Houſhold Linnen,* ——	20 00 00	100 00 00
Queen's Privy Kitchin.		
James Clark, *Eſq. First Clerk,*	44 06 08½	205 13 04½
Henry Lowman, *Eſq; Second Clerk,*	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
James Eckerſall, *Eſq; Clerk Extraordinary.*	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
Patrick Lamb, *Maſter Cook,* ——	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
J. Feverall, *Second Maſter Cook,* ——	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Michael Hoanſlef, *Third Maſter Cook,*	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
John Diſſell, *Fourth Maſter Cook,*	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Joſeph Centlivres, *Yeoman of the Mouth,*	05 00 00	55 00 00
Claud Arnaud, Richard Cookco, William Daniel. *Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	55 00 00
William Calhonn, Chriſtiam Trolling, William Hounſleff, Thomas Webb, *Grooms, each*	02 13 04	47 06 08
James Smith, Edward Sheppard, Henry Evans, Edward Centlivres, *Children, each*	02 00 00	28 00 00
William Tomlin, *Scourer,* ——	02 00 00	28 00 00
James Eckerſall, *Door-Keeper,* ——		30 00 00
Her Majeſty allows 40 *l. per Ann.* to Four Boys to be bred up Cooks.		40 00 00
John Webb, *Sen.* Samuel Edmonds, Thomas Grecian, Edward Parkinſon, Edward Harris, *Turn-broaches.* *each*		30 00 00
Side or Houſhold Kitchin.		
Manuel Hicks, *Chief Cook,* ——	05 00 00	55 00 00
Gabriel Cooper, *Cook,* ——	02 13 04	47 06 08
John Sell, Joſeph Le Meray, *Grooms, each*	02 13 04	47 06 08
Thomas Wells, Chriſtoph Liſney, *Children, each*	02 00 00	38 00 00
George Braithwait, *Scourer,* ——	02 00 00	28 00 00
John Winn, *Door-Keeper,* ——		30 00 00

John

		Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
John Gately, John Grimston, John Fosbrook,	Tunbroaches, each		30 00 00

Larder.

John Whilden, Nicholas Howard,	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Robert Bray, George Mynors, John Geater,	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08

Acatry.

James Halsey, *Esq*;	Serjeant,	11 08 1½	48 11 10½
John Price, *Esq*; John Jackson, *Esq*;	Joynt Clerks.	06 13 04	113 06 08
Francis Tuckwell, *Stores.*	Yeoman of the Salt	05 00 00	10 00 00

Poultrey.

Alexander Gretton, *Esq*;	Clerk,	06 13 04	73 06 08
Anthony Scarlett,	Yeoman,	05 00 00	45 00 00
David Davies,	Groom,	02 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Rutter,	Second Groom,	02 13 04	37 06 08

Scalding-House.

James Godwin,	Yeoman,	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry York,	Groom,	02 13 04	37 06 08

Pastry.

Patrick Lamb, Thomas Salter,	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Brown,	Groom.	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edw. Allen,	Groom,	02 00 00	33 00 00
Rob. Brand,	Salsary-man,		30 00 00
John Heard,	Furner,		30 00 00

Scullery.

Tho. Hardiman,		05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Forester,	Yeoman,	05 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth, Samuel Farley,	Joint Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08
James Rodd,	Page,	02 00 00	33 00 00
M. Hilton,	Servant,	02 00 00	33 00 00
Rich. Bland, Robert Chambers,	Children, each	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Griffin, Rich. Turner,	Pan-keepers, each		30 00 00

Wood-Yard.

John Shaw, *Esq*;	Clerk,	06 13 04	73 06 08
———	———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Somerset English, Francis Coleman,	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08

Harbingers.

		Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
Harbingers.			
Peter La Roche, *Gent. Harbinger*,		11 08 1½	48 11 10½
William Wall, Francis Courant, Davenant Sherbourn, Luke Darington,	*Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	45 00 00
Almonry.			
Daniel Whitton, *Yeoman*,		05 00 00	45 00 00
William Slatter, *Groom*,		02 13 04	37 06 08
Porters at the Gate.			
Richard Miller, Aaron Kinton, Alex. Hubert, James Lovet,	*Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	45 00 00
Philip Hanchett, Robert Vernon, Mahalaleel Windham,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Cartakers.			
Richard Fielder, Edward Kilmayne,	*Yeomen, each*	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Munden, William Arbor,	*Grooms, each*	02 13 04	37 06 08
Tail-Cartakers.			
Charles Lloyd,		02 13 04	
Mr. L'Abbie		02 13 04	
Anthony Bruce,		02 13 04	
		02 13 04	
Officers of the Hall.			
Charles Parsons, *Marshal*,		13 00 08½	18 05 00
William Everal, John Philips, James Moody,	*Daily-Wait. each*	02 00 00	28 00 00
Marshalsea.			
Sir Philip Meadows, *Knight-Marshal*,			26 00 00
John Lester, Thomas Beckett, John Appleby, Richard Gwatkin, James Jenkins, Edward Watson,	*Marshal's Men, each*		20 00 00
Verge.			
John Hardisty, *Clerk*,		06 13 04	23 06 08
Robert White, *Coroner*,		06 13 04	23 06 08

Bread-

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
Bread-Bearers.		
Samuel Lee, —— ——	02 00 00	18 07 06
John Richard Lee, —— ——	02 00 00	07 02 06
Wine-Porters.		
Edmund Breckenbury, } John Bardin, *each*	04 00 00	
Edw. Jones, *Turncock at* Kensington,		25 00 00
Nathaniel Lloyd, *Bell-Ringer at* Kensington,		25 00 00
Tho. Trevor, *Cart-loader*,		20 00 00
Joseph Champin, *Watchman at St.* James's,		27 07 06
Thomas Hypsley, *Cleaner of the Sess-Pools*,		55 12 06
Thomas Warner, *for feeding and breeding Pheasants at* Hampton-Court.		200 00 00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloath.

Mr. John Price,
Mr. Luder Spiesmaker,
Mr. John Shaw,
Mr. Edward Parsons.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchin, James Eckersall.
To the Second Clerk of the Kitchin, Henry Powel.
To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, *and* Charles Madocks.
Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, Rich. Walkden, *and* Anthony Wybird.
Linnen-Draper, Matthew Cooper.
Grocer, Peter La Vigne; *and* D. Shirbourne, *Oyl-man.*
Brewer, Richard Saunders.
Butchers,
Purveyor of Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.
Brasier, Jeremiah Hancock.
Ironmonger, Paul Collins.
Pewterer, William Templeman.
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter, Charles Salter.

Numb. XVIII.

The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

THE most Honourable *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord *Chamberlain.* | Wages —— 100 } *l. per Ann.*
Board-Wag. 1100 }

Vice-

Vice-Chamberl. *Tho. Coke*, Esq;
Wages—66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Bo. Wa. 492*l.* 15*s.* 0. } *per A.*

Gentlemen of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber.

Sir *Will. Langhorne*, Bar.
Sir *John Chester*, Bar.
Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;
Sir *Charles Napier*, Bar.
John Weston, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Read*, Bar.
Sir *John Wentworth*, Bar.
Sir *Benj. Tichbourn*, Kt.
Sir *John Osbourn*, Bar.
Sir *Charles Carteret*, Bar.
Sir *John Smith*, Bar.
Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, Kt.
Sir *Edward Lawrence*, Kt.
William Killigrew, Esq;
Sir *Edmond Andros*, Kt.
William Lowther, Esq;
Sir *Jonathan Andrews*, Kt.
George Isaacson, Esq;
William Stevenage, Esq;
Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;
Francis Duncombe, Esq;
Thomas Ogle, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Grantham*, Kt.
Brownloe Sherrard, Esq;
Jeffery Palmer, Esq;
Edward Leigh, Esq;
Sir *Philips Coote*, Kt.
Edward Progers, Esq;
Sir *William Wheeler*, Kt.
Sir *Bradwardine Jackson*, Bar.
Sir *Dalby Thomas*, Kt.
William Collier, Esq;
Thomas Stiles, Esq;
Sir *Nath. Napier*, Bar.
Anthony Sturt, Esq;
Philip Sherrard Esq;
Thomas Dacres, Esq;
Sir *Edward Coke*, Bar.
John Coke, Esq;
Lewis le Grand, Esq;
Gasper Frederick Henning, Esq;
Michael Kinkaid, Esq;
John Chamberlayne, Esq;
Sir *Henry Every*, Bar.
James Perchard, Esq;
Henry Ashhurst, Esq;
Sir *Bennet Hoskyns*, Bar.

Cupbearers.

Thomas Boteler, *Esq;*
Charles Nicolas Eyre, *Esq;*
Robert Russell, *Esq;*
Herbottle Luckyn, *Esq;*
Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per An. *each.*

Carvers.

Bernard Granville, *Esq;*
Joseph Roslington, *Esq;*
John Tilburgh, *Esq;*
Gasper Frederick Henning, *Esq;*
Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per An. *each.*

Gentlemen Sewers.

Robert Robinson, *Esq;*
Charles Chester Eyre, *Esq;*
John Green, *Esq;*
John Hodges, *Esq;*
Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* 8 *d.* per An. *each.*

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sandys, *Esq;*
Edward Harrison, *Esq;*
John Anderson, *Esq;*
Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt.*
Wages——150*l.*
Board Wages—50*l.* } *each.*

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir David Mitchel, *Kt. Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod.*
Will. Oldes, *Esq.*
Francis Aston, *Esq;*
Jerem. Chaplain, *Esq;*
Wages——20*l.*
Board Wag. 130*l.* } p. an. *each.*

Assistant Gentleman Usher.

William Saunderson, *Esq;*
Sal. 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

John Bonine, *Esq;*
Robert Hemmington, *Esq;*
William Whitmore, *Esq;*

Robert Barkham, *Esq*;
Wages——20*l.* } p. an. *each.*
Bo. Wages—-53*l.* }

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

Charles Dalton, *Esq*;
Charles Bressey, *Esq*;
Henry Godfrey, *Esq*;
Henry Gardy, *Esq*;
Tobiah Humphreys, *Esq*;
Leonard Pinkney, *Esq*;
Thomas Ogle, *Esq*;
Thomas Hutton, *Esq*;
Wages——10 *l.* } p. ann. *each.*
Board Wages 40 *l.* }

Chamber-keeper.

Mr. G. Powel, *Wages* 20 l. p. A.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. Alexander Reynolds.
Mr. Edward Willis.
Mr. Arnold Walwyn.
Mr. Abraham Kempt.
Wages——2 *l.* } p. ann. *each.*
Board Wag.—23 *l.* }

Grooms of the Great-Chamber, or Messengers.

Mr. Adam Lisney.
Mr. Edward Cooper.
Mr. James Cooke.
Mr. Thomas Nash.
Mr. Joseph Linsey.
Mr. Griffin Evans.
Mr. Robert Jenkinson.
Mr. Silvester Shepherd.
Mr. Thomas Martyn.
Salary 40 l. per ann. *each.*

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage.
Mr. Timothy Cromp.
Mr. Anthony Meek.
Mr. William Murray.
Mr. John Girard.
Mr. James Tryon.
Mr. James Grassigneau.
Mr. Paul Garnier.
Wages—11 l. 8 s. 1 *d.* } *each.*
Bo. Wages 27 l. 7 s. 6 *d.* }

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woolrech.
Mr. William Lovegrove.
Sal. 54 l. 15 s. *each* per Ann.

Ladies of the Queen's Bed-chamber.

Sarah *Dutchess of* Marlborough *Groom of the Stole. Wag* 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Bo. Wa.* 966l. 13s. 4d. *As Privy Purse and First Lady of the Bed-Chamber*——2000 l.
Dutchess of Somerset.
Dutchess of Ormond.
Dutchess of Devonshire.
Lady Henrietta Ryalton.
Countess of Sunderland.
Countess of Burlington.
Countess of Scarborough.
Lady Fretchwell.
Lady Hide
Sal. 1000 l. per Ann. *each.*

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Kingdome.
Mrs. Collier.
Mrs. Forrister.
Mrs. Smith.
Mrs. Temple.
Mrs. Wyvill.
Sal. 300 l. per Ann. *each.*

Bed-Chamber Women.

Mrs. Danvers.
Mrs. Cooper.
Mrs. Fielding.
Mrs. Masham.
Mrs. Hill.
Sal. 500 l. per Ann. *each.*

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown.
Mr. John Forster.
Mr. Gilbert Abrahal.
Mr. Lawrence Saxon.
Mr. Hamnies Kirkes.
Mr. John Smith.
Wages—2 l. 13 s. 4 d. } p. A. *each*
Bo. Wag. 77 l. 6 s. 4 d. }

Offi-

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

George D'avanant, *Esq*; *Yeoman*, Sal. 200 *l. per Ann.*

Jonathan Chaſe, *Esq*; } *Grooms.*
Thomas Taylor, *Esq*; } Sal. 130 *l. each.*

Kendal Heron, *Esq*; } *Pages.*
Roger Hallet. *Esq*; } Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.* each.
Joſias Sewel, *Esq*; }

Standing Wardrobe-Keepers.

Thomas Hall, *Esq*; *ſtanding Wardrobe-Keeper at* Windſor-Caſtle.

Richard Marriot, *Esq*; *Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at* Hampton-Court. Sal. 230 *l. per Ann.*

Henry Lowman, *Esq*; *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at* Kenſington.

Daniel Child, *Esq*; *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at* Whitehall, *and Clerk of the Wardrobes.*

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armory, Piercy Guinon de Beaubauiſſon, *Esq*;

Miſtreſs of the Robes, Sarah *Dutcheſs of* Marlborough.

Mrs. Thomas, *Yeoman of the Robes.*

Mr. Charles Hodges, *Groom of the Robes.*

Mr. Geo. Curtis, } *Waiters of the*
Mr. ——Forſter, } *Robes.*

Mr. David Jones, *Meſſenger to the Robes.*

Laundreſs of the Body Linnen, *Mrs.* Eliz. Atkinſon.
Wages, 20 *l.*
Board-Wages, 119 *l.* } *per Ann.*

Dreſſtreſs, *Mrs.* Rainsford, *Wages* 150 *l. per Ann.*

Mrs. Fletcher, *Mrs.* Eliz. Abrahall, *Wages* 100 *l per Ann.*

Neceſſary Woman, *Mrs.* Mary Foyſton, *Board-Wages*, 121 *l.* 5 *s.*

Treaſurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount Fitz-Harding, Sal. 314 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Mr. Moſes Giraudeau, } *Clerks.*
Mr. John Holbech, }

Comptroller of the Chamber.

William Vanbrugh, *Esq*; Sal. 150 *l. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe.

John Charlton, *Esq*; Sal. 450 *l.* *per Ann.*

Yeoman, *Mr.* Edward Pauncefort.

Groom, *Mr.* Edward Yardley. Sal. 106 *l.* 15 *s. each.*

Clerk, *Mr.* Robert Sedgwick, Sal. 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterel, *Kt.* Sal. 300 *l. per Ann.*

Aſſiſtant, Clem. Cotterel, *Esq*; Sal. 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Diem.*

Marſhal, *Dr.* John Engliſh, *Sal.* 100 *l. per Ann.*

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London, Edm. Harle, *Esq*;

Serjeants at Arms in Waiting at Court.

Thomas Charnock, *Esq*; Joſeph Lawſon, *Esq*; John Templer, *Esq*; Thomas Turſt, *Esq*; Edmond Williamſon, *Esq*; Matth. Hutton, *Esq*; Daniel Gardiner, *Esq*; Thomas De-Critz, *Esq*;
Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.* each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, Peter Perſehouſe, *Esq*;

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Treaſurer, Philip Ryley, *Esq*;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, Samuel Powel, *Esq*;
Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer, *Esq*;
Master of the Revels, Charles Killigrew, *Esq*; Sal. 10 *l.* *per Annum.*
His Yeoman, *Mr.* Thomas Warters, Sal. 9 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum.*
Knight Harbinger, Malaca Thurston, *Esq*; Sal. 20 *Marks per Annum*, and 10 *s.* *per Diem.*
Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, *Sir* John Stanley, *Bar.*
Clerk, *Mr.* John Evans.
Office-keeper, *Mr.* Richard Maypowder.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake.
Richard Hopkins.
Henry Legate.
Nich. Hill.
Charles Kenge.
Simon Chapman.
W. Knight.
Thomas Newlin.
W. Sutton.
John Freeman.
Henry Allen.
John Thornborough.
John Morris.
Nathan Wilcox.
Anthony Dagley.
Jos. Chance.
Peter Browne.
Ralph Young.
George Collins.
Richard Ravel.
Sam. Grice.
Fra. Clarke.
Edward Gibbs.
Ralph Gibbs.
Thomas Davis.
Peter Morifcoe.
Peter Newlin.
Richard Hayward.
Tho. Beak, *jun.*
Cha. Couchman.
Geo. Fry.
Thomas Smith.
Thomas Nightingale.
Tho. Harrifon.
Richard Barloe.
Fra. Sawyer.
Fortune Barton.
Garret John Nys.
Rofs Mitchel.
Andrew Bertin.
Sal. 45 *l.* *per Ann. each.*
Meffenger to attend the Treafury, Mr. John Thirkettle.
Meffenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Rob. Briscoe.
Meffenger to the Great Wardrobe, Mr. William Holmes.
Meffenger to Mr. Auditor. ——
Mr. Henry Bywater.
Clerks of the Cheque to the Meffengers in Ordinary, *Mr.* William Sharpe, *and* Mr. Thomas Atterbury.
Meffenger of the Prefs, Mr. Robert Stevens, Sal. 60 *l.* *per An.*

MUSICIANS 24.

Master of Muſick, Mr. John Eccles. Sal. 200 *l.* *per Ann.*
Mr. John Banniſter.
Mr. Robert King.
Mr. Henry Heale.
Mr. Chriſtian Steffkin.
Mr. John Ridgeley.
Mr. Richard Bradley.
Mr. Edmund Flower.
Mr. Henry Eccles.
Mr. Charles Smith.
Mr. Fra. Jones.
Mr. Thomas Perkinſon.
Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.
Mr. Charles Hooton.
Mr. John Lenton.
Mr. Thomas Smith.
Mr. Solomon Eccles.
Mr. Francis Cruiſs.
Mr. Theo. Fitz.
Mr. William Gorton.

Mr. Joh

Mr. John Shore.
Mr. Alexander de la Tour.
Mr. Bradley, *jun.*
Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Kremberg.
Their Salary, 40 *l.* per Ann.
For Livery, 16 *l.* each.
Inſtrument-Keeper, Mr. William Brown, *Salary* 40 *l.* per Ann.
Inſtrument-Maker, Mr. Joh. Walſh.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Chriſtopher Shrider.

Phyſicians in Ordinary to Her Majeſty's Perſon.

Sir Ed. Hannes, *Kt.* 300 *l. per Ann.*
Dr. Tho. Lawrence, 250 *l. per An.*
Dr. Martin Liſter, 200 *l. per An.*
Sir David Hamilton, *Kt.*
Dr. Arbuthnot *Phyſician Extraordinary.*

Apothecaries to the Perſon.

James Chaſe, *Eſq*; Salary 275 *l.* *per Annum.*
Mr. Daniel Maltus, *Salary* 320 *l.* 5 *s.*
Apothecary to the Houſhold, Mr. W. Jones, *Wages* 53 *l.* 6 *s* 8 *d.* *Board-Wages*, 106 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sir William Read, *Kt. Oculiſt.*

SURGEONS.

Charles Bernard, *Eſq*; *Serjeant Surgeon*, Sal. 396 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Thomas Gardiner, *Eſq*; *Surgeon-General of all the Land-Forces of* England.
William Gardiner, *Eſq*; *Surgeon to the Houſhold*, 280 *l. p. An.*
Houſekeeper at Whitehall, Piercy Kirk, *Eſq*;
——— *At* Windſor-*Caſtle*, Theodore Randue, *Eſq*;
——— *At* Kenſington, Henry Lowman, *Eſq*;
——— *At* New-Market, Mr. Walker, Sal. 36 *l.* 10 *s.*
——— *Of the Palace at* Weſtminſter, Mr. ——— Incledon.
Under Houſekeeper at St. James's, Mr. Edward Brown, 60 *l.*
——— *At* Whitehall, Mr. Robert Beddow.
——— *At* Hampton-Court, Jaſper Engliſh, *Eſq*;
——— *At* Somerſet-Houſe, Tho. Hutton, *Eſq*;
——— *At* Richmond, Robert White, *Eſq*; Sal. 78 *l.* *per Annum.*
Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre *of all Her Majeſty's Foreſts*, &c. *on the North-ſide of* Trent, William *Duke of* Devonſhire.
Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre *of all Her Majeſty's Foreſts*, &c. *on the South-ſide of* Trent, Thomas *Earl of* Wharton.
Keeper of St. James's *Park*, Mr. Henry Wiſe, *Chief Gardiner.*
——— *Of* Hide-Park, Henry Portman Seymour, *Eſq*;
——— *Of* Windſor-Foreſt, George *Duke of* Northumberland.
——— *Of* Waltham-Foreſt, Robert *Marquis of* Lindſey.
——— *Of* Windſor *great and little Park*, Sarah *Dutcheſs of* Marlborough.
——— *Of* Greenwich-Park, George Churchill, *Eſq*;
——— *Of* Hampton-Court-Park, William Yong, *Eſq*;
——— *Of* Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinſon,
Warden of Sheerwod-Foreſt, John *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Hugh Boſcawen, *Eſq*;
Sergeant Trumpeter, Mr. John Shore, Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*
Twelve Trumpeters.
Drum-Major. ———
Four Kettle-Drums.
Maſter of the Tennis-Court, Tho. Caplin *Eſq*; Sal. 132 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Repairer of Bridges, J. Carey, *Esq*;
Master of the Barges, Mr. John Warner, Sal. 100 *l. per An.*
Forty Eight Watermen, Sal. 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.* each.

Other Servants to the Queen.

Jeweller, *Sir* Steph. Evance, *Kt.*
Goldsmith, Sam. Smithin, *Esq*;
Booksellers, William Churchill, *Esq*; *and* Mr. Edward Castle.
Watchmaker, Mr. Tho. Herbert, Sal. 200 *l. per Ann.*
Principal Painter, *Sir* Godfrey Kneller, *Kt.*
Painter in Enamel, or the Cabinet Painter, Charles Boit, *Esq*;
Keeper of the Royal United Library at Cotton-*House*, Dr. Richard Bentley, Sal. 200 *l.*
Poet Laureat, Nahum Tate, *Esq*; Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*
Hydrographer, Ed. Halley, *Esq*;
Historiographer, T. Rimer, *Esq*; Sal. 200 *l. per Ann.* each.

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. John Howard, Sal. 19 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Bowling-Green-Keeper (*Gardener*) Mr. Henry Peacock.
Chief Gardener of the Royal Garden at St. James's, Mr. Henry Wise.
Eight other Gardeners.
Locksmith, Mr. Philip Harris.
Ratkiller, Mr. Walter Martin.
Moletaker.
Strewer of Herbs.
Card-Maker.
Yeoman Arras-worker.
Taylor to the Great Wardrobe.
Shipwright and Barge-builder.
Mathematical Instrument-Maker.
Embroiderer.
Cabinet-maker.
Operator for the Teeth.
Comedians 4.
Serjeant Skinner.
Tuner of the Organs.

The Smallness of the Wages and Salaries to divers of the Queen's Servants being in some Measure compensated to them by Perquisites and Fees of Honour, it may not be amiss to give the Reader the following Specimen of Fees paid for the Honour of Knighthood only.

A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons that receive the Honour of Knighthood. Viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Earl Marshal of *England*	03	13	4
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms	08	10	0
To the Gentlemen Usher of the Privy-Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Usher daily Waiters	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers quarter Waiters	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	03	06	8
To the Gent. and Yeomen Harbingers	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms	05	00	0
To the Robes Office	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office	02	05	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet.	03	00	0

To

	l.	s.	d.
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttry	01	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-Chamber	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
To the Porters at the Gate	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
To the Closet Keeper of the Books, *&c.*	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, *&c.*	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen	00	02	0
To the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0
Examin'd by Henry Carr, *Gent. Usher.*	78	13	4
There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber 3 *l.* more if Knighted within the Verge thereof.	81	13	4

Amongst the Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence, the Usher of the Black Rod is the first, whose Fees due to himself only, being very considerable, and very Ancient, we thought the following Account of 'em might not be unacceptable to the Publick.

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For Entrance.

	l.	s.	d.
The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers.	30	00	00
An Archbishop.	6	13	04
A Duke.	10	00	00
A Marquis.	6	13	04
An Earl.	4	10	00
The Bishops of *London*, *Durham* and *Winton*, each of 'em.	3	06	08
A Bishop.	2	10	00
A Viscount.	4	10	00
A Baron.	2	10	00

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends: And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy. —— 1 10 00

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be Entred or Allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least —— 2 00 00

Bishops or Barons —— 1 00 00

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the first or before the 2d Reading. — 5 00 00

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers. —— 2 00 00

If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each Person is to pay —— 5 00 00

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twenty Nobles a Day. —— 6 13 04

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every inferior Person committed to him, pays Ten Nobles. —— 3 06 08

And for his Custody every Day. —— 00 10 00

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20*s.* as Riding Fees —— *per Diem.* 1 00 00

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every Day. —— 0 06 08

And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at *Westminster*, he has an Allowance of 40*s. per Diem*, as at the last Parliament at *Oxford*. —— 2 00 00

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has—

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has 2 00 00 paid by the Appellant and Defendant.

As for Her Majesty's Allowance, for all Necessaries belonging to the House, it is answered by the Officers upon demand, but he keeps himself within the bounds of former Allowances. As thus;

From the Wood-yard, Coals *per Diem.* —— 2 Loads

Charcoal, *per Diem.* —— Sacks.

This is the Winter Allowance, half as much in the Summer.

From the Chandry, Torches, Sizes, Wax-Candles and Tallow-Candles are sent for as the House needeth.

From the Apothecary, Perfumes, Sweet Wafers, Urinals and earthen Pots.

From

From the Great Wardrobe, the King's Allowance of Sey, of Canvaſs, of Wool, of Hey, Thread, Syer, Nails, and other Neceſſaries for making ready the Houſe, and if more than imployed, the remainder is demanded, or Mony taken for it.

From the Groom-Porters all Iron Neceſſaries, Sconces.

From the Removing Wardrobe, Cloſe-ſtools, Chamber-pots, and Candleſticks. But theſe are ſent from the Great Wardrobe by the Lord Chamberlain's Warrant.

From the Stationers, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Pen-knives, Service-books, *&c.*

The Surveyor is to take Care of all Repairs about the Houſe, and the Smith of all Locks and Iron-bolts.

Fees for Inſtallments of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks	66 13 04	3 Cuſhions after their Inſtallments, are his Fee.
A Duke	20 00 00	
A Marquis 25 Marks.	16 13 04	
An Earl 20 Marks.	12 13 04	

The Lodge and little Park at *Windſor* belongs to him as being appointed him by the Order, with the Meads thereunto belonging. The Hay is diſpoſed of by him. The Deer being ſerv'd, he has the keeping of 12 Milch Kine.

The Vineyard alſo belongs to him, for which the King having the Houſe for ſeveral Offices, as Gentleman-Uſher in the Caſtle;

He hath alſo two Fee Bucks and two Fee Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is ſent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majeſty, *per Diem.* 4*l.* 00 *s.* 00 *d.*

NUMB. XIX.

The Maſter of the Horſe, and his Officers.

Maſter of the HORSE.

HIS Grace, *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, Salary 1266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Avener and Clerk Martial.

Thomas Liſter, *Eſq;*

Equerries.

Thomas Liſter, *Eſq;*
George Fielding, *Eſq;*
William Duncombe, *Eſq;*
——Panton, *Eſq;*
William Britton, *Eſq;*
300 *l.* each.

Equerry of the Crown Stable.

Henry Foubert, *Eſq;* 256 *l.*

Pages of Honour.

Robert Blount, *Eſq;*
The Hon. Henry Berkeley, *Eſq;*
The Hon. Richard Arundel, *Eſq;*
Charles Hedges, *Eſq;*
156 *l.* each.

Gentle

Gentleman of the Horſe, *Thomas Meredith*, Eſq;
Surveyor of the High-ways, *Michael Studholm*, Eſq; Sal. 82 *l. per Annum.*
Surveyor of the Stables, *Francis Negus*, Eſq; 120 *l.*
Riding Surveyor, *John Bowen*, Eſq; 30 *l.*
Clerk of the Avery, *George Lampen*, Eſq; 125 *l.*
Clerk of the Stables, *Michael Studholm*, Eſq; 224 *l.*
Yeoman Sadler and Store-keeper, *Robert George*, Eſq; 93 *l.*
Squire and Groom Sadler, *John Rawlins*, 76 *l.*
Serjeant and Marſhal Farrier, *Andrew Snape*, Eſq; 42 *l.*
Yeoman-Farrier, *Robert Symcock*, 36 *l.* 10 *s.*
Coach-maker, *S. Auberry*, 36 *l.*
Purveyor and Granitor, *Luke Sanders*, 120 *l.*
Governor to the Pages, *Daniel Briſac*, 100 *l.*
Meuſe-keeper, *J. Lewis*, 36 *l.*
Stable-keeper at *Hampton-Court*, *Francis Sturgis*, 36 *l.*
Stable-keeper at *Kenſington*, *W. Feilder*, 36 *l.*
Yeoman of the Carriages, *R. Manning*, 36 *l.*

Footmen Twelve.

William Peach.
Henry Skull.
Oliver Thomas.
Thomas Bernard.
George Wilkinſon.
Henry Docker.
Francis Allen.
John Bernard.
David Morris.
Iſaac Tyſſal.
Thomas Hardin.
Will. Nightingall.

53 *l. per Annum* each.

Beſides Four allowed for the Maſter *of the Horſe.*

Coachmen Five.

Mr. James Curtis.
Mr. Andrew Millam.
Mr. Thomas Welſh.
Mr. Edward Brockhurſt.
Mr. Ric. Rodwell.

65 *l. per Ann.* each.

And one for the Maſter *of the Horſe.*

Five Poſtillions, and one for the Maſter *of the Horſe*, 30 *l. each.*

Five Helpers, and one for the Maſter *of the Horſe*, 30 *l. each.*

Four Grooms, at 36 l. per Ann. *each, and Six for the* Maſter *of the Horſe.*

One Bottle Groom, at 36 *l.* per Ann.

Helpers to the Chaiſes Three, at 30 l. per Ann. *each.*

Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per Annum, *each.*

One Meſſenger *at* 15 l. per Ann.

One Porter of the Meuſe, *at* 18 *l.* per Annum.

Tregonnel Frampton, *Eſq*; *for keeping Six Race-Horſes with all Neceſſaries at* Newmarket, 600 l. per Annum.

NUMB. XX.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe,

HIS *Grace* Ralph *Duke of* Montague, *Salary* 2000 *l.* per Ann.
Thomas Dummer, *Eſq*; *Deputy.*
John Elrington, *his Clerk.*
Edmond Dummer, *Clerk of the Office.*
Beſides ſeveral Under-Officers and Tradeſmen.

NUMB. XXI.

The Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

CHarles *Duke of St.* Albans, *Captain.* *Salary* 1000 *l.* per Ann.
William Seymour, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant.* *Salary* 500 *l.* per Ann.
Charles Fane, *Eſq*; *Standard-Bearer.* *Salary* 300 *l.* per Annum.
Robert Manley, *Eſq*; *Clerk of the Cheque.* *Sal.* 120 *l.* per Ann.
Daniel Burges, *Eſq*; *Secretary.*

Charles Norton, *Eſq*;
Thomas Boteler, *Eſq*;
Alexander Barham, *Eſq*;
Nicholas Arnold, *Eſq*;
Paul Colton, *Eſq*;
John Champante, *Eſq*;
Gregory Weſtcombe, *Eſq*;
Henry Ryley, *Eſq*;
Robert Coleby, *Eſq*;
William Olds, *Eſq*;
Thomas Saunders, *Eſq*;
William Weſtcomb, *Eſq*;
Nathaniel Brown, *Eſq*;
John Grub, *Eſq*;
Joſeph Whitehead, *Eſq*;
Thomas Geary, *Eſq*;
William Lancaſter, *Eſq*;
Jeremiah Sambrook, *Eſq*;
John Gaſhone, *Eſq*;
William Parker, *Eſq*;
Robert London, *Eſq*;
John Darley, *Eſq*;
Francis Mogſon, *Eſq*;
James Wallis, *Eſq*;
William Smith, *Eſq*;
Edward Bedingfield, *Eſq*;
William Thomas, *Eſq*;
Rich. Farnborough, *Eſq*;
John Lecroft, *Eſq*;
Thomas Peirce, *Eſq*;
Job Williams, *Eſq*;
William Wynne, *Eſq*;
William Weſtcomb, *Eſq*;
Coll. Oldfield, *Eſq*;
Henry Pope, *Eſq*;
John Norket, *Eſq*;
William Taylor *Eſq*;
Alexander Forreſter *Eſq*;

William Smith, *Eſq*; *Paymaſter.*
Mr. Richard Reeves, *Gent. Harbinger.*
The Salary of the Gentlemen is 100 *l.* per Annum.

NUMB. XXII.

A Liſt of the Yeomen of Her Majeſties Guard, and their Officers.

LOrd *Viſcount* Townſend, *Captain.* *Salary* 1000 l. per Ann.
William Feilding, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant.* *Salary* 500 *l.* per Ann.
Richard Uphill, *Eſq*; *Enſign.* *Salary* 300 *l.* per Ann.
Charles Hanbury, *Eſq*; *Clerk of the Cheque.* *Sal.* 150 *l.* per Ann.
John Biggs, *Eſq*;
George Davenant, *Eſq*;
John Capell, *Eſq*;
Chiverton Charlton, *Eſq*;
} *Corporals*, 150 *l.* per Ann. *each.*

John

John Inge,
John Scorer,
John Kirton,
Nicholas Hawkins,
Robert Kidwell,
John Lane,
John Holmden,
Joseph Collier.

Ushers. Salary 49 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum *each.*

William Atlee.
Robert Reynar.
Thomas Scott.
Jeremiah Thwaites.
John Hebburne.
Richard Palmer.
George Barloe.
Francis Sheppery.
Robert Manning.
Adam Dunkerly.
William Whaley.
William Lawlet.
Thomas Cooper.
Henry Wood, *Sen.*
Henry Wood, *Jun.*
John Dyson.
Benjamin Porter.
Thomas Robinson.
Tobias Cocks.
Allin Wootton.
Thomas Collings.
William Sheppard.
Walter Crockett.
Anthony Bedingfield.
Thomas Pell.
Richard Tarrant.
Francis Bernard.
George Onion.
—— Poyns.
Thomas Werret.
Peter Waggoner.
Thomas Farmer.
Edward Philips,
Philip Oldis,
Mungo Brand,
James Marshall,
Edward Stacey,
Anthony Harrison,
Thomas Arnold,
Fawler Meaton,
William Brown, *Sen.*
George Hewster,
John Sampson,
John Lee,
Thomas Croskell,
Benjamin Hall,
Henry Holloway,
William Brown, *Jun.*
James Teale,
Bryan Tilmond,
Thomas Jessup,
Thomas Small,
Thomas Munden,
Richard Hide,
John Bentall,
Edward Short,
Francis Baker,
Hugh Moore,
Richard Parsons,
Charles Howland,
George Tanton,
Henry Eldridge,
Thomas Griffith,
Francis Brown,
John Webster,
William Palmer,
John Grismond,
George Bowes,
James Newlin,
Samuel Clauson,
William Shaw,
John Stanley
Edward Hart,
J. Gilbert,
Joseph Dodson,
Richard Clay,
Michael Messenger,
Richard Morris,
James Watson,
John Wilkinson,
John Nicoll,
Uriah Petty,
Richard Prescott,
Edward Salmon,
John Stacey,
Francis Sprigg,

Moses

Moſes Farley,
Richard Sampſon,
Daniel Cole,
James Coppin,
John Allford,
Roger Cook.

Their Salary is 39 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum, *each.*

Rog. Jackſon, W. Herbert, *Chamberkeeepers Salary* 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Annum, *each.*

NUMB. XXIII.

A Liſt of the Land-Forces, &c.

Generals.

HIS *Royal Highneſs*, George, *Prince of* Denmark, *&c. Generaliſſimo.*

John *Duke of* Marlborough, *Captain-General*, 10 *l.* per Diem.

Earl of Galway, *General, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in* Portugal.

Richard *Earl of* Rivers, *General of the Horſe.*

Charles Churchill, *Eſq*; *General of the Foot.*

James Stanhope, *Eſq*; *General of the* Engliſh *Troops in* Spain. 5 l. per diem, *each.*

Lieutenant Generals.

William Stewart, *Eſq*;
Thomas Erle, *Eſq*;
Earl of Portmore.
Henry Lumley, *Eſq*;
Lord Tirawly.
Earl of Orkney.
Richard Ingoldsby, *Eſq*;
George Cholmondley, *Eſq*;
Marquiſs of Miremont.
Cornelius Wood, *Eſq*;
Charles Roſs, *Eſq*;
Daniel Harvey, *Eſq*;
Lord Raby.
Earl of Eſſex.
Earl of Arran.
William Seymour, *Eſq*;
Hatton Compton, *Eſq*;
Robert Echlyn, *Eſq*;
Marquiſs of Lothian.
Henry Withers, *Eſq*;
Edmund Maine, *Eſq*;
John Tidcomb, *Eſq*;

4 l. per Diem. *each.*

Major Generals.

Lord Windſor.
Francis Langſton, *Eſq*;
Sir Bevil Granville.
Earl of Derby.
Frederick Hamilton, *Eſq*;
Henry Cunningham, *Eſq*;
William *Earl of* Lifford.
Sir William Douglas.
Lord Mountjoy.
Earl of Crawford.
Richard Gorges, *Eſq*;
Nich. Sankey, *Eſq*;
Henry Holt, *Eſq*;
William Cadogan, *Eſq*;
Thomas Meredith, *Eſq*;
Francis Palmes, *Eſq*;
James Stanhope, *Eſq*;
Lord Shannon.
Lord Charlemont.
J. Richm. Webb, *Eſq*;
H. Mordaunt, Eſq;

2 l. per Diem, *each.*

Bri-

Brigadier-Generals.

Thomas Farrington, *Esq*;
Duke of Argyle.
Emanuel How, *Esq*;
John Shrimpton, *Esq*;
Sir Ja. Jefferyes.
Nich. Lukey, *Esq*;
Charles *Lord* Mohun.
Tho. Handaside, *Esq*;
Josias Vimarre, *Esq*;
John Pepper, *Esq*;
Ja. Stanley, *Esq*;
Sir Richard Temple.
——Sabine, *Esq*;
Owin Winn, *Esq*;
Jos. Wightman. *Esq*;
Luke Lillingston, *Esq*;
Sir Tho. Smith.
John Livesay, *Esq*;
Edw. Braddock, *Esq*;
Gilbert Primrose, *Esq*;
Ro. Elliot, *Esq*;
William Evans, *Esq*;
T. Pearce, *Esq*;
John Newton, *Esq*;
George Wade, *Esq*;
William Tatton, *Esq*;
George Mac. Cartney, *Esq*;
1 l. 10 s. per Diem.

General-Staff-Officers.

John How, Esq; Pay-Master-General of Her Majesty's Guards and Garisons.

James Brydges, Esq; Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forces Abroad.

Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary-General.

David Crawford, Esq; Deputy Commissary-General.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Secretary of War.

His chief Clerk, *James Taylor*, Esq;

Dr. *Francis Hare*, Chaplain-General.

Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt. *Jun.* Sal. 750 *l.*

Thomas Broderick, Esq; Sal. 750 *l.*

Their Secretary, *Gregory King*, Esq; Sal. 300 *l.*

Dr. *Lawrence*, Physician-General.

Tho. Gardner, Esq; Chirurgeon-General.

Isaac Teale, Esq; Apothecary-General.

Walter Whitfield, Esq; Pay-Master General of the *Marines.*

Edward Knatchbull, Esq; Muster-Master-General of the *Marines.*

First Troop of HORSE-GUARDS.

Earl of Albermarle, *Colonel*, per Diem, 1 l. 0 s.
Sh. Davenport, R. Dormer, *Esqs*; *Lieu. Col.* *each* 15 s. per Diem.
C. Darcy, *Esq*; *Cornet.* 14 s.
J. Ashburnham, *Guidon*, 12 s.
W. Barnes, A. Apsley, G. Morrine, W. Eleways, *Esqs*; *Exempts.* 12 s. per Diem *each.*

J. West,

J. West,
C. Dike,
J. Julion,
P. Wentworth, } *Esqs; Brigad.*
10 s. per Diem *each.*

Second Troop of the Guards.
Duke of Ormond, *Colonel.*
Sir T. Smith,
T. Pulteney, *Esq;* } *Lieu. Col.*
G. Jocelin, *Esq; Cornet.*
H. Cornwall, *Esq; Guidon.*
J. Corneaud,
S. Weaver,
S. Lennard,
W. Widegos, } *Esqs; Exempts.*
J. d'Enty,
E. Smith,
G. Foulkes,
F. Rogers, } *Esqs; Brigadiers.*

Third Troop of Guards.
Earl of Arran, *Colonel.*
H. Compton,
J. Baynes, } *Esqs; Lieut. Col.*
L. Belleau, *Esq; Cornet.*
A. de la Bastide, *Esq; Guidon.*
W. Holmes,
S. Horsey,
H. Snary,
B. Peachy, } *Esqs; Exempts.*
C. Williams,
R. Hensberg,
D. Mason,
H. Migett, } *Esqs; Brigadiers.*
These receive the same Pay as the first Troop of Guards.

Granadier Guards.
G. Choldmondley, *Esq; Col.* per Diem, 1 *l.* 0 *s.*
R. Waring, *Esq; Lieut. Col.* 15 s. per diem,
R. Dent *Esq; Maj.* 1 *l.* per diem.
R. Morley,
S. St. Paul, } *Esqs; Lieut.*
12 s. per Diem *each.*
J. Ferrers, *Esq; Guidon,* 11 s.

Regiment of Royal Horse-Guards.
Duke of Northumberland, *Col.* per Diem, 1 *l.* 6 *s.*
Sir F. Compton, *Lt. C.* 1 *l.* 2 *s.*
G. Fielding, *Esq; Maj.* 19 s. 6 d.

Queen's Regiment.
H. Lumley, *Esq; Col.*
T. Crowther, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
J. Deanes, *Esq; Major.*

Lieutenant-General Harvey's.
D. Harvey, *Esq; Col.*
T. Newcomen, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
Edward Roper, *Esq; Major.*

Lieutenant General Wood's.
C. Wood, *Esq; Col.*
S. Oldfield, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
S. Shute, *Esq; Major.*

Major-General Langston's.
——Langston, *Esq; Col.*
—— Dalzeal, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
——Langstone, *Esq; Major.*

Lieutenant-General Windham's.
H. Wyndham, *Esq; Col.*
F. Palmes, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
W. Wyndham, *Esq; Major.*

Major-General Cadogan's.
W. Cadogan, *Esq; Col.*
G. Kellum, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
R. Napper, *Esq; Major.*

Duke Schonberg's,
Duke of Schonberg, *Col.*
C. Sybourg, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
R. Norton, *Esq; Major.*

Colonel *Masham's.*
S. Masham, *Esq; Col.*
Count Paulin, *Lieut. Col.*
Sir T. Travel, *Major.*
These receive the same Pay as the Duke of *Northumberland's* Regiment.

DRAGOONS.

Royal Regiment.
Lord Raby, *Colonel,* per Diem, 1 *l.* 6 *s.*
R. Killegrew, *Esq; Lieut. Colonel,* 1 *l.* 2 *s.*
J. St. Pierce, *Major,* 16 s. 6 d.

Queen's Dragoons.
G. Carpenter, *Esq; Col.*
F. Gore, *Esq; Lieut. Col.*
H. Hane, *Esq; Major.*

Earl

Earl of *Essex*'s.
Algernoon, *Earl of* Essex, *Col.*
R. Lucas, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
J. Knox, *Esq*; *Major.*

Earl of Stairs.
Earl of Stairs, *Col.*
J. Campbell, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Ninian Boyd, *Esq*; *Major.*

Lieut. Gen. *Ross*'s.
Charles Ross, *Esq*; *Col.*
R. Hunter, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
H. Caldwell, *Esq*; *Major.*

French Dragoons.
——— *Colonel.*
F. Lafabrigue, *Esq*; *Lieut. C.*
B. Foissac, *Esq*; *Major.*

Colonel ———
John Pepper, *Esq*; *Col.*
———*Lieut. Col.*
——Stewart, *Major.*

——— ——— *Col.*
H. Gore, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
——— *Major.*

These have all the same Pay as the L. *Raby*'s Regiment.

FOOT.

First Regiment of Foot-Guards.
D. of Marlborough, *Col.*
per diem, 1 l. 14 s.
Hen. Withers, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
1 l. 6 s.
William Tatton, *Esq*; *Major.*
Rich. Russell, *Esq*; *Second Major.*
Each, 1 l. 2 s.

Cold-Stream Regiment of Foot-Guards.
Charles Churchill, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Edw. Braddock, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Rich. Holmes, *Esq*; *Major.*

Royal Regiment of Foot-Guards.
Earl of Orkney, *Colonel.*
Alex. Hamilton, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Charles Cockburn, *Esq*; *Major.*
The same Pay with the First Regiment, &c.

Earl of Portmore's.
Earl of Portmore, *Colonel.* per diem, 1 l. 0 s.
Rich. Billing, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.* per diem, 15 s. 0 d.
Sim. Duffey, *Esq*; *Major.* 13 s.

N. B. *The following Regiments have the same Pay with this last.*

Duke of Argyle's.
Duke of Argyle, *Colonel.*
Henry Peyton, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Cha. Churchill. *Esq*; *Major.*

Colonel Southwell's.
William Southwell, *Esq*; *Col.*
———*Lieutenant-Col.*
William Wachell, *Esq*; *Major.*

Brigad. Pearce's.
———Pearce, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
———*Lieut. Col.*
——Godby, *Esq*; *Major.*

Royal Regiment of Fuziliers.
Lord Tyrawley, *Colonel.*
Gervis Parker, *Lieut. Col.*
Chrif. Simpson, *Esq*; *Major.*

Major-Gen. Webb's.
J. Richmond Webb, *Esq*; *Col.*
Rich. Sutton, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Louis de Ramsey. *Esq*; *Major.*

Lieutenant-General Stewart's.
William Stewart, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Tho. Hussey, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
William Stewart, *Esq*; *Major.*

Lord North *and* Grey's.
Lord North *and* Grey, *Colonel.*
Henry Groves, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
John Granvile, *Esq*; *Major.*

Colonel Hill's.
John Hill, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Jasp. Clayton, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Lewis Kemys, *Esq*; *Major.*

Brigad. Livesay's.
John Livesay, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Rich. Frank, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Nath. Cossley, *Esq*; *Major.*

Earl of Barrimore's.
Earl of Barrimore, *Colonel.*
M. Anth. Moncall, *Esq*; *Lieut. C.*
Tho. Jones, *Esq*; *Major.*

Lieuten. General Tidcomb's.
John Tidcomb, *Esq*; *Col.*
——*Lieu-*

——— *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
——Nicholſon, *Major.*
Colonel How's.
Emanuel How, *Eſq*, *Colonel.*
And. Armſtrong, *Eſq*; *Lieut.* C.
Charles Billingſley, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Godfrey's.
Francis Godfrey, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
W. Warnsbrough, *Eſq*; *Lieut.*C.
Tho. Parſons, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigadier Wightman's.
Joſeph Wightman, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
——— *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Oliver Brook, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigadier Newton's.
——Newton, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
——— *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
——— *Major.*
Lieut. General Ingoldsby's.
Rich. Ingoldsby, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Rob. Stearn, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Rich Kane, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Lieut. General Erle's.
Tho. Erle, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Hen. Hawley, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
George Freke, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel De Laloe's.
Sampſon De Laloe, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Walter Sharp, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
William Murray, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigad. General Handaſyde's.
Tho. Handaſyde, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Rob. Rockwood, *Eſq*; *Lieut.* C.
James Howard, *Eſq*, *Major.*
Colonel Sabine's.
Joſeph Sabine, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Mat. Penefether, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Iſaac Eyme, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Primroſe's.
Gilbert Primroſe, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Patrick Mead, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Tho. Oldfield, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Preſton's.
George Preſton, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
James Cranſton, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
John Blackader, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Whettham's.
Tho. Whettham, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*

Edw. Jones, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
William Gore, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Johnſon's.
Joſeph Johnſon, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
George Bate, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Rob. Reading, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Lord Mountjoy's.
Lord Mountjoy, *Colonel.*
Maurice Zulleſteyn, *Eſq*; *L. C.*
Peter Batſworth, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Alnut's.
Tho. Alnut, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Hen. Frankland, *Eſq*; *Lieut. C.*
Rob. Innes, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Gorge's.
——— Gorge, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Rich. Berkley, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Noel Barton, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigad. General Mordaunt's.
Harry Mordaunt, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Lewis Mordaunt, *Eſq*; *Lieut. C.*
John Aſpin, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Lord Mordaunt's.
Lord Mordaunt, *Colonel.*
Rob. Dalziel, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
John Foulket, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Farrington's.
Tho. Farrington, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Chriſ. Wray, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Cha. Cracherode, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigad. General Wade's.
——— Wade, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Phil. Howard, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Dan. Woollet, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Hans Hamilton's.
H. Hamilton, *Eſq*; *Col.*
T. Garth, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Will. Sprag, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Lord *Mohun's.*
Lord Mohun, *Col.*
G. Whitmore, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
S. Rapin, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Duke of *Argyle.*
Duke of Argyle, *Col.*
John Corbet, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Gilbert Simonds, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Sir *Richard Temple's.*
Sir R. Temple, *Col.*

Wil. Newton, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col*
Lof. Duckingfield, *Eſq*; *Maj.*
Major General *Sankey*'s.
——— Sankey, *Eſq*; *Col.*
——— *Lieut. Col.*
——— *Major.*
Major Gen. *Meredyth.*
Thomas Meredyth, *Eſq*; *Col.*
W. Mindreſs, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Thomas Buckeridge, *Eſq*; *Maj.*
Colonel *Evans*'s.
William Evans, *Eſq*; *Col.*
James Foulk, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
James Lucas, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel *Elliott*'s.
Roger Elliott, *Eſq*; *Col.*
James Granville, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
William Maydman, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel *Caulfield*'s.
——Caulfield, *Eſq*; *Col.*
——— *Lieut. Colonel.*
——— *Major.*
Colonel *Allin*'s.
——— Allin, *Eſq*; *Col.*
Am. Edgeworth, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
——— *Major.*
Colonel *Macarty*'s.
George Macarty, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Lord Mark Keer, *Lieut. Col.*
James Ramſey, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel *Rooke*'s.
——— Rooke, *Eſq*; Colonel.
——— Heymn, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Francis Colembine, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Lord *Paſton.*
Lord Paſton, *Col.*
Chriſ. Hibert, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
John Barnes, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Earl of Inchiquin's.
Earl of Inchiquin, *Col.*
——— *Lieut. Col.*
——— *Major.*
Colonel *Cawfield*'s.
Toby Cawfield, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
——— *Lieut. Col.*
——— *Major.*
Lord Viſcount *Dungannon*'s.
Lord Dungannon, *Col.*
——Palliſer, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
——— Bateman, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Earl *De Lorain*'s.
Henry *Earl* De Lorain, *Col.*
——Berry, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
——— Belleſs, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Earl of *Orery*'s.
Sir Tho. Pendergraſs, *Col.*
Gilbert Simmons, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
John Farmer, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Brigadier General *Lillingſton*'s.
——Lillingſton, *Eſq*; *Col.*
——Jones, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Col.*
——Floyer, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Winne's.
——Winne, *Colonel.*
George Morgan, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
——Douglas, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Breton's.
William Breton, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Ralph Congreve, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Francis Alexander, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Watkins's.
William Watkins, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
George Daſhwood, *Eſq*; *Lieut. Colonel.*
Robert Mundy, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Colonel Lepel's.
——Lepel, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
William Duncomb, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
James Montjoy, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Sir Charles Hotham's.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Colonel.*
Edward Thornicroft, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
——*Major.*

NEW RAISED.

Brigadier Vimare's.
Joſias Vimare, *Eſq*; *Colonel.*
Jeremiah Bancous, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Peter Bruſe, *Eſq*; *Major.*
Peter Le Seure, *Chaplain.*
Colonel Fontjulian's.
Lewis Fontjulian, *Eſq*; *Col.*

John

John Trapand, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Col.*
Anthonie La Maria, *Esq*; *Maj.*
Charles la Roche, *Chaplain.*
Colonel Blossett's.
Paul Blossett, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Pierre de Puy, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Paul Gally, *Esq*; *Major.*
John Rogue, *Chaplain.*
Colonel Sybourg's.
Frederick Sybourg, *Esq*; *Col.*
Balthazar D' Albon, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Francis Vignioles, *Esq*; *Major.*
Bernard Richon, *Chaplain.*
Count de Nassau's.
Count Fra. de Nassau d' Auverquerque, *Colonel.*
——La Bastide, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Constantine Magni, *Esq*; *Major.*
John Majou, *Chaplain.*
Colonel Labarthe's.
John Thomas Labarthe, *Esq*; *Col.*
John Brasselay, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Gideon La Maria, *Esq*; *Major.*
Isaac l' Escott, *Chaplain.*
Lord Lovelace's.
John *Lord* Lovelace, *Colonel.*
Ric. Munden, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Clement Neville, *Esq*; *Major*
Colonel Townshend's.
Roger Townshend, *Esq*; *Col.*
John Moyle, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Col.*
Bernard Granvill, *Esq*; *Major.*
Peter Dubourdieu, *Chaplain.*
Raising for *IRELAND.*
Colonel Stanwix's.
——Stanwix, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
——*Lieutenant-Colonel.*
John West, *Esq*; *Major.*
Sir Roger Bradshaw's.
Sir Roger Bradshaw, *Colonel.*
——*Lieutenant-Colonel.*
——May, *Esq*; *Major.*
Lord Tunbridge's.
Lord Tunbridge, *Colonel.*
——Nantar, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Edmond Fielding, *Esq*; *Major.*

MARINE REGIMENTS.

Her Majesty's own Regiment, commanded by
Lieutenant-General Seymour.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. Purcell.
Major James Bush.

His Royal Highness Prince *George's* Regiment commanded by,
The Right Honourable Richard *Viscount* Shannon,
Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Markham.
Major, John Orfeur.

Major General *Henry Holt's.*
Henry Holt, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
H. Lawrence, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
George Harrison, *Esq*; *Major.*
Colonel *Borr's.*
Jacob Borr, *Esq*; *Col.*
R. Cobham, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Francis Foulks, *Esq*; *Major.*
Colonel *Wills's.*
Charles Wills, *Esq*; *Col.*
Wil. Dornell, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
George Burston, *Esq*; *Major.*
General *Churchill's.*
Joshua Churchill, *Esq*; *Col.*
George Blakeney, *Esq*; *Lieut. Col.*
Robert Hedges, *Esq*; *Major.*
Lieutenant General *Ecklin's* Dragoons.
Rob. Ecklin, *Esq*; *Colonel.*
Sir Rich. Vernon, *Lieut. Col.*
James Butler, *Esq*; *Major.*

The Constable and other Officers of Her Majesty's Tower *of* London; *and the Constables, Governors, &c. of all the other Garisons and Castles in* England *and* Wales.

		l.	s.	d.
Tower of *London*]	E. of *Essex* Constable,	1000	0	0
	Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, Lieutenant,	700	0	0
	Deputy-Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. *John Farwell*,	300	0	0
	Chaplain,	121	13	4
	Tower Major,	73	0	0
	Chirurgeon,	45	12	6
	Master Gunner,	36	10	0
	4 other Gunners,	73	0	0
	Gentleman Porter,	24	6	8
	40 Yeomen Warders,	851	13	4
	Physician,	20	0	0
	Apothecary,	10	0	0
	Gentleman Gaoler,	20	0	0
	The Water Pumper,	12	0	0
	Yeoman Porter for Oil and Candle for the Gate,	16	0	0
	Scavenger,	6	0	0
	The Clock-Keeper and Bell-Ringer,	4	0	0
Berwick.]	Lieut. General *Edm. Mayne*, Esq; Gov^{r}.	300	0	0
	William Dobbyns, Esq; Lieutenant-Gov^{r}.	182	10	0
	Master Gunner,	36	10	0
	Six other Gunners,	109	10	0
	Chirurgeon,	45	12	6
Beaumaris-Castle.]	*Richard* Lord *Bulkley* Constable.			
Brianel's-Castle.]	*Charles* Earl of *Berkley*.			
Cardiff-Castle.]	Sir *Thomas Mansell*, Bar.			
Carliste.]	*Charles* Earl of *Carliste*, Governor,	182	10	0
	Thomas Stanwix, Esq; Lieutenant-Gov^{r}.	73	0	0
	Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
	Three other Gunners,	54	15	0
Carnarvan-Castle.]	*Charles* E. of *Radnor*, Constable.			
Chester.]	*Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*, Governor,	182	10	0
	Thomas Brooks, Esq; Lieutenant-Gov^{r}.			
	Master Gunner,	36	10	0
	3 other Gunners,	54	15	0
Calshot-Castle.]	*William Knapton*, Esq; Governor,	45	12	6
	Master Gunner,	36	10	0
	3 other Gunners,	54	15	0
Cockham-Wood.]	Master Gunner,	36	10	0
	Four other Gunners,	73	0	0
Dartmouth.]	*Courtney Croker*, Esq; Governor.			
Deal-Castle.]	*George Aylmer*, Esq; Governor.			

Gilling-

Gillingham and *Hownefs.*] Lieutenant-Colonel *Edward Haſtings*, Governor.			
Two Maſter-Gunners,	73	0	0
Seven other Gunners,	127	15	0
Guernſey.] General *Churchill*, Governor.			
Sir *Edmond Andros*, Knt. Lieuten. Govr.	182	10	0
Nich. de Meſurier, Chaplain,	36	10	0
Maſter Gunner,	36	10	0
Four other Gunners,	73	0	0
Graveſend and *Tilbury.*] Major General *George Cholmondley*, Eſq; Governor,	300	0	0
John Butler, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor,	182	10	0
John Johnſton, Chaplain,	36	10	0
Chirurgeon,	45	12	6
Two Maſter-Gunners,	73	0	0
Ten other Gunners,	182	10	0
Gloceſter-Caſtle.] Sir *John Guiſe*, Bar. Governor.			
Hull and the *Block-Houſe.*] *John* D. of *Newcaſtle*, Govr.	300	0	0
Richard Sutton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor,	182	10	0
Chirurgeon,	45	12	6
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Six other Gunners,	109	10	0
Holy Iſland.] *Edward Maine*, Eſq; Governor.			
Harleigh-Caſtle.] *Richard Vaughan*, Eſq; Conſtable.			
Jerzey-Iſland.] Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, Govr.			
Col. *Thomas Collier*, Lieutenant-Govr.	182	10	0
John Baptiſt Sorſoleil, Chaplain,			
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Eight other Gunners,	146	0	0
Hurſt-Caſtle.] *Henry Holmes*. Eſq; Governor,	45	12	6
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Three other Gunners,	54	15	0
Landguard Fort.] Lieut. Col. *Edw. Jones*, Eſq; Govr.			
Capt. *Francis Hammond*, Lieutenant-Govr.	73	0	0
Edward Ruſt, Chaplain,	36	10	0
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Six other Gunners,	109	10	0
St. Maws.] *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; Capt. and Keeper,	54	15	0
Bartholomew Harvey, Eſq; Deputy,	27	7	6
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Two other Gunners,	24	6	8
Pendennis-Caſtle.] *George Granville*, Eſq; Governor,	182	10	0
Richard Trevanian, Eſq; Lieutenant-Govr.			
Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
Two other Gunners,	36	10	0
Plymouth and St. *Nicholas* Iſland.] Major General *Charles Trelawney*, Eſq; Governor,	300	0	0
Major *Henry Hook*, Lieutenant-Govr.	182	10	0

Fort-Major,	73	0	0
Nicholas Grill, Chaplain,			
Two Master-Gunners,	73	0	0
Eighteen other Gunners,	328	10	0
Portland-Castle] *William Fountain*, Esq; Gov^r.	24	6	8
Three Gunners,	54	15	0
Porter,	12	3	4
Under Porter,	9	2	6
Portsmouth.] Lieut. Gen. *Tho. Erle*, Esq; Governor,	300	0	0
Sir *John Gibson*, Lieutenant-Governor,	182	10	0
Town-Major,	73	0	0
Physician,	91	5	0
Surgeon,	45	12	6
Storekeeper, to be Clerk of the Reports, and Marshal Porter,	45	12	6
Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
Twenty three other Gunners,	419	15	0
Sandgate-Castle] *Philip Herbert*, Esq;			
Sandown-Castle.] Col. *Thomas Marsh*, Esq;			
Sheerness.] Lieutenant-General *Withers*, Esq; Gov^r.	300	0	0
Lieutenant-Col. *Tho. King*, Esq; Lieut. Gov^r.	182	10	0
Fort-Major,	73	0	0
Chaplain, *John Wrenn*,	36	10	0
Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
Thirteen other Gunners,	237	5	0
Surgeon, who is to take care of the Sick and Wounded there, at *Chatham* Old Dock, & the Forts on the River *Medway*,	45	12	6
Scilly-Island.] *Sidney Godolphin*, Esq; Gov^r.	182	10	0
Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
Eight other Gunners,	146	0	0
Scarborough-Castle.] ——— Esq; Governor.			
Tynmouth Castle, and *Cliffords* Fort.] Brigadier *Tho. Meredith*, Esq; Governor,	300	0	0
Two Master Gunners,	73	0	0
Seven other Gunners,	127	15	0
Upnar-Castle.] *Corham Wood*, Governor.			
Two Master-Gunners,	73	0	0
Six other Gunners,	109	0	0
Windsor-Castle.] Duke of *Northumberland* Constable,	182	10	0
Charles Potts, Esq; Lieutenant Governor,	73	0	0
Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
Two other Gunners,	36	10	0
Isle of Wight.] Duke of *Bolton*, Governor,	500	0	0
Anthony Morgan, Esq; Lieutenant Governor.			

		l.	s.	d.
Isle of Wight.	*Sandham* Fort, — Captain	45	12	6
	Thirty Warders,	365	0	0
	Master-Gunner,	36	10	0
	Two other Gunners,	36	10	0
	Yarmouth Caſtle. Maſter Gunner,	36	10	0
	Four other Gunners,	73	0	0
	Cowes Caſtle, Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
North Yarmouth.	Maſter-Gunner,	36	10	0
	Two other Gunners,	36	10	0
Cinque-Ports.	Lord Warden, His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*,	160	0	0
	Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſt. *Tho.* E. of *Weſtmorland.*	50	0	0
	Chaplain to the Lord Warden,	36	10	0
	Captains, Officers and Gunners of *Arcliffe* Bulwark, *Goats* Bulwark, *Dover*, *Sandown*, *Deal*, *Sandgate*, and *Walmer* Caſtles,	766	10	0
	Captain of *Sandgate*,	40	0	0
	Captain of *Sandown*,	20	0	0
	Captain of *Wolmer* Caſtle,	20	0	0
	Captain of *Deal* Caſtle,	20	0	0

The Old Eſtabliſhment of the Office of Her Majeſty's Ordnance, 1703.

Offices.	*Perſon's Names.*	per Ann. l.
Maſter General,	John *Duke of* Marlborough,	1500
Lieutenant-General,	Thomas Erle, *Eſq*;	800
Surveyor General,	William Bridges, *Eſq*;	400
Clerk of the Ordnance,	Chriſtopher Muſgrave, *Eſq*;	400
Storekeeper,	James Lowther, *Eſq*;	400
Clerk of the Deliveries,	James Craggs, *Eſq*;	300
Treaſurer,	Henry Mordaunt, *Eſq*;	500
Secretary,	James Craggs, *Eſq*;	200
Clerks to Lieutenant General	John Blake,	60
	James Delancon,	40
Clerks to Surveyor General	David Mercator,	60
	Anthony Fiſt,	60
	Thomas Eyres,	40
Clerks to Clerk of the Ordnan.	Thomas White,	75
	Chriſtopher Liſter,	65
	Edward Deere,	50
	Rowland Gibſon,	50

		l.
Clerks to the Storekeeper,	John Allen,	60
	John Blackler,	60
	Alexander Euſtace,	60
Clerks to Clerk of the Delivery,	Nicholas Whitaker,	60
	William Muſgrave,	50
Clerks to the Treaſurer,	James Leece,	60
	James Marriott,	60
	John Pearce,	50
Deputy Storekeep. of the Armory,	William Nicholas,	60
Keeper of the Small Arms,	Thomas Gardiner,	80
Storekeeper at Chatham,	*Capt.* George Goodrick,	120
Ditto at Upnor-Caſtle,	*Col.* Edmund Rouſe,	80
Ditto at Tilbury,	Charles White,	100
Ditto at Woolwich,	James Filton,	40
Ditto at Sheerneſs,	*Col.* Robert Crawford,	80
Ditto at Windſor-Caſtle,	Daniel Carty,	50
Ditto at Portſmouth,	John Hooper,	120
Ditto at Plymouth,	Henry Hooke,	40
Ditto at Berwick,	Thomas Greene,	30
Ditto at Hull,	William Idle,	40
Ditto of Salt Petre,	Jeffrey Griffith,	60
Furbiſher of ſmall Arms in the Tower.	Henry Cripps,	30
Ditto at Portſmouth,	John Silveſter,	40
Yeoman of Tents and Tayls,	John Trovillas,	20
Three Armourers,	Richard Hoden,	26
	Jeremiah Crawford,	26
	George Wright,	26
		300
Chief Engineer,		250
2 *Ditto,*		150
3 *Ditto,*	Chriſtian Lilly,	100
Two Travelling Engineers,	Talbot Edwards,	100
	Peter Carles,	100
Engineer to improve himſelf,	Thomas Philips,	100
Waggon-Maſter,	Charles Ball,	60
Clerk of the Cheque,	William Wright,	40
Purveyor,	Iſaac Bennet,	60
Meſſenger,	Edward Snapes,	20
Two Proof Maſters,	John Blake,	20
	John Allen,	150
Chief Fire-Maſter,	John Hopkey,	80
His Mate,	John Baxter,	40
Four Fire-Workers,	William Wood,	40
	James Pendlebury,	40
	James Felton,	40
	Thomas Trahern,	

Chief

		l.	s.
Chief Petardeer,	John Fawcet,	54	15
Four Petardeers,	Henry Biſhop,	36	10
	Thomas Dyſon,	36	10
	George Spencer,	36	10
Chief Bombardeer,	Samuel Ball,	36	10
Twelve Bombardeers,	John Fletcher,	54	15
	Joachim Doaling,	36	10
	John Kelly,	36	10
	William Leathes,	36	10
	Abel White,	36	10
	Percivall Donkin,	36	10
	Walgrave Beaſly,	36	10
	William Hayes,	36	10
	Charles Watkins,	36	10
	Godfrey Franks,	36	10
	William Allen,	36	10
	Thomas Keſtian,	36	10
Maſter Gunner of England,	Thomas Silver,	190	00
His three Mates,	Richard Leake,	45	10
	———	45	10
Comptroller of the Fireworks,	———	45	10
		200	00
		9438	00

Sixty Gunners, Salary 18 *l.* 5 *s. per Annum* each, is 1095 *l.*
Sixty Labourer, Sal. 26 *l. per Annum* each, is 1560 *l.*

The New Eſtabliſhment of the Office of Her Majeſty's Ordnance. 1703.

Six Engineers,
John Hennaway.
George Conrade.
Daniel Sherrard.
Iſaac Francis Petyt.
Lewis Petyt.
Albert Borgard.
Sal. 100 *l. per Annum,* each.

Four Sub-Engineers.
Salary 50 *l. per Annum* each.
Six Gentlemen of the Ordnance.
Salary 40 *l. per Annum,* each.
Twelve Bombardeers,
Salary 36 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* each.
Sixty Gunners,
Sal. 18 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann.* each.

Extraordinary Allowances of the Office of Ordnance. Paid by Bill and Debenture.

Lieutenant General Erle, *in lieu of the* Little Minories, 300 00

W. Bridges

		l.	s.
	W. Bridges, *Esq*; *add. Sal.*	100	00
	Christopher Musgrave, *Esq*; *add. Sal.* 100 *l.* per Annum, *and for a House* 100 *l.* per Ann.	200	00
Engineers,	*Col.* Wolfang. W. Romer,	365	00
	Michael Richards,	100	00
	John Maucleer,	100	00
Astronomical Observator,	John Flamstead,	100	00
Storekeeper at Greenwich,	George Brockhurst,	80	00
Ditto of the Garison at Portsmouth,	Walter Harford,	40	00
Ditto at Plymouth,	Henry Hooke,	40	00
Ditto at St. James's,	John Marley,	20	00
Ditto at Pendennis-Castle,	John Thorpe,	40	00
Ditto at Tinmouth-Castle,	Edward Sifton,	20	00
Ditto at Chester,	Richard Brampton,	40	00
Ditto at Guernsey *and Victualling*,	William le Merchant,	80	00
Ditto at Jersey *Magazine*,	Charles Dumaresque,	40	00
Ditto of Victualling at Jersey,	Edward Dumaresque,	40	00
Ditto of Naval Stores at Kingsale *in* Ireland,	Gabriel Solden,	60	00
Dit. of Laboratory at Woolwich,	John Baxter,	40	00
Ditto at Carlisle,	Robert Welsh, 30 *l.* per Ann. *Storekeeper*, *House Rent* 10 l. per Annum, *keeping Arms clean* 10 l.	50	00
Ditto at Hull,	William Idle, *an add. Sal.*	10	00
Ditto at Berwick,	Thomas Grieve, *an add. Sal.*	10	00
Overseer at Tilbury,	Isaac Smith,	40	00
Ditto at Hull,	Edward Raven, *as Overseer*, 45 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Ann. *Rent* 42 l. per An.	87	12 6
Furbisher of small Arms in the Tower,	Henry Cripps.	270	00
Ditto of Swords in the Tower,	Thomas Biggleſtone,	25	00
Ditto at Hampton-Court, *and St.* James's,	John Harris, *Hampton-Court*, 40 *l.* per Ann. *St. James's* 30 *l.* per A.	70	00
Ditto at Windsor-Castle,	Edward Wise.	30	00
Ditto at Chester,	Griffith Malbone,	36	10
Ditto at Plymouth,	John Norman,	20	00
Ditto at Hull,	Jonathan Snaith,	36	10
Ditto at Berwick,	William Shell, *per Contract*,	20	00
Purveyor,	William Meades,	60	00

Fire-

		l.	s.
Fire-Master for Fire-Ships,	Nicholas Whitaker,	60	00
Two Labourers at Sheerneſs,	Hugh Downman,	26	00
	John Chambers,	26	00
Chyrurgion,	John Gardiner,	26	00
For Gunning the Fleet,	David Mercator,	20	00
Clerk of the Minuits,	John Pearce,	54	15
Gentlemen of the Ordnance,	Thomas Silveſter,	40	00
	Rene la Combe,	40	00
	John Aleman,	40	00
Carpenter at Sheerneſs,	James Marriot, *per Contract,*	40	00
Rat-killer,	William Heſter,	04	00
Beſides ſeveral other Officers who have an Allowance among them according to their reſpective Offices, amounting in all to		874	00
		3831	07 06

Extraordinary Clerks,

For the Lieutenant General, *One.* For the Surveyor General, *Two.* For the Clerk of the Ordnance, *Nine.* For the Storekeeper, *Four.* For the Clerk of the Deliveries, *Four.* For the Storekeeper of Small Arms, *One.* *Salary* 40 *l.* per Annum *each.* For the Treaſurer, *Three.* *Salary* 39 *l.* per An. *each.* — 957 00

The Governors of Her Majeſty's Territories in America.

NEW-England *and* New-Hampſhire, *Colonel* Joſeph Dudley.
New-York *and the* Jerſeys, *Ld.* Lovelace.
Barbadoes, Mitford Crow, *Eſq;*
Virginia, *Col.* Hunter.
Maryland, *Colonel* Seymour.
Jamaica, *Brigad. Gen.* Handaſide.
Leward-Iſlands, *Colonel* Daniel Park.
Bermudas, Benj. Bennet, *Eſq;*

Nete, That *Hudſons-Bay, Road Iſland, Conecticut, Penſylvania, Carolina, Providence,* &c. are governed by private Perſons appointed by their Reſpective Proprietors, by virtue of their Charter, *&c.*

NUMB. XXIV.

A Liſt of His Royal Highneſs's Servants.

Perſon's Names.	*Quality.*	per Annum.
John *Lord* De la Warr,	*Groom of the Stole,*	1200
William *Lord* Byron,		
Th. *E. of* Weſtmorland,	*Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber,*	2400
Thomas L. Howard *of* Effingham,	*each* 600 *l.*	
Archib. *E. of* Roſeberry,		

Chri-

Christian Sigfried de Plessen,	*Privy Purse and Mast. of the Robes,*	400
His Deputy, Coort Walkeling, *Esq;*	*Salary* 500 *l.* per Annum.	
JohnGeorge Hugk, *Esq;*	*Secretary of the Houshold, for himself and* Clerk 240 *l.* / *Secretary of Foreign Affairs* 200 *l.*	440
Dr. John Arbuthnot,	*Physician, Salary* 400 *l.* per Ann.	400
Charles Churchill, *Esq;* / George Churchill, *Esq;* / Thomas Maul, *Esq;* / John Hill, *Esq;* / Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;* / James Vernon, *Esq;* / Samuel Mathew, *Esq;* / Francis Godfrey, *Esq;*	*Grooms of the Bed-Ch. each* 400 *l.*	3200
Mr. Peter la Roche, / *Mr.* Daniel Croharry, / *Mr.* John Custice, / *Mr.* Samuel Nash,	*Pages of the Back Stairs, each* 80 *l.* per Ann.	320
Peter Person,	*Servant to the Pages of the Back Stairs,*	20
Mr. Carsten Buckholt,	*Yeoman of the Robes,*	50
Mr. Peter la Roche, / *Mr.* Carsten Buckholt,	*Barbers, each* 60 *l.*	120
Matthew Barrow,	*Assistant to the Yeomen of the Robes*	40
Mr. Charles Lucas,	*Page of the Presence,*	40
Thomas Beverley, *Esq;* / John Layng, *Esq;*	*Gentlemen Ushers, each* 150 *l.* per An.	300
J. Chamberlayne, *Esq;* / Ch. Nicolas Eyre, *Esq;* / Richard Steel, *Esq;* / Michael Kinkaid, *Esq;*	*Gentle. Waiters, each* 100 *l.* per An.	400
Mr. Thomas Hopgood,	*Yeoman of the Cellar,*	60
Mr. John Tribbecho, / *Mr.*——— Behme,	*Chaplains, each*	200
John Christian Jacobi,	*Chappel-Keeper,*	30
Mrs. ———	*Laundress and Sempstress of the Body,*	150
Elizabeth Towers,	*Necessary Woman,*	46
Scroop *Earl of* Bridgwater,	*Master of the Horse,*	1000
Peter Wentworth, *Esq;* / Henry Durell, *Esq;* / Henry Hawley, *Esq;* / Benj. Mildmay, *Esq;*	*Equerries, each* 300 *l.* per Ann.	1200
Thomas Poultney, *Esq;* / John Chudleigh, *Esq;*	*Pages of Honour, each* 150 *l.* per An.	300
Timothy Sheel, *Esq;*	*Yeoman Rider,* 121 *l.* / *Chaplain of the Arms,* 200 *l.*	321

Mr. George

		l.
Mr. George Curtis,	*Clerk of the Stables,*	130
Mr. James Herault,	*Purveyor of the Stables,*	120
Three Coachmen, each 86 *l.* per Ann.		258
Eight Footmen, each 41 *l.* 1 *s.* per Annum.		328 *l.* 8 *s.*
Four Grooms, each, 55 *l.* 10 *s.*		277 *l.* 10 *s.*
Chaiſeman,		55 *l.* 10 *s.*
Helper to the Chaiſeman,		20
Farrier for a Nag's Livery,		20
Bottleman,		16
William Booth,	*Helper to the Purveyor of the Stables,*	22 *l.* 10 *s.*
Four Chairmen, each 39 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per Ann.		159 *l.* 10 *s.*
James Barber,	*Keeper of the Stable Yard at St.* James's,	24
Sir Sewſter Peyton, Walter Chetwynd, *Eſq;*	*Maſt. of the Buck and Stag-Hounds for themſelves and Huntſmen,*	1100
Joſeph Webb,	*Huntſman for keeping of the Harriers,*	200
Roger Webb,	*Harbourer,*	20
Peter Guenon de Beaubiſſon,	*Maſter of the Setting Dogs,*	250
Peter Kirke,	*Dog-Keeper,*	100
Mr. Chriſtopher Hill,	*Maſter of the Barge* 30 *l. more for* 18 *Watermen,* 3 *l. each,*	84
William Etherick, *Eſq;*	*Attorney.*	20
Thomas Webb, *Eſq;*	*Sollicitor,*	20
John Ball, *Eſq;*	*Auditor,*	150
Robert Young,	*Game-keeper at* Wincheſter,	40
Faith Browne,	*Keeper of the little Houſe at* Windſor,	40
Sarah Young,	*For looking after the Guard-Chamber at St.* James's,	15

Commiſſioners for the Management of his Royal Highneſs's Revenue.

John Lord *de la Warr,* *Scroop* Earl of *Bridgwater.* | *Spencer Compton,* Eſq; *John George Hugk,* Eſq;

Treaſurer and Receiver to his Royal Highneſs, and Paymaſter to Her Majeſty's Penſioners, The Honourable *Spencer Compton,* Eſq; For himſelf and Clerk, 540 *l.*

Numb

Numb. XXV.

QUEEN's-BENCH.

LORD Chief-Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, Sir *John Holt*, Kt. Sal. 700 *l. per Ann.*

The other Justices are,

Sir *John Powel*, Kt. | Sir *Henry Gould*, Kt.
Sir *Littleton Powis*, Kt. | Sal. 600 *l. per Ann.* each.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; 200 *l. per Ann.*
His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt*, Esq; 60 *l. per Ann.*

Entring Clerks.

Mr. *Rob. Celyard*, Clerk of the Rules, Sal. 20 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Benedict Brown*, | Mr. *Henry Masterman*,
Mr. *Rice Foulke*, | Mr. *Richard Harcourt*,
Mr. *Robert Wintour*, | Mr. *Richard Horton*, jun.
Mr. *William Leighton*, | Mr. *Francis Pember*.
Sal. 20 *l. per Ann.* each.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. *John Davies*, | Mr. *Francis Thacker*.

These attend upon the Puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every issuable *Term*; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to the Chief-Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;
Robert Coleman, Gent. Sal. 800 *l. per Ann.* each.
Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent. 50 *l. per Ann.*

Deputy for Signing Writs, and Clerk for Filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *John Warter*.

Clerk of the Bails and *Postea's*, Mr. *Francis Thacker*.

Custos Brevium, and *Nisi Prius* Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law. } 150 *l. per Ann.* each.
Thomas Goodall, Esq; }

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of *Queen's Bench*, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Assize* and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout *England*, are

Mr. *James Hooton*, | Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*,
Mr. *John Hollyman*, | Mr. *John Sedgwick*.
Mr. *William Tully*, | Sal. 20 *l. per Ann.*

Deputy

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. *Will. Tully*, } 10 *l.* each.
Deputy Cl. of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. *J. Parker*. }
Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.
Marshal of the *Queen's-Bench* Prison, *Will. Braughton*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Cooke*.
Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. *John Marson*, Mr. *Ellis Stephens*.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. *Robert Stone*, | Mr. *Adam Baynes*.
Sal. 20 *l. per Ann.* each.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *William Simmons*, 60 *l. per Ann.*
———His Deputy, Mr. *Pickering*.
Clerk of the Errors, *Sylvester Petit*, *Esq*; 50 *l. per Ann.*
A Chief Crier, two Under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigenters of the Queen's-Bench.

Mr Robert Hastings,	Berkshire.
Mr. Thomas Stateham,	Derby.
Mr. John Green,	Devonshire.
Mr. George Woodson,	Yorkshire.
Mr. William Twiford,	Essex.
Mr. ————	Glouceſter.
Mr. ————	Hereford.
Mr Jonathan Ravenhill,	Hertford.
Mr. John Withers,	Kent.
Mr. John Browning,	Lincoln.
Mr. Henry Deane,	London *and* Middlesex.
Mr. Henry Dodd,	Oxfordshire.
Mr. Philip Hodges,	Somersetshire.
Mr. ————	Sussex.
Mr. Samuel Porter,	Wilts.
Mr. Robert Hyde,	Newcastle.
Mr. James Mead,	Bristol.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Bedfordshire, *and* Buckinghamshire.
Sir James Chapman, Bar.	Cambridgeshire, *and* Cornwall.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Dorset, Huntington, *and* Leiceſter.
Mr. John Busby,	Monmouth.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Norfolk, *and* Northampton.

Thomas

Thomas Fuller,	Northumberland, *and* Nottingham.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Rutland.
James Woodhouſe, Eſq;	Salop.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Southampton.
Mr. William Hawbury,	Stafford.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Suffolk.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Warwick.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Weſtmorland, *and* Worceſter.
Mr. William Bennet,	*Town of* Nottingham.
Mr. William Osburn,	Kingſton *upon* Hull.
Mr. Charles Waite,	*Town of* Southampton.
Mr. John Withers,	*City of* Canterbury.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	*City of* Coventry.
	City of York.
	City of Exeter.
Mr. Henry Owen,	*City of* Glouceſter.
Mr. Simon Fuller.	*City of* Lincoln.
	City of Norwich.
	City of Litchfield.
	City of Worceſter.
	Town of Pool.

Numb. XXVI.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *William* Lord *Cooper*, 2100 *l. per Annum.*

His Secretary, *Thomas Marſhal*, Eſq; 100 *l. per Ann.*

Maſter of the Rolls, Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.

His Secretary, *Thomas Janſon*, Eſq;

Twelve Maſters in *Chancery.*

Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.	Sir *Richard Holford*, Kt.
Sir *Lacon William Child*, Kt.	*Thomas Pitt*, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Legard*, Kt.	*Thomas Gery*, Eſq;
John Edisbury, L. L. D.	*William Rogers*, Eſq;
John Methwin Eſq;	*John Heccocks*, Eſq;
Samuel Keck, Eſq;	*William Fellows*, Eſq;

The Six Clerks.

Basil Herne, Esq;
John Suffield, Esq;
John Highlord, Esq;
Nathaniel Barnadiston, Esq;
William Lamb, Esq;
Sir *John Meers*, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, *George Wright*, Esq; 250 *l. per Ann.*
Prothonotary of the Court, *Gostelow Snow*, Esq;
Clerk of the *Hanaper*, *Joseph Whitehead*, Esq; 140 *l. per Ann.*
——His Deputy, *William Whitehead*, Esq;
Warden of the *Fleet*, *William Weeden Ford*, Esq;
Serjeant at Arms, *Cyril Goatley*, Esq; 80 *l. per Ann.*

Two Examiners.

William Emerton, Esq;
Arthur Trevor, Esq;

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

John Dawling, Esq;
Daniel Bland, Esq;
Edward Bulstrode, Esq;

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Mr. *Henry Watson*,
Mr. *John Woodford*,
Mr. *John Laughton*,
Mr. *Edward Horsman*,
Mr. *William Grimes*.
Mr. *Thomas Pengry*.

Masters of the *Subpæna* Office.

Lyonel Vane, Esq;
Thomas Lyddal, Esq;
——Their Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hooks*.
Clerk of the Patents, *Richard Cocks*, Esq; 20 *l. per Ann.*
——His Deputy,——

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, *Charles* Duke of St *Albans*.

Deputy-Registers.

George Edwards, Esq;
Carew Guidott, Esq;

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. *Edward Goldsborough*.
Mr. *Richard Price*.

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, *James Oades*, Gent.
Keepers of other Entry-Books, *Robert Devenish*, Gent. *Henry Devenish*, Gent.
Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poynter*, Esq;
——His Deputies, Mr. *Morris Williams*, Mr. *Rob. Stanhope*.

Cursitors-Office.

Mr. *Michael Terry*, Principal for *Nottingham* and *Northampton*, 50 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Abraham Skinner* for *Essex* and *Berks*, 60 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Shorthose* for *Devon* and *Kent*.
Mr. *Samuel Layton*,
William Fish, Esq;
Mr. *Henry Cæsar*.
Mr. *Stephen Barnes*.
For *London* and *Middlesex*.
70 *l. per Ann.* each.
John Hungerford, Esq; for *Yorkshire* and *Westmorland*, 130 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Andrew Swift*, for *Gloucester* and *Cumberland*, 70 *l.*
Mr. *John Smith*, for *Southampton* and *Warwick*, 60 *l.*

Mr. *Charles Pickering*, for *Norfolk* and *Cambridge*, 110 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Pagett*, for *Lincoln* and *Somerset*, —— 70 *l.*
Mr. *Stephen Terry*, for *Surrey* and *Salop*, —— 60 *l.*
Mr. *Robert Hart*, for *Oxon* and *Rutland*, —— 20 *l.*
Mr. *Jeremy Hale*, for *Stafford* and *Wilts*, —— 65 *l.*
Mr. *William Wickliffe*, for *Sussex* and *Worcester*, — 90 *l.*
Mr. *John Woodward*, for *Hereford* and *Monmouth*, — 50 *l.*
Mr. *Richard Nelson*, for *Suffolk* and *Huntington*, — 80 *l.*
Mr. *James Sedgwick*, for *Kent* and *Devon*, —— 70 *l.*
Mr. *William Richardson*, for *Bucks* and *Bedford*, — 40 *l.*
Mr. *Thomas Barnes*, for *Leicester* and *Cornwall*, — 90 *l.*
Mr. *Ralph Petley*, for *Dorset* and *Northumberland*, 60 *l.*

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, Sir *Thomas Allen*, Kt.

Alienation Office.

James Sanderson, Esq;
Henry Villers, Esq;
Thomas Plot, Esq;
} Commissioners. Sal. 300 *l.* each.

Master in *Chancery*, —— *Freeman*, Esq;
Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitacre*.
Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. *Bernard Halspiny*.
Clerk of the Entries, *Thomas Webb*.

NUMB. XXVII.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Kt. Sal. 700 *l. per Ann.*

Sir *John Blencoe*, Kt.
Robert Tracey, Esq;
Robert Dormer, Esq;
} Justices. Sal. 600 *l. per Ann.* each.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield*. *Per Annum.*
Sworn Master, Sir *Walter St. John*, —— 600 *l.*
—— His Secondary, Mr. *Joseph Yates*, —— 30 *l.*

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook*, Esq; —— 400 *l.*
—— His Secondary, Mr. *Richard Derby*, —— 20 *l.*
Second Prothonotary, *Richard Foley*, Esq; —— 400 *l.*
—— His Secondary, Mr. *Nicholas Hall*, —— 20 *l.*
Third Prothonotary, *John Borret*, Esq; —— 400 *l.*
—— His Secondary, *George Cook*, Esq; —— 20 *l.*

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for *Montague Gerard Drake*, Esq; —— 300 *l.*
—— Secondary, Mr. *John Storer*, —— 20 *l.*

Clerks

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Thomas Newman.
Mr. Peter Storer, *ſen.*
Mr. Michael Glide.
Mr. Joſeph Biſcoe.
Mr. Peter Temple.

Mr. Robert Bird.
Mr. Rich. Campion.
Peter Storer, *jun.*
Sal. 10 *l.* per Annum *each.*

Regiſter, John Drake, *Eſq*;
Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr.* Peter Woodward.
Clerk of the Treaſury, Mr. Edw. Milles, *Salary* 20 *l.* per Ann.

Clerks of the Jurats, *or Under-Clerks of the Treaſury.*

Mr. Robert Maidſtone.
Mr. William Abell.
Mr. Henry Perkins.

Mr. Duncomb.
Salary 10 *l.* per Annum *each.*

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edward Mills. *Salary* 20 l. per Ann.
—*His Deputy*, *Mr.* William Gandy.
Clerk of the Errors, *Mr.* Edmund Dummer, 50 *l.* per Ann.
Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, *Eſq*;
Clerk of the Queen's Silver-Office, *Mr.* Daniel Cock, 60 *l.* per An.
Clerk of the Warrants, *Mr.* William Eaſt.
—*His Deputy*, *Mr.* Courthope.
Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, *Mr.* Windham.
—*His Deputy*, *Mr.* Hambden.
Clerk of the Eſſoigns, *Mr.* Richard Owen, 20 *l.* per Ann.
Clerk of the Superſedeas, Mr. Norris.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Joſeph Yates, *Eſq*;
40 l. *per Ann.*
{ Monmouth.

Charles Shepherd, *Eſq*;
80 l. *per Ann.*
{ Salop, Staffordſhire, Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, *and the Town of* Lichfield.

Mr. John Faringdon,
60 l. *per Ann.*
——Buſfield, *Eſq*;
100 l. *per Ann.*
{ Northumberland, Weſtmorland, Cumberland, *and Town of* Newcaſtle *upon* Tyne.

Mr. Frederick Alp,
50 l. *per Ann.*
{ London *and* Middleſex.

Mr. Iſaac Jackſon,
60 l. *per Ann.*
{ Suffolk.

Mr. John Holmden,
80 l. *per Ann.*
{ Lincolnſhire, *and the City of* Lincoln.

Mr. Benj. Brooks,
40 l. *per Ann.*
Mr. Robert Bicknal,
60 l. *per Ann.*
{ Gloceſterſhire, *City of* Gloceſter, Worceſterſhire, *City of* Worceſter, Cornwal, *and* Hereford

{ Huntington *and* Cambridge.

{ Kent, Suſſex, *and* Surrey.

Mr. Richard Boycutt, 60 l. *per Ann.* — Essex *and* Hertford.
Mr. Henry Bestland, 50 l. *per Ann.* — *The City of* Bristol, *County of* Somerset, *and Town of* Pool.
Mr. John Cook, 60 l. *per Ann.* — Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, *City of* Coventry, *and Town of* Nottingham.
Mr. Lechmere, 20 l. *per Ann.* — Wiltshire, Hantshire, *and the Town of* Southampton.
Mr. Denton, 60 l. *per Ann.* — Norfolk *and the City of* Norwich.
William Tempest, *Esq*; 100 l. *per Ann.* — Yorkshire, *City of* York, *Town of* Kingston *upon* Hull.
Mr. Musgrave Davison, 70 l. *per Ann.* — Devonshire *and the City of* Exeter.
Mr. John Stone, 40 l. *per Ann.* — Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, *and* Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

William Avery, *Esq*; 60 *l. p. A.* | *Mr.* ——— Norcliff.
Mr John Cotton, 5 *l. per Ann.* | *Mr.* John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

NUMB. XXVIII.

Court of EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, *Sir* Edward Ward, *Kt.* Sal. 500 l. *per Ann.*

Sir Thomas Bury, *Kt.*
Robert Price, *Esq*;
John Smith, *Esq*; } *Barons*, Sal. 400 l. *per An. each.*

Cursitor-Baron, *Sir* William Simpson, *Kt.* Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*

The Queen's Remembrancer's Office

The Queen's Remembrancer, Henry Ayloffe, *Esq*; Sal. 500 l.
—*His Deputy*, Rob. Barker, *Esq*;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

George Watts, *Esq*;
Francis Butler, *Esq*; } *Secondaries.* Sal. 80 l. *per Ann.*
Mr. Gabriel Armiger, | *Mr.* Thomas Eyre,
Mr. William Bathurst, | *Mr.* John Tompson.
Mr. William Walker, | *Mr.* Thomas Harris.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Leonard Thompson, *Esq*; *Remembrancer.* 120 l. per Ann.
First Secondary and Filazer, John Tayleure, *Esq*; 60 l. per Ann.

Second

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, *Esq*; 20 l. per Ann.

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. John Hammond, 30 l. | *Mr.* Henry Thompson, 20 l.
Mr. William Allandson, 30 l. | *Mr.* Thomas Maddox, 20 l.

The Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, *Sir* John Cooke, *Kt. Doctor of Laws.* 330 l.
—*His Deputy*, Phillip Tullie, *Esq*; *per Ann.*

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there. l.
Secondary and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, *Esq*; 100
Secondary, Charles Milbourn, *Esq*; 60
Mr. Peter Frowde, 40 *l.* | *Mr.* Charles Hornby, 10 *l.*
Mr. William Worth, 30 *l.* | *Mr* William Wrightson, 10 *l.*
Mr. Philip Tullie, 30 *l.* | *Mr.* Thomas King. 10 *l.*
Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, *Esq*; *Sal.* 100 l. *per Ann.*

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Marriot, *Esq*; *Sal.* 250 *l. per Ann.*

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary and first Attorney, Thomas Arden, *Esq*;
Mr. David Fielder. | Mr. Richard Lloyd.
Mr. Thomas Owen. | Mr. Daniel Wogan.
Foreign Opposer, Mr. *Serjeant* Whitacre. *Sal.* 100 *l. per Ann.*
Clerk of the Estreats, John Cook, *Esq*; *Sal.* 100 *l. per Ann.*
Auditors of the Impress, Arthur Manwaring, *Esq*; Edward Harley, *Esq*; *Sal.* 300 *l. per Ann. each.*

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parsons, *Esq*; | Thomas Jett, *jun.* *Esq*;
Auditor for the Principality of Wales, *The Honourable* Sidney Godolphin, *Esq*;
Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, *The Honourable* Albermarle Bertie, *Esq*; *Sal.* 150 *l. per Ann.*

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, *The Duke of* Grafton, *Sal.* 200 *l. per Ann.*
His Deputy, Robert Butler, *Esq*; *Sal.* 30 *l. per Ann.*

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon. 80 *l.* | Mr. John Ecton. 40 *l. per Ann.*
Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, *Esq*; *Sal.* 100 *l.*
Comptroller, John Baber, *Esq*; *Sal.* 50 *l. per Ann.*
Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. —— Smith, Mr. Henry Ballow. *Sal.* 20 *l. per Ann.*
Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, *who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers*, *Sir* Michael Heneage. *Sal.* 150 *l. per Ann.*

NUMB. XXIX.

The Queen's Serjeants at Law.

SIR Thomas Powis.
Sir Salathiel Lovel.
Sir Joseph Jekyll.
Nicholas Hooper, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Parker.

Other Serjeants at Law.

Sir Robert Atkins,
Sir Henry Hassel.
Edwyn Wyat, *Esq*;
Sir Edward Lutwich.
Sir Henry Selby.
Sir Charles Ingleby.
Sir John Rotheram.
Sir Henry Chancey.
Henry Tinder, *Esq*;
Sir William Wogan.
Sir Nathaniel Bond.
John Thirbane, *Esq*;
Thomas Goodwyn, *Esq*;
Joseph Girdler, *Esq*;
John Green, *Esq*;
Thomas Gibbons, *Esq*;
Charles Whitaker, *Esq*;
Henry Turner, *Esq*;
John Hooke, *Esq*;
John Pratt, *Esq*;
William Hall, *Esq*;
James Selby, *Esq*;
Lawrence Agar, *Esq*;
Henry Chetham, *Esq*;
James Grove, *Esq*;
William Bannister, *Esq*;
Joseph Weld, *Esq*;
Henry Lloyd, *Esq*;
Rich. Richardson, *Esq*;
John Cheshire, *Esq*;
John Comyns, *Esq*;
Sir John Bennet.
Richard Wynn, *Esq*;
John Hoo, *Esq*;
John Birch,
Thomas Webb, *Esq*;

Her Majesty's Council Learned at Law.

SIR William Whitlock.
John Farer, *Esq*;
John Conyers, *Esq*;
Robert Eyres, *Esq*;
J. Aglionby, *Esq*;
Edward Jennings, *Esq*;
Nicholas Lechmere, *Esq*;

Her Majesty's Justices of Assize and General-Goal Delivery for the several Counties in Wales.

CHarles Coxe, *Esq*; } *For* Brecknock, Glamorgan *and*
Serjeant Bannister, } Radnor Shires.

Serjeant Webb, } *For* Carmarthen, Pembroke *and*
Cardigan Shires.

Sir

Sir Joſeph Jekyll, *Queen's Serj.* } *For* Montgomery, Flint *and*
John Pocklington, *Eſq;* } Denbigh Shires.
Serjeant Hook, } *For* Carnarvan, Merioneth
William Jeſſop, *Eſq;* } Shires *and* Angleſey.

NUMB. XXX.

Offices and Officers in the Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lancaſter *held at* Weſtminſter.

CHancellor, *James* Earl of *Derby*, Sal. 300 *l. per Annum.*
Attorney-General, Sir *Edward Northey*, Kt. Sal. 50 *l. per An.*
Clerk of the Dutchy, Sir *Cheek Gerard*, Bar. Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*
Receiver-General, *John Chetwind*, Eſq; Sal. 50 *l. per Annum.*
Auditor of the *North*, *William Bellamy*, Eſq; Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*
Auditor of the *South*, ——*Thornhill, jun.* Sal. 50 *l. per Ann.*
Deputy-Auditor of the *South*, Sir *John Bennet*, Kt.
Queen's Serjeant, *Nicholas Starkie*, Eſq;
Deputy-Clerk, and Keeper of the Records, Mr. *Benjamin Ayloffe.*
Deputy-Clerk, and Regiſter, Mr. *John Relfe.* Sal. 25 *l. per Ann.*
Attorneys, { Mr. *Richard Husband.*
{ Mr. *Thomas Aſheton.*
Uſher, Mr *Thomas Buſtem.*
Deputy Uſher, Mr. *Thomas Desborough.*

Offices and Officers in the Court of Chancery held at Preſton *in the County-Palatine of* Lancaſter.

Chancellor, *James* Earl of *Derby.*
Vice-Chancellor, and Attorney-General, *Nic. Starkie*, Eſq;
Chief Clerk, Regiſter, and Examiner, Mr. *Tho. Winckley.*
Mr. *James Aſheton*,
Mr. *William Patten*,
Mr. *Joſias Gregſon*, } Attorneys and Clerks.
Mr. *Nicholas Riſhton*,
Mr. *Ralph Aſheton*,
Prothonotary for the Court of Common-Pleas,—*King*, Eſq;
Deputy-Prothonotary, *Thomas Forſter*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Alexander Rigby*, Kt.
Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, *John Thornton*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon*, Eſq;

NUMB. XXXI.

A List of all the Lords Lieutenants in England *and* Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Cambridge, Middlesex,	Wriothesley *Duke of* Bedford.
Berks,	William *Lord* Craven.
Bucks,	Scroop *Earl of* Bridgwater.
Chester,	Hugh *Earl of* Cholmondely.
Cornwall,	Sidney *Earl of* Godolphin.
Cumberland, Westmorland,	Charles *Earl of* Carlisle.
Derby,	William *Duke of* Devonshire.
Devon,	John *Earl* Poulett.
Dorset, Southampton,	Cha. *Duke of* Bolton.
Durham,	Richard *Earl of* Scarborough.
Essex,	Richard *Earl* Rivers.
Gloucester,	Charles *Earl of* Berkeley.
Hereford,	Henry *Marquis of* Kent.
Hertford,	Algernoon *Earl of* Essex.
Huntingdon,	Charles *Earl of* Manchester.
Kent, *and Deputy Warden of the* Cinque-Ports,	Lewis *Lord* Rockingham.
Lancaster,	James *Earl of* Derby.
Leicester,	John *Duke of* Rutland.
Lincoln,	Robert *Marquis of* Lindsey.
Monmouth,	Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery.
Norfolk,	Charles *Viscount* Townsend.
Northampton,	Charles *Earl of* Peterborough *and* Monmouth.
Northumberland,	Richard *Earl of* Scarborough.
Nottingham,	John *Duke of* Newcastle.
Oxon,	John *Duke of* Marlborough.
Rutland,	Bennet *Lord* Sherrard.
Salop,	Richard *Lord* Newport.
Somerset,	James *Duke of* Ormond.
Stafford,	William *Lord* Paget.
Suffolk,	Charles *Duke of* Grafton.
Surrey,	Geo. *Duke of* Northumberland.
Sussex,	Algernoon *Earl of* Hertford.
Warwick,	George *Earl of* Northampton.

Wor-

Worceſter,	Charles *Duke of* Shrewsbury.
Wilts,	Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke.
Yorkſhire, *North and Eaſt-Riding*,	John *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Weſt-Riding and City of York,	Henry Boyle, *Eſq*;

WALES.

Angleſey, Carnarvan, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery,	Hugh *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Radnor,	Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke.

NUMB. XXXII.

A Liſt of all the Cuſtodes Rotulorum *in* England *and Wales.*

BEdford,	Paulet *Earl of* Bolingbrooke.
Berks,	William *Lord* Craven.
Bucks,	Scroop *Earl of* Bridgwater.
Cambridge,	Edward *Earl of* Orford.
Cheſter,	Hugh *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Cornwall,	Sidney *Earl of* Godolphin.
Cumberland,	Charles *Earl of* Carliſle.
Derby,	William *Duke of* Devonſhire.
Devon,	John *Earl* Poulett.
Dorſet *and* Southampton,	Charles *Duke of* Bolton.
Eaſt and North-Riding, Yorkſhire.	John *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Weſt-Riding,	*The Honourable* Hen. Boyle, *Eſq*; *during the Minority of* Richard *Earl of* Burlington.
Eſſex,	Rich. *Earl* Rivers.
Gloceſter, Surrey,	Charles *Earl of* Berkeley.
Hereford,	Thomas *Lord* Conningsby.
Hertford,	Algernoon *Earl of* Eſſex.

Hunting-

Huntingdon,	Charles *Earl of* Manchester.
Kent,	Lewis *Lord* Rockingham.
Lancaster,	James *Earl of* Derby.
Leicester,	John *Duke of* Rutland,
Lincoln,	Robert *Marquis of* Lindsey,
Middlesex,	Wriothesley *Duke of* Bedford.
Monmouth,	J. Morgan *of* Tredegar, *Esq*;
Norfolk,	Charles *Viscount* Townsend.
Northampton,	C *E. of* Peterbor. *and* Monmouth.
Northumberland,	Richard *Earl of* Scarborough.
Oxon,	John *Duke of* Marlborough.
Rutland,	Bennet *Lord* Sherrard.
Salop,	Francis *Earl of* Bradford.
Somerset,	John *Viscount* Fitzharding.
Stafford,	William *Lord* Paget.
Suffolk,	Charles *Duke of* Grafton.
Sussex,	*Earl of* Hartford.
Warwick,	George *Earl of* Northampton,
Westmorland,	Thomas *Earl of* Wharton.
Wilts,	Evelyn *Marquis of* Dorchester.
Worcester,	Thomas *Earl of* Coventry.

WALES.

Anglesey,	Richard *Viscount* Bulkeley.
Brecon,	John *Lord* Ashburnham.
Carmarthan, Cardigan,	John *Earl of* Carbery.
Carnarvan,	*Lord* Edward Russel.
Denbigh,	*Sir* Richard Middleton, *Bar.*
Flint,	*Sir* John Trevor *Kt.*
Glamorgan, Pembroke,	Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery,
Montgomery,	Richard *Lord* Newport.
Merioneth,	*Sir* John Wynne, *Kt. and Bar.*
Radnor,	Robert Harley, *Esq*;

NUMB. XXXIII.

The Lord High Admiral, his Council, and other Officers of the Admiralty.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

HIS Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmrak*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, &c. and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, *&c.* Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, *&c.* Sal. 3000 *l. pr Ann.*

Vice-

Vice-Admiral. Vacant.
Salary 470 *l. per Annum.*
Rear-Admiral. Vacant. Salary 219 *l. per Annum.*

Princes Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Weemys.*
George Churchill, Esq;
Richard Hill, Esq;
The Hon. *Hen. Pagett*, Esq;
Sir *Stafford Fairbone*, Kt.
Salary 1000 *l. per Annum* each.

Josias Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lord High-Admiral. Salary 800 *l. per Annum*; as also Secretary to the Marine Regiments, and to his Royal Highness as Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*,

John Fawler, Esq; Deputy to the Secretary. Salary 600 *l. per Annum.*

Edward Burr, Chief Clerk.

Flag-Officers.

Sir *John Leake*, Kt. Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet, Salary 5 *l. per Diem.*

Sir *George Byng*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet, Salary 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Diem.*

Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red.*
Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of the *White.*
Lord *Dursley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue.*
Salary 2 *l.* 10 *s. per Diem* each.

Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Rear Admiral of the *Red.*
John Baker, Esq; Rear Admiral of the *White.*
Salary 1 *l.* 15 *s. per Diem* each.

A List of the Vice-Admirals.

SIR *John Molesworth*, Bar. — North parts of *Cornwall.*
Earl *Rivers*, — County of *Essex.*
Lord *Paston*, — County of *Norfolk*, and City and County of *Norwich.*
Earl of *Cholmondeley*, — County of *Chester.*
L. *Crew* Bishop of *Durham*, — Bishoprick of *Durham.*
Rt. Hon. *John How*, Esq; — County of *Glouceſter.*
Rt. Hon. *Henry Boyle*, — County of *York*, and City of *York*, and County of the City of *York.*
The Duke of *Bolton*, — County of *Hampshire* and *Isle of Wight.*
Earl of *Carbery*, — South *Wales.*
Lord *Bulkeley*, — North-*Wales.*
The Duke of *Grafton*, — County of *Suffolk.*

Lord

Lord *Rockingham*, Earl of *Derby*,	County of *Kent*.
	County of *Lancaster*.
Sir *Francis Warr*, Bar.	County of *Somerset*, and City and County of *Bristol*.
James Saunderson, Esq; *Charles Trelawny*, Esq;	County of *Lincoln*.
	South parts of *Cornwall*.
Sir *Richard Musgrove*, Bar.	Counties of *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*.
Mark Shafts, Esq;	County of *Northumberland*, and Town and County of *Newcastle* upon *Tine*.
Lord *Pelham* Bar.	County of *Sussex*.
Tho. Strangeways, Esq;	County of *Dorset*.
George Courtney, Esq;	County of *Devon*, and City and County of *Exon*.

Numb. XXXIV.

A List of all the Ships and Vessels of Her Majesty's Royal Navy, with their Complements of Men and Guns.

First Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Royal Sovereign, Britannia, Queen, Royal William, Victory, London, Royal Anne	780	100

Second Rates.

Triumph, Barfleur, Neptune, Namure, Vangard, Prince George, Blenheim, Sandwich, Ossory, Albermarle, St. George, Ramilies, Marlborough	680	96

Third Rates.

	Men.	*Guns.*
Ranelagh, Shrewsbury, Somerset	520	80
Humber, Newarke, Chichester, Torbay, Lancaster, Cambridge, Cornwal	500	80
Norfolk, Russel, Dorsetshire, Boyne		
Royal Oak, Nassau, Expedition, Elizabeth, Restoration, Burford, Breda, Berwick, Captain	440	70

Bed-

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Bedford	440	70
Lenox		
Suffolk		
Kent		
Revenge		
Eſſex		
Yarmouth		
Orford		
Ipſwich		
Edgar		
Swiftſure		
Firme		
Sterling Caſtle		
Northumberland		
Reſolution		
Aſſurance		
Monmouth	400	70
Warſpight		
Defyance		
Rupert		

Fourth Rates.

Auguſt	365	64
Dreadnaught		
Exeter		
Kingſtone		
Sunderland		
Medway	365	64
Windſor		
Pembroke		
Canterbury		
York		
Gloceſter		
Mountague		
Dunkirk		
Monk		
Moderate		
Nottingham		
Mary		
Wolwich		
Worceſter	280	54
Chatham		
Warwick		
Tilbury		
Greenwich		
Oxford		
Severn		

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Litchfield	280	54
Dartmouth		
Burlington		
Guernſey		
Jerſey		
Noneſuch		
Weymouth		
Wincheſter		
Hampſhire		
Briſtol		
New-Caſtle		
Norwich		
Falkland		
Swallow		
Leopard		
Colcheſter		
New Salisbury		
Falmouth		
Old Salisbury		
Ruby		
Portland		
Angleſea		
Deptford		
St. Albans		
Centurion		
Rocheſter		
Southampton		
Crown		
Panther		
Antilope		
Reſerve		
Aſſiſtance		
Dover	250	50
Bonadventure		
Advice	230	48
Dragon		
Triton		
Tyger		

Fifth Rates.

Portſmouth	190	42
Goſpert		
Ludlow-Caſtle		
Hector		
Adventure		
Sorlings		
Roebuck		

Lark

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Lark, Greyhound, Garland, Folkstone, Loo	190	42
Charles, Mary *Gallies.*		
Bridgwater, Feversham, Milford, Scarborough, Kinsale, Winchelsea, Tartar, Lyme, Rye, Hastings, Poole, Lynn	155	36
Arundel, Bedford Galley, Experiment, Sheerness, Shoreham, Lowestoff, Faulcon, Swallow Prize, Fowey.	145	32
Mermaid, Dolphin, Speedwell, Strombolo	125	28

Sixth Rates.

Lizzard, Quinborough, Solebay, Dunwich, Maidstone, Swan, Seaford, Penzance, Newport, Deal-Castle, Nightingale	115	24

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Triton, *Prize*, Valuer, *Prize*, Cruizer, *Prize*, Albrough, *Prize*, Flambrough, *Prize*, Fox, *Prize*, Dunbarton-Castle, *Prize*, Glasgow, *Prize*, Squirrell, *Prize*, Dunkirk, *Prize*	115	24
Medway, *Prize*,	110	28
Rochester, *Prize*,	85	18
Worcester, *Prize*,	75	14
Advice, *Prize*,	90	18
Postilion, *Prize*,	50	10
Peregrine-Galley	50	20

Fire-Ships.

Griffin, Hunter, Hawke, Phœnix, Vulture, Vulcan, Terrible	45	8

Bomb-Vessels.

Salamander, Basilisk, Blast, Carcass, Furnace, Granada, Starr	30	4

Yatches.

Charlott, Henrietta, Katherine, Mary, Soesdike, Isabella, Cleveland	30	8
Fubbs, William *and* Mary	40	12

Iſſe

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Isle of Wight	6	4
Squirrel	4	2
Jemmy	4	4.
Quinborough		
St. Lo.	2	4 *Rab*
Portsmourh		
Drake		
Advice Boat.		
Expres	40	4 *Gu.* 6 *Pa.*
Brigantines.		
Dispatch	35	6 *Gu* 4 *Fa.*
Diligence		
Fly		
Spy		
Sloops.		
St. Antonio	20	4 *Fa.* 2 *Pa.*
Bonetta	50	2 *Gu.* 4 *Pa.*
Merlyn	35	2 *Fa.* 4 *Pa.*
Woolfe	50	2 *Gu.* 4 *Pa.*
Hound		
Weazle		
Swift	80	10
Drake	80	12
	85	14
Store-Ships.		
Suffolk-Hagboat	74	10
Elephant-Flyboat	40	12
Navy-Transport	9	
Hulks.		
Chatham	7	

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Exeter	3	
French-Ruby	6	
Success	5	
Josiah	4	
Medway-Prize	30	
Plymouth	50	
Thunderbolt-Prize	4	
St. George	40	
St. David	30	
Content	60	
Lewis-Prize	50	
St. Joseph		
Saudadoes		
Kingfisher.		
Hoys.		
Supply	7	
Transporter	7	
Transp. Lighter	2	
Unity-Horseboat	4	
Unity	4	
Lyon	7	
Forrester	7	
Marygold	5	
Nonsuch	5	
Sophia	4	
True-love	4	
Deptford-Transport	9	
Delight	4	
Owners Good-will	4	
Sheerness Waterboat	5	
Plymouth Transport	12	
Hamore *Ditto*	12	
Tryal-Sloop		
Lighter	5	
Heyling		

Commissioners and other Officers of the Navy.

SIR Thomas Littleton, *Kt. Treasurer of the Navy. Salary* 2000 *l. per Annum.*

Sir Richard Haddock, *Kt. Comptroller. Salary* 500 *l. per Ann.*

Daniel Fuzzer, *Esq;* } *Joint-Surveyors. Sal.* 500 *l. per*
William Lee, *Esq;* } *Annum each.*

Charles

Charles Sergiſon, *Eſq*; *Clerk of the Acts.*

Dennis Lyddell, *Eſq*;
Benj. Timewell, *Eſq*;
Thomas Jennings, *Eſq*;
Anthony Hammond, *Eſq*;
George Tollat, *Eſq*;
Sir W. Gifford, *Kt.*

Salary 500 *l. per Annum each.*

Sir Thomas Hopſon, *Kt.*
George St. Lo. *Eſq*; *reſiding at* Chatham.
Iſaac Townſhend, *Eſq*; *reſiding at* Portſmouth.
Henry Greenhill, *Eſq*; *reſiding at* Plymouth.
Lawrence Wright, *Eſq*; *reſiding at* Kingſale.
William Wright, *reſiding at* Lisbon.

Salary 500 *l. per Annum each.*

Mr. William Dalle, *Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Acts of the Navy. Salary* 300 *l. per Annum.*

NUMB. XXXV.

Commiſſioners for Victualling the Navy and other Officers.

THomas Coleby, *Eſq*;
Henry Vincent, *Eſq*;
Thomas Harlow, *Eſq*;
Kendrick Edisbury, *Eſq*;
Thomas Beare, *Eſq*;
Thomas Reynolds, *Eſq*;

Sal. 400 *l. per Ann. each.*

Mr. Sprigg Maneſty, *their Secretary. Sal.* 200 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Francis Whitworth, *Chief Clerk. Sal.* 100 *l. per Ann.*

Commiſſioners and other Officers for Prizes.

JOhn Evelyn, *Eſq*;
Thomas Baker, *Eſq*;
Sir Thomas Skipwith, *Bar.*
Matthew Barton, *Eſq*;
Charles Killigrew, *Eſq*;

Salary 500 *l. per Ann. each.*

Anthony Burnaby, *Eſq*; *Secrtary. Salary* 400 *l. per Ann.*
William Goſſelyn, *Eſq*; *Comptroller. Salary* 500 *l. per Ann.*
John Henly, *Eſq*; *Receiver General. Sal.* 400 *l. per Ann.*
Wil. Bathurſt, John Portman. } Accomptants. *Salary* 120 *l. per Ann. each.*
Anthony Brucer, *Deputy-Receiver.*
Daniel Burgiſs, *Salary* 100 *l per Ann.* } *Sollicitors.*
John Wynne, *Salary* 80 *l. per Ann.* }

Sub-Commiſſioners of Prizes.

Briſtol.

Portſmouth { John Sands, *Eſq*; Richard Norris, *Eſq*;
Plimouth { Henry Hook, *Eſq*; Samuel Foot, *Eſq*,
Abraham Stanion, *Eſq*;
Edward Knatchbul, *Eſq*;
John Chetwyn, *Eſq*;

Sal. 300 l. *per Ann. each.*

Bri-

NUMB. XXXVI.

The Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Dr. *Robert Adams.* | Dr. *Sylvester.*
Dr. *Thomas Lawrence.* | Dr. *Plumtree.*
Salary 300 *l. per Annum* each.

Mr. *Francis Lynn*, Secretary. Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*
Captain *Savery* Accomptant.

NUMB. XXXVII.

Commissioners and other Officers of Transports.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq; | *Thomas Colby*, Esq;
Nicholas Poope, Esq; | Salary 400 *l. per Ann.* each.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; Receiver and Pay-Master to the Transports	200	0	0
Mr. *Francis Beresford* his chief Clerk	60	0	0
Mr. *Waith Wekett*, another Clerk	40	0	0
Mr. *Peter Cranke*, Chief Clerk	150	0	0
Mr. *John Moulford*, another Clerk	60	0	0
Mr. *Thomas Bedell*, Accomptant to the Office	80	0	0
Mr. *William Clarke*, another of the Clerks	50	0	0
Mr. *Joseph Zigenhorne*, another Clerk	40	0	0
Mr. *John Bedell*, an extraordinary Clerk	50	0	0
Mr. *William Aylworth*, an extraordinary Clerk	49	17	8
Mr. *Thomas Westbrown*, an extraordinary Clerk	41	11	4
Mr. *Richard Herrington*, a Messenger and Housekeeper	50	0	0
Mr. *Abraham Babington*, Store-keeper to the Office	30	0	0
Edward Bentley, Waterman, Employ'd by the Commissioners. For himself and Mate	50	0	0
Randalph Powell a Watchman	19	11	0
Anthony Saunders, another Watchman	19	11	0
	990	11	0

NUMB. XXXVIII.

A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

Pr. George *of* Denmark.	*The Sovereign.*	*The King of* Prussia.	*Elector of* Hanover.
Prince Electoral of Hanover.		*Duke of* Southampton.	
D. *of* Bucks *and* Normanby.		*Duke of* Leeds.	
Duke of Richmond.		*Duke of* Somerset.	
Duke of Northumberland.		*Earl of* Rochester.	
Earl of Feversham.		*Duke of* Ormond.	
Void.		*Duke of* Shrewsbury.	
Earl of Portland.		*Duke of* Newcastle.	
Earl of Pembroke.		*Earl of* Albermarle.	
Duke of Queensbury.		*Duke of* Bedford.	
Duke of Marlborough.		*Duke of* Schonberg.	
Earl of Godolphin.		*Void.*	

NUMB. XXXIX.

A LIST of the Baronets *of this Kingdom of* England, *from the first Creation of that Dignity,* May 22. 1611. *until the Fifth Year of the Reign of Queen* ANNE, 1706.

Baronets *created by King* JAMES *the First.*

1 Nicholas Bacon.
2 Ric. Molyneux, *Irish Viscount.*
3 Thomas Maunsell.
4 George Shirley, *Eng. Bar.*
5 John Stradling, *ex.*

6 Fran.

6 Francis Leke, *Eng. Earl.*
7 Thomas Pelham.
8 Richard Houghton.
9 Henry Hobart.
10 George Booth, *Eng. Earl.*
11 John Peyton.
12 Lionel Talmaſh, *Scotch E.*
13 Gervaſe Clifton.
14 Thomas Gerard.
15 Walter Aſton, *Scotch Bar.*
16 Philip Knevet, *ex.*
17 John St. John.
18 John Shelley.
19 John Savage, *Eng. Earl.*
20 Francis Barington.
21 Henry Berkeley, *ex.*
22 Will. Wentworth, *E. B.*
23 Richard Muſgrave.
24 Edward Seymour.
25 Moyle Finch, *Eng. Earl.*
26 Anthony Cope.
27 Thomas Mounſon.
28 Cha. Vavaſor, *Num.* 294.
29 George Greſeley.
30 Paul Tracy, *ex.*
31 John Wentworth, *ex.*
32 Hen. Bellaſyſe, *Eng. Viſc.*
33 William Conſtable, *ex.*
34 Tho. Leigh, *Eng. Bar.*
35 Edward Noel, *Eng. Earl.*
36 Robert Cotton.
37 Rob. Cholmondeley, *ex.*
38 John Molyneux.
39 Francis Worteley, *ex.*
40 Gorge Savile.
41 William Kniveton, *ex.*
42 Philip Woodhouſe.
43 Will. Pope, *Iriſh Earl. ex.*
44 James Harrington.
45 Henry Savile, *ex.*
46 Henry Willoughby, *ex.*
47 Lewis Treſham, *ex.*
48 Tho. Brudenel, *Eng. E.*
49 Geo. St. Paul, *ex.*
50 Philip Tirwit.
51 Roger Dalliſon, *ex.*
52 Edward Carre, *ex.*
53 Edward Huſſey.
54 L'eſtrange Mordaunt.
55 Thomas Bendiſh.
56 John Wynne.
57 Will. Throckmorton, *ex.*
58 Richard Worſeley.
59 Richard Fleetwood.
60 Tho. Spencer, *ex.*
61 John Tufton, *Eng. Earl.*
62 Samuel Peyton.
63 Charles Morriſon, *ex.*
64 Henry Baker, *ex.*
65 Roger Appleton.
66 Will. Sidley, *ex.*
67 Will. Twiſden.
68 Edward Hales.
69 William Monins, *ex.*
70 Thomas Mildmay, *ex.*
71 Will. Maynard, *E. B.*
72 Henry Lee, *Eng. Earl.*
73 Rob. Napier, *alias* Naper, *alias* Sandy.
v. inter *n.* 617 *and* 618.
74 Paul Banning, *E. Viſc. ex.*
75 Thomas Temple.
76 Thomas Penyſton.
77 John Portman, *ex.*
78 NicholasSaunderſon, *Iriſh V.*
79 Miles Sandys, *ex.*
80 William Goſtwick.
81 Thomas Puckering, *ex.*
82 William Wray, *ex.*
83 William Aylotfe.
84 Marmaduke Wyvill.
85 John Perſhall.
86 Francis Engleſield.
87 Tho. Ridgway, *Iriſh E.*
88 William Eſſex, *ex.*
89 Edward Gorges, *Iriſh B.*
90 Edw. Devereux, *Eng. V.*
91 Reginald Mohun, *E. B.*
92 Harbottle Grimſton, *ex.*
93 Thomas Holt,
94 Thomas Blackſton, *ex.*
95 Robert Dormer, *E. E.*
96 Rowland Egerton.
97 Roger Townſend, *E. V.*
98 Simon Clarke.
99 Edward Fitton, *ex.*

100 Richard Lucy.
101 Matthew Boynton.
102 Thomas Littleton.
103 Francis Leigh, *E. E. ex.*
104 Thomas Burdet.
105 George Morton, *ex.*
106 W. Harvey, *E. & I. B. ex.*
107 Thomas Mackworth.
108 W. Grey, *E. E. & Bar. ex.*
109 William Villers.
110 James Ley, *Eng. Earl. ex.*
111 Wil. Hicks.
112 Tho. Beaumont, *I. V.*
113 Henry Salisbury, *ex.*
114 Erasmus Dryden.
115 William Armine, *ex.*
116 Will. Bamberg, *ex.*
117 Edward Hartop.
118 John Mill,
119 Francis Radcliffe, *E. E.*
120 David Foulis.
121 Tho. Philips.
122 Claud. Forster, *ex.*
123 John Chester.
124 Samuel Tryon.
125 Adam Newton, *ex.*
126 John Boteler, *ex.*
127 Gilbert Gerard.
128 Humph. Lee.
129 Richard Berney.
130 Hump. Forster.
131 Thomas Biggs, *ex.*
132 Henry Bellingham, *ex.*
133 William Yelverton, *ex.*
134 John Scudamore, *I. V.*
135 Thomas Gower, *E. B.*
136 John Packington.
137 Ralph Ashton.
138 Baptist Hicks, *E. V. ex.*
139 Thomas Roberts.
140 John Hanmer.
141 Edward Frier, *ex.*
142 Edw. Osborne, *Eng. D.*
143 Henry Felton
144 William Chaloner, *ex.*
145 Thomas Bishop.
146 Francis Vincent.
147 Henry Clere, *ex.*
148 Benjamin Tichbourne.
149 Ric. Wilbraham, *ex.*
150 Tho. Delves.
151 Lewis Watson, *E. B.*
152 Thomas Palmer.
153 Ric. Roberts, *E. E.*
154 John Rivers.
155 Tho. Darnell, *ex.*
156 Isaac Sidley.
157 Robert Brown, *ex.*
158 John Hewet.
159 Henry Jernegan.
160 Nic. Hide, *ex.*
161 John Philips.
162 John Stepney.
163 Baldwin Wake.
164 William Masham.
165 John Colbrand.
166 John Hotham.
167 Francis Maunsell, *ex.*
168 Edward Powell, *ex.*
169 John Gerrard.
170 Richard Grovesnour.
171 Henry Moody, *ex.*
172 John Barker.
173 William Button.
174 John Gage.
175 William Goring.
176 Peter Courtene, *alias* Aunton, *ex.*
177 Ric. Norton, *ex.*
178 John Leventhorpe, *ex.*
179 Capel Bedell, *ex.*
180 John Darell, *ex.*
181 William Williams, *ex.*
182 Francis Ashby, *ex.*
183 Anthony Ashly, *ex.*
184 John Cooper, *Eng. E. ex.*
185 Edmund Prideaux.
186 Thomas Haslerig.
187 Thomas Burton.
188 Francis Folejamb, *ex.*
189 Edward Yate, *ex.*
190 George Chudleigh.
191 Francis Drake.
192 VVilliam Meredith.
193 Hugh Middleton. *ex.*
194 Gifford Thornhurst, *ex.*
195 Pier-

195 Piercy Herbert, E. *Mar.*
196 Robert Fiſher.
197 Hardolph Waſtneys.
198 Henry Skipwith, *ex.*
199 Thomas Harris, *ex.*
200 Nicholas Tempeſt.
201 Fr. Cottington, E. *B. ex.*
202 Tho. Harris, *ex.*
203 Edward Barkham, *ex.*
204 John Corbet, *ex.*
205 Tho. Playters.

Baronets *created by King* Charles *the Firſt.*

206 John Aſhfield.
207 Henry Harpur.
208 Edw. Seabright.
209 John Beaumont, *ex.*
210 Edward Dering.
211 George Kempe, *ex.*
212 VVilliam Brereton, *ex.*
213 Patricius Curwen, *ex.*
214 VVilliam Ruſſel, *ex.*
215 John Spencer, *ex.*
216 Giles Eſcourt, *ex.*
217 Thomas Aylesbury, *ex.*
218 Thomas Stile.
219 Fred. Cornwallis, *E.* Bar.
220 Drue Drury.
221 VVill. Skeffington, *I.* Vi.
222 Robert Crane, *ex.*
223 Anth. VVingfield.
224 VVilliam Colepeper.
225 Giles Bridges, *Eng.* Bar.
226 John Kirle, *ex.*
227 Humph. Stiles, *ex.*
228 Henry Moor.
229 Thomas Heale, *ex.*
230 John Carleton, *ex.*
231 Tho. Maples, *ex.*
232 John Iſham.
233 Hervey Bagot.
234 Lewis Pollard, *ex.*
235 Francis Mannock.
236 Hen. Griffith, *ex.*
237 Lodowick Dyer, *ex.*
238 Hugh Stewkely.
239 Edw. Stanley.
240 Edward Littleton.
241 Ambroſe Browne, *ex.*
242 Sackvile Crowe.
243 Mich. Liveſey, *ex.*
244 Simon Benet, *ex.*
245 Thomas Fiſher,
246 Thomas Bowyer, *ex.*
v. Sir Ja. Bowyer, *n.* 847. *ex.*
247 Buts Bacon.
248 John Corbet.
249 Edward Tirrell.
v. inter n. 294 *and* 295.
250 Baſil Dixwell.
251 Richard Young, *ex.*
252 William Pennyman, *ex.*
253 VVilliam Stonehouſe.
v. inter n. 797 *and* 798.
254 Thomas Fowler, *ex.*
255 John Fenwick, *ex.*
256 VVill. VVray, *ex.*
257 John Trelawney.
258 John Conyers.
259 John Bolles.
260 Thomas Aſhton.
261 Kenelm Jenoure.
262 John Price, *ex.*
263 Rich. Beaumont, *ex.*
264 VVilliam VViſeman.
265 Thomas Nightingale.
266 John Jacques, *ex.*
267 Robert Dillington.
268 Francis Pile.
269 John Pole.
270 VVill. Lewes, *ex.*
271 VVilliam Colepeper.
272 Peter Van-Loor, *ex.*
273 John Lawrence.
274 Anthony Slingsby.
275 Thomas Vavaſor.

276 Robert VVolseley.
277 Rice Rudd, *ex.*
278 Rich. Wiseman, *ex.*
279 Henry Ferrers.
280 John Anderson, *ex.*
281 William Russel.
282 Rich. Everard.
283 Tho. Powel.
284 William Luckin.
285 Richard Graham.
286 George Twisleton, *ex.*
287 William Acton, *ex.*
288 Nicholas L'estrange.
289 John Holland.
290 Edward Alley'n, *ex.*
291 Richard Earl, *ex.*
292 Robert Ducy, *Irish* Vi. *ex.*
293 Richard Grenvile, *ex.*
294 Charles Vavasor, *ex.*
v. inter n. 27 *and* 28.
v. Edw. Tirrel, *Num.* 249.
295 Edward Mosely, *ex.*
296 Martin Lumley.
297 William Dalston.
298 Henry Fletcher.
299 Nicholas Cole.
300 Edmund Pye, *ex.*
301 Simon Every.
302 William Langley.
303 William Paston, *Eng.* Earl.
304 James Stonehouse.
305 John Palgrave.
306 Gerard Naper.
307 Thomas Whitmore, *ex.*
308 John Maney, *Ex.*
309 Thomas Cave.
310 Chri. Yelverton, *Eng.* Vi.
311 William Boteler.
312 Thomas Hatton.
313 Thomas Abdey.
314 Thomas Bampfield.
315 John Cotton.
316 Simond D'Ewes.
317 Hen. Frederick Thynne, *Eng.* Viscount.
318 John Burgoyne.
319 John Northcot.
320 William Drake, *ex.*
321 Thomas Rous.
322 Ralph Hare.
323 John Norwich.
324 John Brownloe, *ex.*
325 Wililam Brownloe.
326 John Sydenham.
327 Henry Prat, *ex.*
328 Francis Nichols.
329 William Strickland.
330 Thomas Wolrich.
331 Thomas Mauleverer.
332 William Boughton.
333 John Chichester.
334 Norton Knatchbul.
335 Hugh Windham, *ex.*
336 Richard Carew.
337 William Castleston.
338 Rich. Price. *ex.*
339 Hugh Cholmley, *ex.*
340 William Spring.
341 Tho. Trevor, *ex.*
342 John Curson.
343 Hugh Owen.
344 Morton Briggs.
345 Henry Hayman.
346 Thomas Sandford.
347 Francis Rhodes.
348 Richard Sprignel, *ex.*
349 John Potts.
350 John Goodrick.
351 Robert Bindloss, *ex.*
352 William Walter.
353 Thomas Lawley.
354 William Farmer, *Eng* Bar.
355 John Davie.
356 Thomas Pettus.
357 William Andrews.
358 John Meux, *ex.*
359 Richard Guerney, *ex.*
360 Thomas Willis.
361 Francis Armitage.
362 Richard Halford.
363 Humph. Tufton, *ex.*
364 Edward Coke.
365 Isaac Astley, *ex.*
366 David Cunningham, *ex.*
367 John Rayney.
368 Rivet Eldred, *ex.*

369 John

369 John Gell.
370 Vincent Corbet, *ex.*
371 John Kay.
372 Thomas Trollop.
373 Edward Thomas, *ex.*
374 William Cooper, *E. B.*
375 Denner Strut, *ex.*
376 William St. Quintin.
377 Robert Kemp.
378 John Read, *ex.*
379 James Enyon, *ex.*
380 Edmund Williams, *ex.*
381 John Williams, *ex.*
382 George Wintour.
383 John Burlaſe, *ex.*
384 Henry Knollys, *ex.*
385 John Hamilton.
386 Edward Morgan.
387 Nicholas Kemys.
388 Trevor Williams.
389 John Reresby.
390 William Ingilby.
391 Poynings Moore, *ex.*
392 Chriſtopher Dawney, *I.V.*
393 Thomas Hampſon.
394 Thomas Williamſon.
395 William Denny, *ex.*
396 Richard Hardres.
397 Chriſtopher Lowther.
398 Thomas Alſton.
399 Edward Corbet.
400 George Middleton, *ex.*
401 Edward Payler, *ex.*
402 Will. Widrington, *E. B.*
403 Matthew Walkenburgh.
404 Philip Conſtable.
405 Ralph Blackſton, *ex.*
406 Edward Widrington, *ex.*
407 Robert Markham.
408 Philip Hungat.
409 Stephen Lennard.
410 William Thorold.
411 Walter Rudſton.
412 Walter Wroteſley.
413 Thomas Bland.
414 Robert Throckmorton.
415 William Halton.
416 Brocket Spencer, *ex.*
417 Edward Golding.
418 William Smith, *ex.*
419 Henry Hene, *ex.*
420 Walter Blount.
421 Adam Littleton.
422 Thomas Liddell.
423 Rich. Lawday, *ex.*
424 Tho. Chamberlain.
425 Henry Hunloke.
426 Tho. Badd, *ex.*
427 Richard Crane, *ex.*
428 Samuel Danvers.
429 Henry Anderſon, *ex.*
430 William Vavaſor, *ex.*
431 Henry Jones, *ex.*
432 Edward Waldgrave, *E. Bar.*
433 Tho. Haggerſton.
434 John Pate, *ex.*
435 John Bale, *ex.*
436 Brian O Nele.
437 Willoughby Hickman.
438 John Butler.
439 Edward Bathurſt.
440 Edward Acton.
441 Fran. Hawley, *Iriſh* Bar.
442 John Preſton, *ex.*
443 John Webb, *ex.*
444 Thomas Preſtwich, *ex.*
445 Jervaſe Lucas, *ex.*
446 Henry Williams.
v. Hugh Ackland, n. 84.
447 Rob. Thorold.
448 John Scudamore.
449 Hen. Bard, *Iriſh* Vi. *ex.*
v. Fran. Edwards, *N.* 845.
450 Richard Vivian.
451 William Van Colſter.
452 William de Boreel.
453 George Carteret, *Eng. Bar.*
454 Thomas VVindibank.
455 Benjamin VVright, *ſuperſeded.*
456 Edward Charleton, *ex.*
457 Richard VVillis, *ex.*
458 Evan Lloyd.

Baronets *created by King* Charles *the Second.*

Before the Reſtoration.

459 Richard Browne, *ex.*
460 Henry de Vic. *ex.*
461 Richard Foreſter, *ex.*
462 Richard Fanſhaw, *ex.*
463 William Curtius.
464 Arthur Slingsby, *ex.*
465 Thomas Orby.
466 Thomas Bond.
467 Ar. Marigny Carpentier.
468 Henry Brown.

After the Reſtoration.

469 Jeremy Whitchcote.
470 Anth. de Merces, *ex.*
471 John Evelyn, *ex.*
472 Gualter de Read.
473 Orlando Bridgman.
474 Geof. Palmer.
475 Heneage Finch, *E.* Earl.
476 John Langham.
477 Humph. Winch. *ex.*
478 Robert Abdy.
479 Thomas Draper, *ex.*
480 Henry Wright, *ex.*
481 Jonathan Keate, *ex.*
482 Hugh Speke, *ex.*
483 Nicholas Gould, *ex.*
484 Thomas Adams.
485 Richard Atkins.
486 Thomas Allen.
487 Henry North, *ex.*
488 William Wiſeman, *ex.*
489 Thomas Cullum.
490 Baſil Dixwell.
491 Thomas Darcy, *ex.*
492 George-Grubbam How.
493 John Cutts, *ex.*
494 Solomon Swale.
495 William Humble.
496 Henry Stapleton.
497 Jervaſe Elwes.
498 Robert Cordell, *ex.*
499 John Robinſon.
500 John Abdy, *ex.*
501 Robert Hildyard.
502 Jacob Aſtley.
503 William Bowyer.
504 Thomas Stanley.
505 John Shuckburgh.
506 William Wray.
507 Nicholas Steward.
508 George Warburton.
509 Francis Holles, *E. B. ex.*
510 Oliver St. John.
511 Ralph de la Val.
512 Andrew Henley.
513 Thomas Ellis.
514 John Covert, *ex.*
515 Peter Lear, *ex.*
516 Maurice Berkeley, *I.* Vi.
517 Henry Hudſon.
518 Thomas Herbert.
519 Thomas Middleton.
520 Verny Noell.
521 George Buſwell, *ex.*
522 Robert Auſten.
523 Robert Hales.
524 John Clerk.
525 William Boothby.
526 Wolſtan Dixey.
527 John Bright, *ex.*
528 John Warner, *ex.*
529 Job Harby, *ex.*
530 Samuel Morland.
531 Thomas Hewet, *I.* Vi. *ex.*
532 Edward Honywood.
533 Richard Brown.
534 Henry Vernon.
535 John Aubrey.
536 William Thomas.
537 Thomas Sclater, *ex.*
538 Henry Conway.
539 Edward Green, *ex.*
540 John Stapeley.
541 Metcalf Robinſon, *ex.*
542 Marmaduke Greſham.
543 William Dudley.

544 Hugh Smithſon.
545 Roger Moſtyn.
546 William Willoughby, *ex.*
547 Anthony Oldfield.
548 Peter Leiceſter.
549 William Wheeler.
550 John Newton.
551 Thomas Lee.
552 Thomas Smith.
553 Ralph Aſhton.
554 John Rous.
555 Henry Maſſingberd.
556 John Hales.
557 Ralph Bovey, *ex.*
558 John Knightley, *ex.*
559 John Drake.
560 Oliver St. George.
561 John Bowyer.
562 William Wild, *ex.*
563 Joſeph Aſh.
564 John How.
565 John Swinburn.
566 John Trott, *ex.*
567 Humphrey Miller.
568 John Lewis, *ex.*
569 John Beal, *ex.*
570 Richard Franklin.
571 William Ruſſel.
572 Thomas Boothby, *ex.*
573 William Backhouſe, *ex.*
574 John Cutler, *ex.*
575 Giles Mottet.
576 Henry Gifford.
577 Thomas Foot, *ex.*
v. Arth. Onſlow, *N.* 817.
578 Thomas Manwaring.
579 Thomas Bennet, *ex.*
580 John Wroth.
581 George VVynne.
582 Heneage Fetherſton.
583 Hump. Monoux.
584 John Peyton, *ex.*
585 Edmund Anderſon.
586 John Fagg.
587 Matthew Herbert, *ex.*
588 Edward Ward.
589 John Keyt.
590 VVilliam Killegrew, *ex.*
591 John Buck.
592 VVilliam Frankland.
593 Richard Stiddolph, *ex.*
594 VVilliam Gardner.
595 VVilliam Juxon.
596 John Legard.
597 George Marwood.
598 John Jackſon.
599 Henry Pickering.
600 Henry Beddingfield.
601 VValter Plomer, *ex.*
602 Herbert Springer, *ex.*
603 VVilliam Powel, *ex.*
604 Robert Newton, *ex.*
605 Nich. Staughton, *ex.*
606 William Rokeby, *ex.*
607 Walter Ernley.
608 John Hubaud.
609 Thomas Morgan, *ex.*
610 Geo. Lane, *Ir. Ba.*
611 John Osborn.
612 Ge. VVakeman, *never ſeal'd.*
613 Benjamin VVright.
614 John Colleton.
615 James Modyford, *ex.*
616 Thomas Beaumont.
617 Edward Smith.
John Napier, *alias* Sandy,
v. N. 73.
618 Thomas Gifford, *ex.*
619 Thomas Clifton, *ex.*
620 VVilliam VVilſon.
621 Compton Read.
622 Brian Broughton.
623 Robert Slingsby, *ex.*
624 John Crofts, *ex.*
625 Ralph Verney, *Iriſh* Vif.
626 Robert Dicer, *ex.*
627 John Bromfield.
628 Thomas Rich.
629 Edward Smith.
630 VValter Long.
631 John Fettiplace.
632 Walter Hendly, *ex.*
633 William Parſons.
634 John Cambel, *ex.*
635 William Maurice.
636 Charles Gawdy.

637 Wil-

637 William Caley.
638 William Godolphin.
639 Thomas Curſon.
640 Edward Fowel, *ex.*
641 John Croply.
642 William Smith.
643 George Cook.
644 Charles Lloyd.
645 Nathanael Powel.
646 Denny Aſhburnham.
647 Hugh Smith.
648 Robert Jenkinſon.
649 William Glinne.
650 John Charnock.
651 Robert Brook, *ex.*
652 Thomas Nevil.
653 Henry Andrews.
654 Anthony Craven.
655 John Clavering.
656 Thomas Derham.
657 William Stanley.
658 Abraham Cullen.
659 James Ruſhout.
660 Godfrey Copley.
661 Griffith Williams.
662 Hen. Winchcombe. *ex.*
663 Clement Clarke.
664 Thomas Viner, *ex.*
665 John Selyard, *ex.*
666 Chriſtopher Guiſe.
667 Reginald Forſter, *ex.*
668 Philip Parker.
669 Edward Duke.
670 Charles Huſſey.
671 Edward Barkham.
672 Thomas Norton, *ex.*
673 John Dormer.
674 Thomas Carew.
675 Mark Milbank.
676 Rich. Bothwel, *ex.*
677 John Banks, *ex.*
678 Henry Ingoldesby.
679 Francis Bickeley.
680 Robert Jaſon.
681 John Young.
682 J. Frederick Freiſendorf.
683 William Roberts, *ex.*
684 William Luckin, *ex.*
685 Thomas Smith.
686 Edwin Sadlier.
687 William Windham.
688 George Southcote.
689 George Trevillian.
690 Francis Duncomb, *ex.*
691 Nicholas Bacon, *ex.*
692 Richard Cocks,
693 John Coriton.
694 John Lloyd, *ex.*
695 Edward Moor.
696 Thomas Proby, *ex.*
697 Miles Stapleton.
698 Richard Braham, *ex.*
699 John Wittewrong.
700 Philip Matthews.
701 Robert Bernard.
702 Roger Lort, *ex.*
703 Edward Gage.
704 Thomas Hooke.
705 John Savile, *ex.*
706 Chriſtopher Wandesford, *Iriſh Viſcount.*
707 Richard Aſtley.
708 Jacob Garrard.
709 Edward Fuſt.
710 Robert Long.
711 Robert Can.
712 William Middleton.
713 Richard Graham.
714 Thomas Tancred.
715 Cuthbert Heron, *ex.*
716 Francis Wenman.
717 Henry Purefoy, *ex.*
718 Thomas Cobb.
719 Henry Brooke.
720 Peter Pindar.
721 Nicholas Slaning, *ex.*
722 George Reeve, *ex.*
723 Thomas Brograve.
724 Thomas Barnadiſton.
725 Samuel Barnadiſton.
726 John Dawes.
727 John Holman, *ex.*
728 William Cook.
729 John Bellot.
730 George Downing.
731 William Gawdy.

732 Charles

732 Charles Pim, *ex.*
733 William D' Oyley.
734 John Marſham.
735 Robert Barnham, *ex.*
736 Francis Leke.
737 John St. Barbe.
738 Thomas Cambell, *ex.*
739 James Penyman.
740 Thomas Muddiford, *ex.*
741 George Selby, *ex.*
742 Edmund Forteſcue, *ex.*
743 Samuel Tuke.
744 John Tempeſt.
745 Littleton Osbaldeſton.
746 Giles Tooker, *ex.*
747 Stephen Anderſon.
748 Thomas Bateman.
749 Thomas Lorrain.
750 Thomas Wentworth, *ex.*
751 Theophilus Bidulph.
752 William Green, *ex.*
753 William Cookes, *ex.*
754 John Wolſtenholme.
755 John Jacob.
756 John Yeomans.
757 John Pye.
758 Thomas Taylour.
759 William Leman.
760 Robert Smith.
761 Nicholas Criſpe.
762 John Shaw.
763 John Browne.
764 George Rawdon.
765 Robert Jocelyn.
766 Robert Duckenfield.
767 John Lawſon.
768 Peter Tyrrel.
769 Francis Burdett.
770 George Moor, *ex.*
771 Abel Barker.
772 William Oglander.
773 William Temple, *ex.*
774 William Swan.
775 Anthony Shirley.
776 Maurice Diggs, *ex.*
777 Peter Gleane.
778 John Nelthrop.
779 Robert Viner, *ex.*
780 Thomas Twiſden.
781 Anthony Archer.
782 John D' Oylie.
783 Edward Hoby.
784 Thomas Put, *ex.*
785 John Tirrell.
786 Gilbert Gerard.
787 Robert Yeomans.
788 Carr Scrope, *ex.*
789 Peter Forteſcue, *ex.*
790 Richard Bettenſon.
791 Algernon Peyton.
792 Robert Martyn.
793 Richard Haſtings, *ex.*
794 William Hanham.
795 Francis Topp, *ex.*
796 William Langhorne.
797 Edward Moſtyn.
Geo. Stonehouſe, *v. n.* 253.
798 Philip Carteret.
799 Fulwar Skipwith.
800 John Sabin.
801 William Chater.
802 Herbert Croft.
803 John St. Aubin.
804 Robert Eden.
805 John Werden.
806 Thomas Allen, *ex.*
807 Francis Warre.
808 Orlando Bridgman.
809 Francis Windham.
810 Arthur Harris, *ex.*
811 William Blacket.
812 John Thompſon, *E. Bar.*
813 Haleſwell Tint.
814 Corn. Martin Trump.
815 Robert Parker.
816 John Sherrard.
817 Arthur Onſlow.
818 Walter Clargis.
819 Thomas Williams.
820 Robert Filmer.
821 Edward Nevil, *ex.*
822 Richard Tulpe.
823 Thomas Samwell.
824 Charles Rich.
825 Benjamin Maddox.
826 William Barker.

827 John

827 John Brookes.
828 Richard Head.
829 William Pennington.
830 Bennet Hoskins.
831 Richard Standish.
832 Alexander Robinson.
833 Thomas Dyke.
834 Robert Cotton.
835 Francis Willoughby.
836 Ignat. Vitus, *alias* White, *ex.*
837 John Barlow.
838 Richard Newdigate.
839 Richard Cust.
840 Francis Anderton.
841 James Symeon.
842 James Poole.
843 George Wharton.
844 Hugh Ackland, *v. inter n.* 446 *and* 447.
845 Francis Edwards, *v. inter n.* 449 *and* 450.
846 Henry Oxenden.
847 James Bowyer, *ex.*
848 Walter Curle, *ex.*
849 Ralph Dutton.
850 William Dyer.
851 Josias Child.
852 Thomas Skipwith.
853 Walter Hawkesworth.
854 Jeremy Snow, *ex.*
855 William Kenrick, *ex.*
856 Samuel Marow, *ex.*
857 Roger Bradshaigh.
858 William Stapleton.
859 Thomas Pope-Blunt.
860 George Walker.
861 Gelebrand Sas Van Bosch.
862 John Roberts, *ex.*
863 Roger Beckwith.
864 Thomas Parkyns.
865 Thomas Bunbury.
866 Hugh Parker.
867 Henry Seymour.
868 G. Jefferies, *Eng. Bar. ex.*
869 Hugh Middleton.
870 Joseph Alston.
871 Thomas Robinson.
872 William Maynard.
873 Robert Napier.
874 Robert Davers.
875 Cane James.
876 Cornelius Gans.
877 Timothy Thornhill.
878 Edward Evelyn, *ex.*
879 Thomas Lear.
880 John Wytham.
881 James Richards, *ex.*
882 Robert Dashwood.
883 George Chute.
884 George Shiers, *ex.*
885 Richard Sandys.
886 William Blacket.
887 John Child.
888 William Soame, *ex.*

Baronets *created by King* James *the Second.*

889 John Sudbury, *ex.*
890 Paul Jenkinson.
891 George Davies.
892 Nicholas Sherburne.
893 Robert Guldeford.
894 Charles Bloys.
895 William Compton.
896 Job Charlton.
897 Cornelius Speelman.
898 William Humble, *ex.*
899 John Duck, *ex.*
900 James Chapman Fuller.
901 William Pynsent.
902 William Stych.
903 Wilfred Lawson.
904 William Williams.
905 Henry Ashurst.
906 Thomas Fitch.
907 John Morden.
908 John Narborough.

Baronets *created by King* WILLIAM *the Third, and Queen* MARY *the Second.*

909 HEnder Moleſworth.
910 John Ramſden.
911 William Robinſon.
912 James Edwards.
913 John Duddleſton.
914 John Wentworth.
915 Edward Leighton.
916 Henry-Dutton Colt.
917 John Smith.
918 John Thomas.
919 Richard Blackham.
920 Thomas Wheat.
921 Oliver Aſhcombe.
922 Edward Manſell.
923 William Hodges.
924 John Buckworth.
925 William Lowther.
926 Henry Tichburne.
927 Richard Farington, *ex.*
928 Thomas Tipping.
929 John Germain.
930 Thomas Powel.
931 Samuel Clarke.
932 Baſil Firebrace.
933 William Norris, *ex.*
934 John Rogers.
935 John Stanley.
936 Edmond Denton.
937 Peter Vander Brand.
938 William Brown.
939 Thomas Anguis.
940 Richard Newman.
941 Martin Weſtcomb.
942 John Chitwood.
943 Nich. Van Acker.
944 Samuel Moyer.
945 John Thornicroft.
946 Thomas Windford.

Baronets *created by Queen* ANNE.

947 CHarles Sedley.
948 Thomas Webſter.
949 Gilbert Dolben.
950 Edward Irby.
958 William Fowler.
952 William Flemming.
953 Thomas Miller.
954 William Holford.
955 Henry Furneſe.
956 Francis Daſhwood.

Total of Baronets ——— 956
Whereof extinct ——— 285
Living ——— 671

NUMB. XL.

The Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

WIlliam *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.
Roger Altham, D. D.
Henry Altham, M. A.

Sir

Sir Robert Atkins.
The Right Honourable Charles *Earl of* Berkeley.
John *Lord Bishop of* Bristol.
John *Lord Bishop of* Bangor.
George *Lord Bishop of* Bath *and* Wells.
Sir Richard Bulkley *Bar.*
Sir Richard Blackmoore, *Kt.*
The Hon. Geo. Booth, D. D. *Archdeacon of* Durham.
Thomas Bray, D. D.
Lilly Butler, D. D.
Samuel Bradford, D. D.
Samuel Barton, D. D.
Ralph Barker, D. D.
Thomas Bromefield, *Esq;*
Whitlock Bulstrode, *Esq;*
Samuel Brewster, *Esq;*
Francis Barker, *Merchant.*
Richard Bull, *Merchant.*
His Grace Tho. *Ld. Archbishop of* Canterbury, *President.*
William *Lord Bishop of* Carlile.
Will. *Lord Bishop of* Chester.
John *Lord Bishop of* Chichester.
John *Lord Bishop of* Coventry *and* Lichfield.
Sir J. Cook, *Dean of the* Arches.
John Chardin, *Esq;*
John Comyns, *Esq; Serjeant at Law.*
Rowland Cotton, *Esq;*
Maynard Colchester, *Esq;*
John Chamberlayne, *Esq; Secretary.*
Thomas Clerk, *Esq;*
Robert Colston, *Esq;*
Nath. *Lord Bishop of* Durham.
William *Lord* Digby.
John Davis, D. D.
Thomas Dent, D. D.
Col. Joseph Dudley, *Governor of* New-England.
John *Lord Bishop of* Ely.
Offspring *Lord Bishop of* Exeter.
Vigerus Edwards, *Gent.*
John Evans, *Merchant.*
Thomas Frank, M. A.
Edward *Lord Bishop of* Glocester.
Francis *Lord* Guilford.
Henry Godolphin, D. D. *Dean of St.* Paul's, *and Provost of* Eton.
Edward Gee, D. D.
John Gascarth, D. D.
Francis Gastrill, D. D.
Edmund Gibson, D. D.
William Gore, *Esq;*
Thomas Gilbert, *Gent.*
Sir William Hustler, *Kt.*
John Hooke, *Esq; Serj. at Law.*
William Hayley, D. D. *Dean of* Chichester.
Sir Charles Hobby.
——Hancock, D. D.
Nathaniel Johnson, *Esq;*
Robert Hardisty, *Esq;*
John Hanger, *Esq;*
Henry Hoar, *Gent.*
Col. Caleb Heathcote.
John Jeffery, D. D. *Archdeacon of* Norwich.
Thomas Jervis, *Esq;*
White Kennet, D. D. *Dean of* Peterborough, *and Archdeacon of* Huntingdon.
George Keith, M. A.
Peter King, *Esq;*
Richard King, *Esq;*
John King, D. D.
Henry *Lord Bishop of* London.
William *Lord Bishop of* Lincoln.
Sir Martin Lumley.
William Lancaster, D. D. *Provost of Queen's College,* Oxon.
——Lazenby.
William Lloyd, D. D. *Chancellor of* Worcester.
John Laughton, B. D.
Thomas Lynford, D. D.
Richard Lucas, D. D.
Thomas Little, D. D.
Samuel Lowe, B. D.
John Laughorne, *Esq;*

Ben-

Benjamin Lawdell, *Merchant.*
Henry Loe, *Merchant.*
Sir Humph. Mackworth, *Kt.*
John Montague, D. D. *Dean of* Durham.
The Margaret *Professors of Divinity in both Universities.*
Thomas Manningham, D. D.
John Mapletoft, D. D.
John Joachin Meckin, D. D.
John Millington, D. D.
William Melmoth, *Esq;*
John Meller, *Esq;*
Col. Lewis Morris la Mothe.
Charles *Lord Bishop of* Norwich.
William Nicholls, D. D.
Grey Nevill, *Esq;*
Daniel Nicholl, *Esq;*
Robert Nelson, *Esq;*
Col. Francis Nicholson.
William *Ld. Bp. of* Oxford.
Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*
J. F. Ostervald, *Professor of Divinity, and Pastor of the Church of* Neufchatel.
The Rt. Honourable Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery.
Rich. *Ld. Bp. of* Peterborough.
Sir John Phillips, *Bar.*
Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. *Dean of* Norwich.
Benedict Pictet, *Professor of Divinity at* Geneva.
Thomas Paget, D. D.
William Parrot, *Merchant.*
———Posslethwaite.
———Pooley, D. D.
Col. Robert Quarry.
Thomas *Lord Bp. of* Rochester.
The Regius *Professors of Divinity in both Universities.*
Nathaniel Resbury, D. D.
Richard Ruth, *Esq;*
Thomas Railton, *Esq;*
John Rogers, A. D.
Gilbert *Lord Bishop of* Sarum.
George Stanhope, D. D. *Dean of* Canterbury.
William Stanley, D. D. *Dean of St.* Asaph, *Archdeacon of* London.
Frederick Slare, M. D.
Henry Shute, M. A.
Philip Stubbs, M. A.
Dutton Seaman, *Esq;*
John Sharp, *Esq;*
Thomas *Earl of* Thanet.
John Tayleure, *Esq;*
George Thorpe, D. D. *Prebendary of* Canterbury.
J. A. Turretin, *Professor of Divinity at* Geneva.
Alexander Toriano, L. L. D.
Nicholas Trot, *Esq;* *Attorney-General in* Carolina.
John Trimmer, *Esq;*
Charles Toriano, *Merchant.*
Monsieur Verenfels, *Professor of Divinity at* Basil.
The Hon. George Verney, D. D.
James Vernon, *jun. Esq;*
Tho. *Ld. Viscount* Weymouth.
William *Ld. Bp. of* Worcester.
The Hon. Tho. Wentworth, *Esq;*
Sir George Wheeler, *Kt.*
Sir Paul Wichcot, *Bar.*
Richard Willis, D. D. *Dean of* Lincoln.
Josiah Woodward, D. D.
Joshua Walker, B. D.
William Whitfield, M. A.
Edward Waddington, M. A.
Francis Windham, *Esq;*
Dr. Wilson, *Ld. Bp. of* Man.
George White, *Merchant.*
His Grace, John *Lord Archbishop of* York.
John Younger, D. D. *Dean of* Sarum.
Johannis Rodolphus Zwinger, D. D. Antistes *of* Basil.

NUMB. XLI.

A LIST of the Charity Schools in and about London, Weſtminſter, *and Places adjacent: Alphabetically digeſted.* [Note, That Sc. ſignifies Schools, B. Boys, G. Girls, Cl. Cloathed.

ST. Botolph Aldgate, *Sc.* 3. *B.* 50. *G.* 80. *Cl.*
St. Alphage, *Sc.* 1. 30 *B. Caps and Bands.*
St. Andrews Holborn, *Sc.* 3. *B.* 80. *G.* 90. *Cl.*
St. Anne Weſtminſter, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 50. *G.* 30. *Cl.*
St. Botolph Alderſgate, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 50. *Cl.*
St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 20.
St. Anne Black-Fryars, *Sc.* 1.
St. Clement Danes, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 50. *G.* 30. *Cl.*
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, *Sc.* 1. *G.* 60.
St. George Southwark, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 50. *Caps and Bands.*
St. Giles Cripplegate, *Sc.* 4. *B.* 128. *Cl. G.* 60.
St. Giles in the Fields, *Sc.* 3. *B.* 50. *Cl. G.* 50.
St. Helen's Biſhopſgate, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 20. *Cl.*
St. James Clerkenwel, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 50. *G.* 21. *Cl.*
St. James Weſtminſter, *Sc.* 1. *G.* 70. *Cl.*
St. John Wapping, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 40. *Cl.*
St. Katharine near the Tower, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 56. *G.* 60. *Cl.*
St. Leonard Shoreditch, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 50. *Cl.*
Lime-Houſe, Stepney, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 6. *G.* 10. *Cl.*
St. Margaret Weſtminſter, *Sc.* 3. *B.* 110. *G.* 47. *Cl.*
St. Martin in the Fields, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 80. *G.* 50. *Cl.*
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 28.
New Chappel Weſtminſter.
Norton Folgate, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 60.
St. Olave Southwark, *Sc.* 1. *G.* 40. *Cl.*
St. Paul Covent Garden, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 35. *Cl.*
St. Paul Shadwell, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 40.
St. Peter-Poor Broadſtreet, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 50.
Poplar *in* Stepney, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 24.
St. Saviour, *alias St.* Mary Overy, *Sc.* 2. *B.* 60. *Cl.*
St. Sepulchres, *Sc.* 4. *B.* 80. *G.* 5. *Cl.*
Spittle Fields, Stepney, *Sc.* 1. *B.* 40. *G.* 50. *Cl.*

Out of the whole Number of Children, about 700 *Boys and* 200 *Girls, have been put out Apprentices, from the beginning.*

CHA-

CHARITY-SCHOOLS
in other Places.

Bedfordshire.

Ampthil, a School lately endow'd for teaching 13 poor Children.

Arlsey, 6 Children taught at the Expence of a private Person.

Bedford, a School for about 40 Children, who are also provided with Books.

Cranfield, a School for about 20 Children, at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Dean, a School endow'd with between 20 and 30 *l. per Ann.* for teaching the poor Children of this and two other Parishes.

Harley, about 10 Children taught, at the Expence of a private Person.

Henlowe, 10 Children taught, at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Kempston, two Men there, teach the Poor, *Gratis.*

Leighton Beau Desert, 10 *l. per Ann.* settled, for teaching poor Children, and Seven more at the Expence of a private Person.

Marston, six Children taught, at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Northill, all Children are taught, at the Charge of the *Minister* of the Parish, that their Parents send to School.

Sandy, 10 Children taught, to which 6 *l. per Ann.* is subscribed.

Silsoe, 10 *l. per Ann.* lately settled for the Education of the Poor.

Southil, 12 Children taught at the Charge of the *Minister.*

Berkshire.

Blewbury, 50 poor Children taught, Books provided for 10 Years for 12 of them.

Clewar, 16 poor Children taught to Read.

Hagborn, 20 Boys and Girls taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Hurst, 14 poor Children taught to Read.

Newbury, a School for teaching 20 Boys all Clothed, for which the Corporation has setled 40 *l. per Ann.* without Subscriptions. To it a Gentleman has added 10 Boys, paying for their Clothing and Teaching. Two more are Clothed and Taught by Subscription. The Master is obliged to teach five more *Gratis.* The Minister has set up a Poor's Box in the Church for this Use.

Reading, 30 Boys taught; for which 20 *l. per Ann.* is subscribed at 2 *d. per* Week by every Subscriber.

Sunning-Hill, 13 poor Children are taught to Read, *&c.*

Sunning, 12 poor Children taught to Read, *&c.*
Warfeild, 12 poor Children taught.
White-Waltham, 20.
Windsor, 18.
Winkfeild, 9.
Windsor-New, 31 Boys, and 21 Girls. The Subscription is 120 *l. per Ann.* and 8 *l.* more has been lately given: The *Dean* and *Chapter* have much encourag'd this Charity.
Maidenhead, a Gentleman and Gentlewoman have subscribed 10 *l. per Ann.* for teaching 10 Children.

Buckinghamshire.

Edmenham, 5 poor Children taught.
Newport-Pagnel, some poor Children taught to Work, and some Subscriptions towards a School.
Wendover, a School for about 20 Children.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge has erected Schools for teaching 50 poor Children the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, and other Things agreeable to their Condition; 30 of which are Clothed. The Body of the *University* and *Town*, assist and encourage this Exemplary Charity.
Horsheath, a School, for the Education of the poor Children of this and a Neighbouring Parish.

Cheshire.

West-Chester, 40 Boys are Clothed, and taught to Read, Write, cast Accompt, and the Catechism; by a Subscription of about 90 *l. per Ann.* to which have been added several other Benefactions.
Namptwich, 14 Children, taught at the Expence of a private Person, and the Minister has set up a School for teaching 30 Girls, the Mistress is paid out of the Collections of the Communion.
Northwich, 10 poor Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompt.
A Person lately bequeathed a House for the Master, and 700 *l.* to purchase Lands for the Charitable Uses abovesaid.
Wybunbury, 40 *l.* is given for teaching some of the poor Children to Read and to buy *Bibles* for them, Bound up with the *Common-Prayer*.

Ely-Isle.

Wisbich, 80 *l.* is subscribed, and 100 *l.* is presented by a Gentleman, towards setting up a Charity School there, for 104 Children.
St. *Peter*'s Parish, 30 Boys and Girls taught; to which Use is given 8 *l. per Ann.* by a private Person.

St.

St. *John's* Pariſh, 12 Children taught, at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week; given by a private Perſon.

Woodham-water, Eſſex, the pooreſt Children are taught at the Miniſter's Charge.

Glocesterſhire.

Campden, a Charity School deſign'd to be erected and endow'd, for teaching Girls to Read, Knit, Spin, *&c.*

Cirenceſter, 50 poor Children taught, by ſtanding Charities, and private voluntary Contributions.

Huntly, 10 poor Children are plac'd in a Charity School here, by the Miniſter.

Newland, ſix Schools for teaching 80 poor Children and others, who are alſo catechiz'd at Church, and oblig'd (on the Lord's-Day eſpecially) to read at Home in their Bibles to their Parents.

Newent, a School for 42 Boys and Girls.

Preſtbury, a School for inſtructing the poor Children of the whole Pariſh in Religion, Writing, *&c.* and putting them Prentice.

Readborough, 20 Children taught to Read, and three Clothed, by one Perſon. The Subſcription is 10 *l. per Annum.*

Stroud, 60 poor Children taught to Read, and their Catechiſm; by———

Wotton-under-edge, 26 Boys taught to Read, *&c.* for 10 *l.* 6 for 3 *l. per Ann.* to Write; and the Parents of ſeven Boys receive 4 *l. per Ann.* ſo long as their Children go to School.

Hampſhire.

Alton, 37 Boys taught by a Maſter, 25 Girls taught by a Dame. Subſcription 40 *l.*

Selbourn, 36 Boys taught to Read, the Catechiſm, and their Prayers. Above 30 *l.* ſubſcribed for the Year 1706. In the ſame Pariſh, and upon the ſame Fund, 21 Girls, and leſſer Children are taught to Read, and the bigger to Sew and Knit, by two Dames.

Silcheſter, five poor Children taught, *&c.*

Southampton, great hopes of a School being erected, and the like at *Wincheſter.*

Herefordſhire.

Ledbury, a School for about 30 poor Children to be taught to Read and Work.

Yarpul, a Gentleman has built a School, and deſigns to Endow it with 50 *l. per Ann.* for a Maſter, and 20 *l.* for an Uſher.

Hertfordſhire.

Ashwell, 14 Boys and 11 Girls taught, by a charitable Contribution of divers of the Inhabitants.

Hertford, 20 poor Children taught.

Watford, a School for 40 Boys, who are all Clothed. A School-House with Accommodation for the Master; erected and maintain'd by a private Person, and is design'd to be endow'd.

Huntingtonshire.

Huntington, some poor Children taught at the Expence of a private Person

St. *Neots*, 22 *l. per Ann.* subscribed towards setting up a School.

Stilton, a School for 9 poor Boys and 6 Girls.

Kent.

Canterbury, a School for 45 Boys. The Subscription is 47 *l. per Ann.* 20 *l. per Ann.* is subscribed for a School for Girls.

Deal, 27 Boys are taught to Read, and the Catechism.

Deptford, one School.

Eltham, a School for 40 Boys and 20 Girls all Clothed, who are taught to Read and Work, and the Catechism. The Subscription is 43 *l. per Annum.*

Two other Schools in the same Town, one for 30 Boys, the other for 20 Girls all Clothed, the Subscriptions are about 60 *l. per Annum.*

Greenwich, 30 Girls taught to Spin, and make all they wear.

Lewisham, 30 Girls maintain'd by a voluntary Contribution of about 20 *l. per Annum.*

Rotherhith, 20 Boys taught. The Subscription is 40 *l. per Annum.*

Tunbridge-Wells, 70 poor Boys taught to Read, and the Catechism.

Lancashire.

Fullwood, all the poor Children here are taught the Catechism, toward which Charity one Person left 80 *l.*

Manchester, 40 poor Children taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism. The Master has one Penny a Week for each Child, and his School-Rent paid.

Mansels-hope, the *Minister* teaches the poor Children *Gratis* in his own House. The Number at present is but 24, and some learn to Write.

Preston, 30 Boys taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism, *&c.* for which Use 400 *l.* is given to be settled. A School is also agreed to be set up, for teaching 16 Girls to Read, say the Catechism, Knit and Sew, for one Shilling a Quarter each.

Leicestershire.

Burton-Coggles, all the poor Children are taught at the Charge of a private Person and the Minister.

Congeston, 12 poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister, and a private Gentlewoman.

Halle

Hallerton, a Lady pays for teaching ſix poor Children; and Subſcription is begun for a larger School.

Leiceſter, 24 Boys are Taught and Clothed, at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

Lincolnſhire.

Denton, 15 Boys taught to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm, 8 *l. per Ann.* is ſubſcribed.

Epworth, a Subſcription of 16 *l. per Ann.* towards a School.

Grantham, 20 *l. per Ann.* ſubſcribed towards ſetting up a Charity-School.

Lincoln, four Charity-Schools for about 120 poor Children, to be taught to Read, and the Catechiſm. The Subſcription is about 70 *l. per Ann.*

Spilsby, and fifteen Towns thereabouts, have Schools for teaching 150 Children. The Subſcription is about 75 *l. per Annum.*

Stamford, 80 poor Children taught to Read, and the Catechiſm. They are alſo Clothed, and ſet to Work. The Corporation allows 20 *l. per Ann* for the Support of the School. His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *York* gave 10 Guineas to it, as he paſs'd by.

Waddington, 4 Children taught for a ſmall Annual Penſion, to which 16 more are added at the Charge of the Miniſter.

Wickworth, a School lately ſet up for 30 poor Children.

Middleſex.

Brentford, two Schools for teaching 37 Boys and 20 Girls. 24 of the Boys are Clothed, and 6 Girls, the other are not Clothed.

Chelſey, a School for 15 Boys Clothed.

Craneford, a Lady gives 20 *l. per Ann.* for the Education of the poor Children here; who are now obliged to travel for it to another Pariſh; but there are Propoſals for bringing this School to be like other Charity-Schools.

Egham, a Gentleman lately bequeath'd 6000 *l.* for the Education of the poor Children.

Hendon, a Charity-School for 20 Boys, and 10 Girls, all Cloth-ed at the Charge of ſome of the Inhabitants.

Stanwel, a Charity-School for Boys and Girls, propoſed to be taught by a Miſtreſs out of the Offertory Money Here is 20 *l. per Ann.* given among poor Houſekeepers at *Chriſtmas*. The Truſtees are of Opinion that they may divert a great part of it, to the Education of poor Children.

Twitnam, a School for teaching 50 Boys, who are all Clothed. The Subſcriptions are about 90 *l. per Annum.*

Norfolk.

Norwich, 60 poor Children are already set to School, and a Charity-Shool for 100, will shortly be compleated.

Northwood, a Charity-School for teaching 50 poor Children, which are all the Town affords.

Yarmouth, 50 poor Children taught. The Master's Salary is 35 *l. per Annum.*

Northamptonshire.

Brackley, six Boys Clothed, and taught to Read, and the Catechism, at the Expence of a private Person.

Northumberland.

Newcastle upon Tine, a Gentlewoman has settled 20 *l per Ann.* for ever, for Educating 34 poor Children of St. *John*'s Parish; the Master's Salary is 16 *l. per Ann.* and a House allow'd him by the Common-Council 40 *s. per Ann.* is apply'd to buying Books, and 40 *s. per Ann.* for binding Boys Apprentices. Every Boy when he leaves the School is to have a Bible, a Common-Prayer-Book, and a Whole Duty of Man given him.

An ancient Gentlewoman has also settled 60 *l per Ann.* after her Decease, for setting up a School in the Parish of St. *John*, and another in St. *Nicholas*'s Parish; one for Boys, the other for Girls.

The Third Part of 1000 *l.* is also lately bequeath'd for erecting a School in St. *Andrew*'s Parish.

Sunderland, a considerable School-House is well built there, by the worthy *Rector* and the well-disposed Persons of his Parish.

Nottingham.

TWelve poor Children are taught here, at the Charges of the *Minister* and two private Persons.

Oxfordshire.

Oxford, a Charity-School for 54 Boys was open'd here, *March* 8. 1707. all Clothed. The Subscriptions amount to above 250 *l. per Ann.* The *University* allows the Master Fifty Pounds a Year: A Chamber Furnish'd, and two Chaldron of Coals for the School.

The *City* of *Oxford*, has likewise erected a Charity-School for 50 Boys, Clothed, and will suddenly take care for the Education of the Girls.

Banbury, 2 Schools, one for 30 Boys, the other for 20 Girls, all Clothed. The Master's Salary is 25 *l. per Annum.* And the Mistress's 12 *l.* 10 *s.*

Islip, 5 *l. per Annum* is given by the Minister for Teaching the poor Children.

Rutland-

Rutlandshire.

Oakhampton, 20 *l.* in Money, and 10 *l. per Annum* is given by a Gentleman for teaching the poor Children here.

Thistleton, 10 *l. per Annum* is left by a private Gentleman for Teaching the poor Children here, and 40 *l. per Annum* for Teaching the Children of four other Parishes in this County; besides 20 *l.* in Money for the same Use.

Shropshire.

Shrewsbury, 20 Children instructed in Reading, and learning the Catechism.

Somersetshire.

Kilmarsdon, 40 Children taught to Read, Write, cast Accompt, and the Catechism. The Master's Salary is 20 *l. per Ann.* Books are provided: The whole at the Charge of a private Person.

Yeovil, a School set up for teaching 20 Boys Cloathed; 40 *l. per Ann.* being subscribed for that good Use.

Suffolk.

Bradley, (Great) 24 poor Children, being all that Parish affords, are taught to Read, Write, and the Catechism, and are furnished with *Common-Prayer*, and other useful Books.

Bury, (St. Edmund's) three Schools, one for 40 Boys, and two for Girls. The Mistresses Salaries are each 12 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* The Fund is about 65 *l. per Ann.* The Boys are allow'd a Cap and two Neckcloths, and each of the Girls two Coifs.

Neyland, a School for 40 Boys, 30 of *Neyland*, and 10 at *Stoke*, part Clothed; Another School for 20 Girls. Subscriptions to both are 40 *l. per Annum.*

Wickambirch, 30 Children taught.

Surrey.

Burtlow, the *Curate* of the Parish, teacheth all the poor Children *Gratis*, to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Horn, all the poor Children are taught *Gratis*, by the Minister.

Lambeth, 12 Girls Clothed, and Taught at a private Expence.

Wansworth, two Schools for 40 Boys and 6 Girls.

Wimbleton, two Schools for the Education of 50 Boys and 30 Girls.

Sussex.

Battel, 40 poor Children are taught to Read, Write if desired, and the Catechism. There is another in that Neighbourhood.

Breeme, here, and in the adjacent Places, are Schools for teaching divers poor Children.

Brighthelmston, two Schools, one for 50 Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and Navigation, 14 Boys were bound Apprentices last Year, and 33 sent to Sea. The other School is for teaching 20 Girls to Read and Work.

Ewhurst, the poor Children are taught at the Minister's Expence, when their Parents send them to Learn.

Seaforth, 20 *l. per Ann.* subscribed towards a School.

Shoreham, a School, to which is subscribed 30 *l. per Ann.*

Staffordshire.

Cheadley, a School endow'd with 20 *l. per Ann.* for instructing poor Boys in Religion, *&c.*

Dudley, Mr. *John Bruce* settled 10 *l. per Ann.* which by others is advanced to 20 *l. per Ann.* to be apply'd for teaching 50 Boys, and there is hopes of Clothing many of them.

Warwickshire.

Atherton, a Gentlewoman pays for Teaching and Clothing 8 poor Children, and Catechises them her self.

Baxterly, 16 poor Children taught at the Expence of two private Persons.

Rugby, a School for the Education of poor Children.

Sheldon, a School new built, endow'd with 4 *l. per Ann.* and more in Expectation; for teaching poor Children to Read, Write, and the Catechism.

Wiltshire.

Broad-Hinton, the *Minister* teaches the poor Children to Read *Gratis.*

Deverel, 30 Children taught, to which the *Offertory* is apply'd, and 4 *l. per Ann.* given by a private Person.

Salisbury, two Schools for 30 Boys and 20 Girls, all Clothed, and taught to Read, Card, Knit and Spin; so that some of the Children earn 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s. per* Week; for which 40 *l. per Ann.* is given by the *Bishop.*

Worcestershire.

Evesham, a School for teaching 60 Boys to Read, and the Catechism.

Hartlebury, 20 Children taught for 6 *l. per Ann.* and six Girls taught to read, card Wool and Spin, for 4 *s.* a Month.

Kiderminster, a School for teaching 50 Boys to Read, *&c.*

Swinford, (*Old*) 40 Children taught to Read, *&c.*

Worcester, in St. *Peter's* Parish, 30 Boys and Girls taught, to which is given 8 *l. per An.* by a private Person.

In

In St. *John's* Pariſh, 12 Children taught for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Week, given by a private Perſon.

In St. *Hellen's* and St. *Martin's* Pariſh, is 7 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*, given to each of them by a private Perſon, for teaching 50 Boys.

In St. *Nicholas's* Pariſh another for 30 Children. The Subſcription is 18 *l. per An.*

Yorkſhire.

Hawnby, ſeveral Children are taught at the Charity of particular Perſons; And another School by Subſcription, for ſeveral other Children.

Kirk-Eaton, a School-Houſe is building and endowing at the joint charge of the *Patron*, the *Rector* and Pariſhioners.

Leeds, 2 Schools for 28 Boys, and 12 Girls, who are all decently cloathed. The Fund is about 208 *l. per Annum*. The Corporation has given a large Houſe for a School, and a Month's Aſſeſſment for repairing and fitting it for the reception of the Poor Children. A Gentleman has voluntarily advanced his Subſcription from 40 *l.* to 60 *l. per Annum*, and has promis'd to ſettle it. after his Deceaſe, upon the School, for ever. A Merchant has alſo given 50 *l.* to be put to Intereſt, or to Purchaſe Lands for theſe Schools.

Ripley, 100 *l.* given for Erecting and Maintaining a Charity-School.

Sheffield, 2 Schools for about 50 Boys and Girls, the Boys are taught to Read, Write, *&c.* and the Girls to Knit, Sew and Spin: Which Children are deſign'd to be clothed. The Subſcription is about 63 *l. per Annum.*

Spofforth, within 12 Miles of this Place are 6 *Catechetical* Schools, which are, or will be endowed within the ſpace of a Year, and a School is about to be built and endowed here.

Wakefeild, a Charity-School, wherein 63 Poor Children, Boys and Girls are taught and cloathed. A very good School-Houſe, newly built, with a convenient Houſe at one end for the Maſter and at the other end for the Miſtreſs. The Maſter has 30 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* with an Allowance of Coals, Books, Paper and Ink for the Schools.

Wetherby, 5 Poor Children are taught by a Curate, for which the Miniſter pays him 5 *l. per Annum.*

Winleton, the Workmen of an Iron Work, who are in number about 4 or 500, allow one Farthing and a half *per* Shilling, out of every Weeks Earnings; which with the Contribution of their Maſters, maintains the Poor, and affords about 17 *l. per Ann.* for teaching their Children to read, *&c.*

York, a School is newly erected here. His Grace the *Archbiſhop* has encouraged the Deſign, and contributed largely to it.

The

The *Dean* and *Chapter* have been no less bountiful, and the *Clergy* of the City are not backward in their Subscriptions.

The Rt. Hon. the *Lord Mayor*, the *Aldermen* and *Commonalty* of this City, have every one of them liberally subscribed to it, out of their own private Purses.

The *Corporation* of this City has given a large Hall, and order'd it to be fitted for Lodging, and entertaining the Poor Boys, at the expence of 100 *l.* This School is for the entire Subsistence and Clothing, as well as Educating the Children, and setting them at work: The profit whereof is to be apply'd to the same Charitable Uses. There is yet but 40 Boys in the School; but the Number is design'd to be increased. The Subscription is about 200 *l. per Ann.*

The Ladies here have also subscribed 60 *l. per Ann.* for the Education of 40 Poor Girls.

WALES.

Carmarthenshire.

A *Berguilly*, a School endow'd with 6 *l. per Ann.* for teaching 8 Boys.

Carmarthen, 12 Poor Children taught by a Private Person, *Gratis.*

Llangadock, a Charity-School, set up by the *Bishop*, Freeholders and Inhabitants.

Langunnogg, the Lord of the Mannor, Freeholders and Inhabitants, have built a School on the Wast, and enclosed part of it, which is to be settled for ever, for teaching the Poor Children of the Lordship.

Llandowrogh, 5 *l. per Ann.* is paid to a Master, for teaching a Charity School.

Denbyshire.

W *Rexham*, 40 Poor Children are taught, to which the Offertory is apply'd.

Glamorganshire.

C *Owbridge*, divers Children taught at the Expence of a Private Person.

Margam, 12 Children taught at the Expence of a Private Person.

Neath, The Governor and Company of the Mine-Adventurers of *England*, allow 20 *l. per Ann.* for a Charity-School.

And 30 *l. per Ann.* to a Minister to read Prayers, Preach and Catechise the Children of the Miners, and Workmen of the said Company.

Pem-

Pembrokeshire.

Brgely, 3 *l.* paid yearly for teaching Poor Children to Read, Write, and the Catechiſm.

Boulſton, 19 Poor Children taught, ſome of which are already clothed, and the reſt will be in a little time.

Haſcard, a Maſter is allowed 5 *l.* a Year for teaching the Charity School, and the liberty of teaching other Children that pay.

Haraldſton, 5 Poor Children taught to Read, Write and the Catechiſm, at a Private Charge.

Lanychaer, a Charity-School for teaching 26 poor Children, the Subſcriptions are 4 *l. per Ann.*

Marloes, 5 *l. per Annum*, paid to a Maſter for teaching the poor Children to read, write, and the Catechiſm, and 20 *s.* more for Books.

Prendergaſt, 6 poor Children taught here, partly by Sacramental Offerings, and the reſt at the charge of the Miniſter.

Radbarton, 4 *l.* yearly paid to a Maſter, for teaching poor Children to read, write and the Catechiſm, and 20 *s.* more for Books.

Walton-Weſt, 4 *l.* yearly paid for teaching poor Children to read, write and the Catechiſm, and 20 Shillings more for Books.

The Names of the Places in and about London, *Where and When Lectures are Preached, and Collections made for ſetting up, and maintaining* Charity-Schools; *for the Information of ſuch as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to ſo good a Work.*

ST. *Alban's* Church in *Woodſtreet*, every ſecond *Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Alphage* near *Sion-College*, at the ſame time.

St. *Anne* in *Weſtminſter*, on *Sunday* next before *Chriſtmas-Day*, at ten in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*, the Second *Sunday* after every Quarter-Day, at two in the Afternoon.

St. *George* in *Southwark*, every Third *Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Giles* without *Cripple-Gate*, every *Firſt*, *Third* and *Laſt Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *James Clerkenwel*, every *Laſt Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *John Wapping*, the *Laſt Sunday* but one in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Catherine* near the *Tower*, the *Firſt Sunday* after every Quarter-Day, at 5 in the Evening.

St.

St. *Margaret* in *Weſtminſter*, the *Second Sunday* in *January*, at ten in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. *Martin in the Fields*, every *Third Sunday*, at 7 in the Morning.

St. *Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapſide*, every *Third Sunday*, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, every *Second Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Mary Rotherhith*, every *Third Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Mary White-Chappel*, every Laſt *Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

New-Chappel in *Weſtminſter*, the Fourth *Sunday* in *Advent*, at ten in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

St. *Olave-Southwark*, every Firſt *Sunday* in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. *Peter Poor* in *Broadſtreet*, every *Sunday* Evening at 5.

St. *Sepulchres* without *Newgate*, every *Second Sunday* at 5 in the Evening,

Trinity-Chappel, the *Wedneſday* before every *Quarter-Day*, at 10 in the Morning.

Oxendon-Chappel the *Sunday* following at 10 in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

Tabernacle in *Spittle-Fields*, every Third *Sunday*, at 5 in the Evening.

Note, That there are other places where *Sermons* are preached on the ſame Occaſion, as St. *Giles in the Fields*, St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, &c. but the times are not fixed.

NUMB. XLII.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.*

ALL and every the Privy-Councellors of her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, now, and for the time being.

All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and 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 within the Kingdom of *England*.

All and every the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſſes 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

All and every the Judges of the ſeveral Courts at *Weſtminſter*, now, and for the time being.

Her Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General. 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.

Secretary, *John Chambelayne*, Eſq;
Treaſurer, *Edward Barker*, Eſq;

NUMB. XLIII.

Government of London, *Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military.*

Eccleſiaſtical Government.

THE Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*.

Dr. *Godolphin*, Dean.

Dr. *Stanley*, Dean of St. *Aſaph*,
Dr. *Younger*, Dean of *Sarum*,
Dr. *Hare*, Chaplain General,
} Reſidentiaries.

Dr. *Sanders*, Chancellor,
Dr. *Alſton*, Treaſurer,
Dr. *Turner*, Præcentor,
} Dignitaries.

Prebendaries.

Dr. *Pelling*.
Mr. *Warley*.
Dr. *Millington*.
Mr. *Williams*.
Dr. *Norton*.
Dr. *Altham*.
Dr. *Walls*.
Mr. *Hall*.
Mr. *Beaumont*.
Mr. *Barker*.
Dr. *Houghton*.
Mr. *Price*.
Mr. *Edgley*.
Mr. *Pulleyn*.
Mr. *Kidby*.
Mr. *Burton*.

Dr. *Brabant*.
Mr. *Hawkins*.
Mr. *Beaulieu*.
Mr. *Cooke*.
Mr. *Felſted*.
Mr. *Halſted*.
Mr. *Hotchkis*.
Mr. *Whitfield*.

Founded in the Church.

Archdeaconries,
Of *London*, Dr. *Stanley*.
Of *Eſſex*, Dr. *Alſton*.
Of *Middleſex*, Dr. *Lancaſter*.
Of *Colcheſter*, Mr. *Warley*.

Dr. *John Harwood* Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter.

Com-

Commissioners for the Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's in London.

THE Lords the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, now, and for the time being.

The Lords the Bishops of the Dioceſſes of *London*, *Rocheſter*, *Worceſter*, *Ely* and *Lincoln*, now, and for the time being.

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, now, and for the time being.

The Attorney and Sollicitor General, now, and for the time being.

Sir *William Trumbull*, and Sir *Thomas Meers*, Knights.

The Principal Official of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Court, now, and for the time being.

The Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, now, and for the time being.

The Advocate General, now, and for the time being.

George Bramston, and *John Harwood*, Doctors of Laws.

The Sheriffs of the City of *London*, now and for the time being.

The Dean and Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, *London*, now, and for the time being.

The Surveyor of the Works, now, and for the time being.

Sir *Thomas St. George*, and Sir *Henry St. George*.

Civil Government.

SIR *William Withers*, Knight, Lord Mayor and Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward within.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir *Thomas Stamp*,	*Cripplegate* within and without.
Sir *John Fleet*,	*Langbourn*-Ward.
Sir *William Aſhhurſt*,	*Billingſgate*-Ward.
Sir *Thomas Lane*,	*Candlewick*-Ward.
Sir *John Houblon*,	*Cornhill*-Ward.
Sir *Francis Child*,	*Farringdon* without.
Sir *Richard Levitt*,	*Bridge*-Ward without.
Sir *Thomas Abney*,	*Vintry*-Ward.
Sir *John Parſons*,	*Baſingſhaw*-Ward.
Sir *Owen Buckingham*,	*Biſhopſgate* within and without.
Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*,	*Caſtle-Baynard*-Ward.
Sir *Robert Bedingfield*,	*Dowgate*-Ward.

Below

Below the Chair.

Sir *Thomas Cook*,
Sir *Charles Duncombe*,
Sir *Jeffery Jefferies*,
Sir *Samuel Garrard*,
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*,
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*,
Sir *Richard Hoare*,
Sir *Charles Thorold*,
Sir *Jos. Wolfe*,
Sir *Samuel Stanier*,
Sir *William Humphreys*,
Sir *Charles Peers*,
Sir *James Bateman*,
Sir *Benjamin Green*, } Sheriffs.
Sir *Charles Peers*, }

Queenhith-Ward.
Bridge-Ward within.
Portsoken-Ward.
Alderſgate-Ward within & with.
Limeſtreet-Ward.
Walbrooke-Ward.
Breadſtreet-Ward.
Cordwayners-Ward.
Broadſtreet-Ward.
Aldgate-Ward.
Cheap-Ward.
Tower-Ward.
Colemanſtreet-Ward.

Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Kt. Her Majeſty's Serjeant at Law, *Recorder*. He takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir *William Fazakerley*, Knight, Chamberlain.
Duncan Dee, Eſq; Common-Serj.
James Gibſon, Eſq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
Richard Richardſon, Serj. at Law.
William Lightfoot, Eſq;
Four Common-Pleaders.
Joſeph Major, Eſq;
John Lingard, Eſq;
Tho. Wilſon, Eſq;
Dra. Donning, Eſq;
Randolph Stracy, Eſq; Comptroller of the Chamber.
Zach. Foxal, Eſq; Secondary of *Woodſtreet*-Counter.
John White, Eſq; Secondary of the *Poultrey*-Counter.
W. Bellamy, Eſq; Remembrancer, and Regiſter of the Orphan's Fund.
Mr. *John Adams*, Sollicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.
Mr. *Ed. Smith*.
Mr. *John Andrews*.

Mr. *Thomas Jackſon*.
Mr. *Edward Whincop*.
Bridge-Maſters.
Mr. *George Sitwell*.
Mr. *John Pitts*.
Mr. *Robert Walker*, Hall-Keeper.

Four Eſquires of the Lord Mayor's Houſe.
Edw. Harle, Eſq; Sword-Bearer.
J. Barton, Eſq; Common-Hunt.
Iſaac Grevil, Eſq; Common-Crier.
Will. Wild, Eſq; Water-Bayliff.

Serjeant-Carvers.
Fran. Brown.
Joſeph Deake.
William Goſlin.

Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace.
Thomas Hewet.
John Colt.
William Collins.
Robert Horton, Serjeant of the Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.
Mr. *Robert Walker*.
Mr. *William Hull*.

Four

Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

Moſes Griffith.
Ralph Piggot.
Edward Sorrell.
Fran. Bancroft.
Walter Poole, Yeoman of the Channel.

John Stoaks, Under Water-Bayliff.

Six Young Men.

The Sword-Bearer's, *Ri. Aſhby.*
The Common-Hunt's, *Ri. Grey.*
The Common-Crier's, *John Nix.*

The Water-Bailiffs.

Nat. Newington.
John Hutching.

The Chief Carver's.

Henry Greſtock.

Meal-Weighers.

Thomas Jackſon.
Thomas Chambers.

Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf.

Brune Rivers.
Robert Dobſon.

Mr. *John Man*, Foren Taker.

Marſhals.

Mr. *Stephen Watts.*
Mr. *John Marſhal.*

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. *Richard Bogan.*
Mr. *William Bellamy.*
Mr. *Peter Short.*
Mr. *Thomas Goddard.*
Mr. *Thomas Hammond.*
Mr. *George Palmer.*
Mr. *Nat. Hawes.*
Mr. *William Timme.*

Prothonotaries.

Mr. *Ri. Floyer.*
Mr. *William Myers.*
Mr. *Richard Warner*, Clerk of the Papers in the *Poultrey-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of the *Poultry-Compter.*

Peter Normanſell.
John Foley.
Dan. Goddard.
James Chaplain.
Mr. *Yorke Horner*, Clerk of the Papers in *Woodſtreet-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of *Woodſtreet-Compter.*

Ralph Noden.
Thomas Honiwood.
Ferdinando Farringdon.
William Phips.

Farmer of the Markets, *viz. Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Hony-Lane*, and *Newgate* Markets, and St. *George*'s, or the Meal-Market at *Fleet*-Canal, Mr. *Goodwin.*

Mr. *George Rivers*, Coroner.
Mr. *Reginald Marriot*, Auditor.
Mr. *Orlando Gee*, Clerk of the Chamber.
Mr. *William Martin*, Clerk to the Commiſſioners of Sewers.
William Beauchamp, Eſq; Clerk of the Court of Conſcience.
Mr. *James Goulton*, Beadle of the Court of Conſcience.
William Pitt, Keeper of *Newgate.*
J. Pilkington, Keeper of *Ludgate.*
Nat. Giles, Keeper of the *Poultry*-Compter.
Samuel Whincop, Keeper of the *Woodſtreet*-Compter.
John Olley, Clerk of the City's Works.

SOUTHWARK.

Ralph Hartley, Eſq; City Juſtice of the Peace.
Jeremy Pemberton, Eſq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-Houſe.
Leonard Street, Eſq; Steward of the Borough of *Southwark.*
Henry Martyn, Eſq; Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark.*

A Liſt

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of London.

THE *Right Honourable Sir* Robert Bedingfield, *Kt. Lord-Mayor, and the Lord-Mayor for the time being.*

ir Robert Clayton,
ir Thomas Stamp,
ir John Fleet,
ir William Ashhurst,
ir Thomas Lane,
ir John Houblon,
ir Humphry Edwin,
r Francis Child,
r Richard Levett,
· Thomas Abney,
· William Gore,
John Parsons,
Owen Buckingham,
Thomas Rawlinson,
} *Knights and Aldermen.*

Salathiel Lovell, *Knight, and Recorder, and the Recorder for the time being.*

Thomas Cooke,
William Withers,
Charles Duncombe,
Jeffery Jefferys,
} *Kts. & Al.*

Samuel Garrard, *Baronet and Alderman.*

Gilbert Heathcote,
obert Beachcroft,
ichard Hoare,
harles Thorold,
oseph Woolfe,
amuel Stanier,
} *Kts. & Ald.*

Sir Thomas Halton,
Sir John Mordant,
Sir Henry Ashhurst,
Sir John Buckworth,
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe,
Sir Bazil Firebrass,
Sir William Hodges,
Sir Thomas Webster,
} *Baronets.*

Sir John Lethieullier,
Sir Peter Vandeput,
Sir Gabriel Roberts,
Sir Thomas Vernon,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir Stephen Evance,
Sir Robert Adams,
Sir Jonathan Andrews,
Sir Thomas Davall,
Sir James Bateman,
Sir Barth. Gracedieu.
Sir Francis Dashwood,
Sir William Fazakerley,
Sir George Newland,
Sir Henry Furnese,
Sir Theodore Janssen,
Sir James Collet,
Sir William Humphreys,
Sir William Benson,
Sir Ambrose Crawley,
} *Knights.*

John Deacle,
Daniel Allen,
Robert Raworth,
Henry Hatley,
Benjamin Whitchcot,
Nathaniel Tench,
Thomas Frederick,
William Faulkner,
} *Esquires.*

John Rudge,
Peter Joye,
John Sawyer,
Duncan Dee,
William Strong,
John Jefferys,
Edward Boulter,
Richard Briſtow,
Henry Corniſh,
John Morgan,
Thomas Death,
John Cullum,
William Walker,
John Sherbrooke,
Samuel Locke,
John Ward,
John Coggs,
William Desbouverie,
Urban Hall,
Thomas Hall,
Samuel Ongley,
John Page,
James Ward,
John Craddock,
James Hallet,
William Etterick,
Richard Craddock,
Edward Coulſon,
John Knap,
Frederick Herne,
Nathaniel Herne,
Thomas Coulſon,
Richard Wynne,
Paul Duciminique,
William Howker,
William Bedford,
Richard Beauchamp,
Richard Crawley,
Robert Child,
Francis Eyles,
Samuel Shepheard,
Nathaniel Gould,
Philip Papillon,
Thomas Scawen,
Thomas Guy,
Alexander Pitfield,
William Coteſworth,
John Cholmeley,
Charles Cox,

Eſquires.

Abraham Beake,
Abraham Houblon,
William Procter,
Richard Perry,
John Hanger,
Henry Meriton,
Joſiah Diſton,
George Thorold,
John Lordell,
Charles Peers,
Richard Cock,
John Scott,
Gabriel Smith,
Gerrard Conyers,
Charles Dubois,
Robert Weſterne,
Richard Chiſwell,
John Hibbart,
Jeremy Powell.
Benjamin Rookesby,
Edward Gould,
Daniel Dorville,
Robert Mitchel,
Richard Gough,
John Townesend,
Henry Lyell,
Thomas Styles,
William Mead, *Junior*,
Thomas Clarke,
James Weſt,
Laurence Hatſell,
Thomas Gibſon,
John Mumford,
Peter Godfrey,
Thomas Eyre,
Richard Carey,
Thomas Carbonnel,
Edward Fowler,
Peter Parker,
Godfrey Webſter,
Henry Kelſey,
Alexander Cairneſſe,
John Billers,
John Hyde,
John Fiſher,
Jacob Reynardſon,
Samuel Lithieullier,
Benjamin Smith,

Eſquires.

John

John Cleeve,
Peter Paggen,
Thomas Powel, of Fanchurch-ſtreet.
John Shipman,
Peter Dellme,
John Denew,
Edward Allen,
John Cookes,
} Eſquires.

Michaiah Perry,
Robert Foot,
William Gunn,
Richard Peirce,
Thomas Shaw,
Samuel Powell,
Samuel Hayward,
John Shute,
Awnſham Churchil,
} Eſquires.

Note, *That all the Aldermen are of the* Quorum.

Nicholas Baker, Clerk.
Joſeph Hide, Muſter-Maſter.

William Bird, Meſſenger.

The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Col. &c.

I. White *Regiment.*

THE Honourable Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, *John Wilkes.*
Major, *John Shorey.*
1 Captain, *John Hatley.*
2 Captain, *Jonathan Parker.*
3 Captain, *Thomas Acton.*
4 Captain, *Richard Marſh.*
5 Captain, *Samuel Stringer.*

II. Orange.

The Honourable Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Col. *Robert Gower.*
Major, *William Beyer.*
Captain, *Henry Daintre.*
Captain, *James Maſcie.*
Captain, *John Newton.*
Captain, *George Jenkins.*
Captain, *Job Wilkes.*

III. Blue.

The Honourable Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Col. *Samuel Weſtall.*
Major, *Nathan Gregory.*
1 Captain, *John Butler.*
2 Captain, *John Lewis.*
3 Captain, *Edmund Roe.*
4 Captain, *Nathaniel Jarvis.*
5 Captain, *Simon Rideout.*

IV. Green.

The Honourable Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Col. *Philip Papillon.*
Major, *Jeremiah Peirce.*
1 Captain, *Robert Croſhaw.*
2 Captain, *Daniel Lock.*
3 Captain, *William Portreet.*
4 Captain, *Thomas Pope.*
5 Captain, *Joſeph Smith.*

V. Red.

The Honourable Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Col. *James Porteen.*
Major, *George Braſier.*
1 Captain, *Andrew Philips.*
2 Captain, *William Grayhurſt.*
3 Captain, *John Wickes.*
4 Captain, *Francis Smart.*
5 Captain, *John Bayley.*

VI. Yellow.

The Honourable Sir *Charles Peers*, Knight and Alderman, *Colonel*.
Lieutenant-Col. *Thomas Stringer*.
Major, *William Hulls*,
1 Captain, *Samuel Green*.
2 Captain, *Richard Leechmore*
3 Captain, *Thomas Windmill*.
4 Captain, *Robert Stephens*.
5 Captain, *Thomas Newman*.

NUMB. XLIV.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors of the Bank of England *for the Year* 1708.

FRan Eyles, *Esq*; *Governor*.
William Des Bouverie, *Esq*; *Deputy-Governor*.
Sir Tho. Abney, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir W. Ashhurst, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir James Bateman, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir John Cope, *Jun. Kt.*
Sir John Houblon, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir Gil. Heathcote, *Kt. & Ald.*
Mr. Samuel Heathcote.
Sir Theodore Janssen, *Kt.*
Samuel Lethieullier, *Esq*;
Mr. John Lordell.
John Rudge, *Esq*;
Jacob Reynardson, *Esq*;
Sir William Scawen, *Kt.*
John Smith, *Esq*; *of B. Buildings.*
Nathaniel Tench, *Esq*;
John Ward, *Esq*;
Mr. Gerard Conyers.
Josiah Diston, *Esq*;
Mr. John De Vinck.
Mr. James Dolliffe.
Mr. John Emilie.
Mr. John Gould.
Sir William Hodges, *Bar.*
Sir Charles Peers, *Kt. and Ald.*

Principal Officers are,

Mr. John Ince, *Secretary.*
Mr. Thomas Mercer.
Mr. John Monteage.
Mr. Francis De Laet.
Chief Accomptants.

Mr. Thomas Madockes.
Mr. John Wase.
Mr. Joshua Odams.
Cashiers.

NUMB. XLV.

The Names of the Governor, Deputy, and Twenty Four Committees of the Honourable the East-India-*Company, Elected for the Year*, 1708.

* THE *Rt. Worshipful Sir* Thomas Cooke, *Kt. and Ald. Governor.*
* *The Worship.* W. Hewer, *Esq*; *Deputy-Governor.*
* *Sir* Jonathan Andrewes, *Kt.*
* *Mr.* James Bull.
* Thomas Coulson, *Esq*;
John Cooke, *Esq*;
Mr. Richard Cocke.
* *Sir* Francis Dashwood, *Bar.*
Mr. Charles Du Bois.

Sir

* *Sir* John Fleet, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir James Gray, *Baronet.*
William Genew, *Esq;*
* Edward Gibbon, *Esq;*
Urban Hall, *Esq;*
* Nathaniel Herne, *Esq;*
Thomas Herne, *Esq;*
Arthur Ingram, *Esq;*
Sir William Langhorn, *Bar.*
Sir Richard Levett, *Kt. & Ald.*
Mr. William Lancaster.
* Arthur Moore, *Esq;*
* Gregory Page, *Esq;*
* *Mr.* Stephen Pendarves.
William Smythe, *Esq;*
Mr. Nicholas Tourton.
Mr. Robert Vansittart.

Note, *That those Marked* (*) *were of the* Court of Managers *for the* United Trade *for the last Year; That by the* Charter of Union *there can be no more than Eight of the Persons so Marked, Chosen to be* Managers *for the said* United Trade *for this ensuing Year.*

The Names of the Directors and their Officers for The English Company Trading to the East-Indies.

* MR. Edward Allen.
* *Sir* James Bateman, *Knight and Alderman.*
Mr. Abraham Beake.
William Cotesworth, *Esq;*
Josiah Diston, *Esq;*
Mr. William Dawsonne.
Mr. Edward Darell.
* Francis Eyles, *Esq;*
* Nathaniel Gould, *Esq;*
* *Mr.* Richard Gough.
Mr. John Gould.
* *Sir* Edmond Harrison, *Kt.*
* *Sir* Gilbert Heathcote, *Kt. and Ald.*
Sir Theodore Janssen, *Kt.*
* *Mr.* Henry Lyell.
* Joseph Martin, *Esq;*
Mr. Robert Michel.
* *Sir* Charles Peers, *Kt. & Ald.*
* Samuel Shepheard, *Esq;*
Francis Shepheard, *Esq;*
Mr. Robert Scawen.
Mr. Christopher Spicer.
John Ward, *Esq;*
Mr. Josias Wordsworth.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert, *Secretary.*
Mr. Warwick Yard, *Chief Accomptant.*
Mr. W. Thornbury, *Treasurer.*

Note, *That out of the said Court of Directors,* 12 *Persons are to be chosen to be joined with* 12 *of the Old Company for the Management of the United Trade.*

That those marked * *were Managers the last Year, Three of which must go out this Year.*

The Names of the Managers, for the United Trade to the East-Indies, *Elected for the Year,* 1708.

Sir Jonathan Andrews, *Kt.*
Mr. Edward Allen.
Sir Thomas Cooke, *Kt. & Ald.*
Thomas Coulſon, *Eſq;*
William Coteſworth, *Eſq;*
John Cooke, *Eſq;*
Mr. Richard Cocke.
Mr. William Dawſonne.
Mr. Charles Du Bois.
Sir John Fleet, *Kt. and Ald.*
Edward Gibbon, *Eſq;*
Nathaniel Gould, *Eſq;*
Mr. Richard Gough.
Sir Edmond Harriſon, *Kt.*
Sir Gil. Heathcote, *Kt. & Ald.*
Urban Hall, *Eſq;*
Nathaniel Herne, *Eſq;*
Sir Theodore Janſſen, *Kt.*
Mr. Henry Lyell.
Arthur Moore, *Eſq;*
Gregory Page, *Eſq;*
Sir Charles Peers, *Knight, Alderman and Sheriff.*
Samuel Shepheard, *Eſq;*
John Ward, *Eſq;*

NUMB. XLVI.

The Members of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Royal African-Company *of* England, *for the Year* 1708.

His Royal Highneſs Prince George *of* Denmark, *Lord High Admiral of* Great Britain, Ireland, *&c. Governor.*

The Right Honourable Sir William Withers, *Lord Mayor of* London, *Sub-Governor.*

Thomas Pindar, *Eſq; Deputy-Governor.*

Twenty Four Aſſiſtants, viz.

Sir Jonathan Andrews, *Kt.*
Sir Tho. Cooke, *Kt. & Ald.*
John Cooke, *Eſq;*
John Cutting, *Eſq;*
Col. John Caſs.
Mr. Robert Comport.
Mr. Rowland Davenant.
Sir William Fazakerley, *Kt.*
Sir James Gray, *Bar.*
Sir W. Humfreys, *Kt. & Ald.*
Urban Hall, *Eſq;*
Mr. Daniel Hays,
Joſeph Jory, *Eſq;*
Thomas Lake, *Eſq;*
William Lancaſter, *Eſq;*
John Morgan, *Eſq;*
Mr. William Maſon.
John Nicholſon, *Eſq;*
Richard Powis, *Eſq;*
Mr. Stephen Pendarves.
Anthony Reynolds, *Eſq;*
Sir Samuel Stanier, *Kt. & Ald.*
Sir John Sherard, *Bar.*
Mr. Phillip Shephard.

NUMB.

NUMB. XLVII.

The Twelve Companies, and their Halls.

1. MErcers, *in* Cheapside.
2. Grocers, *in the* Poultry.
3. Drapers, *in* Throgmorton-Street.
4. Fishmongers, *in* Thames-Street.
5. Goldsmiths, *in* Gutter-Lane.
6. Skinners, *on* Dowgate-Hill.
7. Merch. Taylors, *in* Threadneedle-Street.
8. Haberdashers, *in* Maiden-Lane.
9. Salters, *in* Swithing-Lane.
10. Ironmongers, *in* Fenchurch-Street.
11. Vintners, *in* Thames-Street.
12. Cloathworkers, *in* Mincing-Lane.

NUMB. XLVIII.

Government of Westminster, *Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.*

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. Thomas Sprat, *Dean of* Westminster, *and Lord Bishop of* Rochester.

Dr. Only, *(Sub-Dean.)*
Dr. South.
Mr. De Sartre.
Dr. Birch.
Dr. Dent.
Dr. Barton.
Dr. Lucas.
Dr. Linford.
Dr. Gee.
Mr. Evans.
Dr. Knipe.
Dr. Bradford.

Civil Government.

Lord High-Steward, *his Grace* James *Duke of* Ormond.
Deputy-Steward, Thomas Medlycott, *Esq*;
High-Bayliff, John Huggins, *Esq*;

Burgesses of St. Margaret's Westminster.
Mr. Richard Brocklesby.
Mr Leonard Martin.
Mr. Robert Jeffs.
Mr. John Duck.
Mr. William Avis.
Mr. Francis Carne.
Mr. Arthur Gould.

St. Martin's *in the Fields.*
Mr. Edward North.
Mr. John Riggby,
Mr. Richard Vincent.

St. James's.
Mr. John Territ.
Mr. Benjamin Ridge.

St. Anne's.
Mr. John Cooke.
Mr. William Bakewell.

Covent-Garden.
Mr. James Cunningham.

St. Clement's.
Mr. Robert Blinkhorn.

Militia. *One Regiment,* 10 *Companies.*

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, *Colonel.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Howard, *Esq;*
Major, Richard Crisp, *Esq;*

NUMB. XLIX.

The Fellows of Sion-College, *viz. the Reverend the* Rectors *and* Vicars *within the City and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen* Governors, Presidents, Deans, *or* Assistants.

MR. Humph. Zouch, *President, Rector of* Alhallows Lombardstreet.
Dr. Roger Altham, *Rector of St.* Botolph Bishopsgate, } *Deans.*
Mr. W. Stringfellow, *Rector of St.* Dustan *in the East,* }
Mr. Sampson Estwick, *Vicar of St.* Hellens,
Mr. William Elstob, *Rector of St.* Swithins,
Dr. Lilly Butler, *Minister of St.* Mary Aldermanbury, } *Assistants.*
Dr Francis Atterbury, *Minister of* Bridewell Precinct.

Those who have been Presidents.

DR. Benj. Woodroffe, R *St.* Bartholomew Exchange.
Dr. Ed. Fowler (*Lord Bishop of* Gloucester,) } V *St.* Giles Cripplegate.
Dr. Francis Thompson, R *St.* Mary Friday-street, *&c.*
Dr. Thomas Green, R *St.* Olave Jewry. *&c.*
Dr. Thomas Whincop, R *St.* Mary Abchurch, *&c.*
Mr. Joshua Richardson, R Alhallows the Wall.
Dr. Richard Lucas, V *St.* Stephen Colemanstreet.
Mr. John Graunt, V *St.* Dunstan West.
Mr. Lionel Gatford, R *St.* Dionys Backchurch.
Mr. Edward Waple, R *St.* Sepulchres.
Dr. Tho. Lynford, R *St.* Edmund *the King.*
Dr. John Mapletoft, V *St.* Laurence Jewry.

Those who may succeed in the Presidency, *ranked according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices,*

Mr. Robert Ivory, R *St.* Magnus, *&c.*
Dr. Thomas Blomer, R Alhallows Breadstreet, *&c.*

Mr. An-

Mr. Anthony Burgeſſe,	R St. Bartholomew Great.
Mr. Henry Halſtead,	V St. Ben. Grace-Church, &c.
Dr. John Gaſcarth,	R Alhallows Barkin.
Dr. Daniel Fogg,	R Alhallows Staining.
Mr. William Stoneſtreet,	R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.
Mr. Samuel Angier,	R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.
Dr. John Mandevil,	R St. Mary Magd. Old Fiſh-ſtreet, &c.
Mr. Thomas Marriot,	R St. Margaret Pattons, &c.
Dr. William Bedford,	R St. Geo. Botolph-lane, &c.
Dr. Thomas Nixon,	R St. Mich. Queenhith, &c.
Dr. Tho. Maningham,	R St. Andrew Holborn.
Mr. James Gardiner,	R St. Michael Crooked-lane.
Mr. William Whitfield,	R St. Martin Ludgate.
Mr. Thomas Harper,	R St. Katharine Coleman.
Dr. Birch,	V St. Brides.
Mr. John Adams,	R St. Alban Woodſtreet, &c.
Mr. Samuel Bradford,	R St. Mary le Bow, &c.
Mr. Thomas Morer,	R St. Anne *and* Agnes Alderſ-gate, &c.
Dr. Lilly Butler,	M St. Mary Aldermanbury.
Dr. Francis Atterbury,	M Bridewell Precinct.
Mr. William Grove,	M. Creechurch.
Mr. Robert Laſinby,	R St. Antholin, &c.
Dr. Roger Altham,	R St. Botolph Biſhopſgate.
Mr. William Strengfellow,	R St. Dunſtan Eaſt.
Mr. Ge. Martin,	R St. Mildred Poultry.
Dr. John Hancock,	R. St. Margaret Lothbury.
Dr. Rich. Roderick,	R St. Michael Baſingſhaw.
Mr. Philip Stubs,	R St. Alphage.
Mr. George Evans,	R St. Bennet Fink.
Mr. Sampſon Eſtwick,	V St. Helena.
Mr. William Savage,	R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
Mr. William Thomas,	R St. Mich. Woodſtreet, &c.
Mr. William Elſtob,	R St. Swithin, &c.
Mr. Mountague Wood,	R St. Michael Royal, &c.
Dr. Robert Brabant,	R St. Andrew Underſhaft.
Mr. Nicholas Zinzano,	R St. Martin Outwich.
Mr. Walter Wells,	R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.
Mr ——— Baron,	R St. Mary Somerſet, &c.
Mr Robert Newton,	R St. Auſtin, &c.
Mr. ——— Turton.	R St. Olave Hartſtreet.
Mr. Benjamin Hoadly,	R St. Peter le Poor.
Mr. Zachary Wells,	R St. James Garlick-Hithe.
Dr. ——— Waugh,	R St. Peter Cornhil.
Mr. Luke Milbourn,	R St. Ethelburga.
Mr. John Baker,	R St. Michael Cornhil.
Mr. Samuel Clark,	R St. Bennet Paulſwharf.

Mr. ———

Mr. ——Graſtie,	M St. James Dukesplace.
Mr. ——Pullen,	R St. Clement Eaſtcheap.
Mr. ——Ibbot,	R St. Vedaſt *alias* Foſter-lane.
Dr. John Harris,	R St. Mildred Breadſtreet.
Mr. ——Freeman,	M St. Botolph Alderſgate.
Dr. ——Barton.	R Chriſtchurch.
Dr. —— Brampſton,	R St. Chriſtophers.
Dr. White Kennet,	R St. Mary Aldermary.
Dr. ——Bray,	M Aldgate.
Sam. Berdmore,	*Librarian.*
Edward Green,	*Clerk.*

NUMB. L.

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary-Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London.

FELLOWS.

DR. Edward Brown, *Preſident.*
Dr. Samuel Collins, *Elect. and Cenſor.*
Dr. Joſias Clark, *Elect.*
Dr. Richard Torleſſe, *Elect.*
Dr. William Vaughan, *Elect.*
Dr. Edward Hulſe, *Elect. and Treaſurer.*
Dr. Charles Goodall, *Elect. and Cenſor.*
Dr. Phineas Fowke.
Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect.*
Dr. Walter Mills.
Dr. Edward Tyſon.
Dr. Frederick Slare.
Dr. Richard Darnelli.
Dr. John Bateman, *Cenſor and Regiſter.*
Dr. William Johnſton.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Thomas Gill, *Cenſor.*
Dr. Richard Robinſon.
Dr. Lancelot Harriſon.
Dr. Martin Liſter.
Dr. Robert Pit.
Sir Edmund King.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Sir Theodore Colladon.
Dr. Richard Blackburn.
Dr. Chriſtian Harrel.
Dr. Simon Welman.
Dr. George How.
Dr. Robert Pierce.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Richard Smith.
Dr. Joſhua le Feure.
Dr. Thomas Walſh.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. Hans Sloane.
Sir Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinſon.
Dr. John Hutton.
Dr. Peter Gelſthorp.
Dr. William Muſgrave.
Dr. Humphry Ridley.
Dr. William Gibbons.
Dr. William Gould.
Dr. John Hawys.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Dr. Samuel Garth.
Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.

Dr. Wil-

Dr. William Cole.
Dr. Salusbury Cade.
Dr. Denton Nicholas.
Dr. Humphry Brook.
Dr. John Wright.
Dr. John Woodward.
Dr. George Colebrooke.
Dr. Gideon Harvey.
Dr. John Branthwait.
Sir David Hamilton.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. John Nicholſon.
Dr. Thomas Hoy.
Dr. William Adams.
Dr. William Coward.
Dr. Richard Morton.
Dr. Thomas Brown.
Dr. Humphrey Colmer.

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibſon.

LICENTIATES.

Mr. Iſaac Chauncey.
Dr. Chriſtopher Crell.
Dr. Philip Guide.
Dr. John Groenvelt.
Dr. Joſhua Palmer.
Dr. Henry Morelli.
Mr. John Peche.
Dr. William Sydenham.
Dr. John Jones.
Dr. Charles Nichols.
Dr. John Deffray.
Dr. William Grimbalſton.
Dr. Caleb Coatſworth.
Mr. John Tivil.
Mr. Francis Upton.
Mr. Thomas Botterell.
Dr. James Maucleer.
Dr. John Charles.
Dr. Philip Roſe.
Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
Dr. William Oliver.
Dr. William Horſeman.
Mr. Ralph Hickes.
Dr. Thomas Walker.
Dr. Jodocus Crull.
Dr. Peter Sylveſtre.
Dr. Charles Morton.
Dr. George Fleming.
Dr. Stephen Hunt.
Dr. William Cockburn.
Mr. Thomas Turbeville.
Dr. John Chrichton.
Dr. Richard Short.
Mr. John Colebatch.
Dr. Abraham Cyprianus.
Mr. Roger Kenyon.
Dr. James Keith.
Dr. Ralph Gilbert.
Dr. Eſteve.
Dr. Richard Morton, *Fellow.*
Dr. W. Grimbalſton.
Dr. James Laold. } *Candid.*
Dr. Hen. Levet. } *Candid.*
Dr. Tho. Crow. } *Candid.*
Dr. Tho. Pellet. } *Candid.*
Dr. Hen. Plumptree. } *Candid.*

IMPRIMATUR.

Edward Brown, *Preſident.*
Samuel Collins. } *Cenſors.*
Charles Goodall. } *Cenſors.*
John Bateman. } *Cenſors.*
Dr. Gill. } *Cenſors.*

NUMB. LI.

The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons, *exercent in* London.

SIR *John Cooke*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Moſt Reverend Father in God, *Thomas*

Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and Dean and Commiſſary of the Peculiars belonging to the ſaid Archbiſhop; Her Majeſty's Advocate General, and Official of the Archdeaconry of *London*.

Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Maſter of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

Sir *Richard Raines*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Thomas Bourchier*, Commiſſary of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; Her Majeſty's Profeſſor of the Civil Laws in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Henry Falconberg*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of St. *David's*, Official to the Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*, and Regiſter of the Faculties.

Sir *William Trumbal*, Kt.

Dr. *Tho. Briggs*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*.

Mr. *George Newell*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *John Edisbury*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Exeter*.

Dr. *Charles D' Avenant*.

Dr. *Henry Newton*, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *London*, and Official to the Archdeaconry of *Eſſex*.

Dr. *George Bramſton*, Official to the Archdeacons of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*.

Dr. *Matthew Tindal*.

Dr. *John Conant*.

Dr. *Thomas Lane*.

Dr. *Richard Paget*.

Dr. *John Harwood*, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

Dr. *William Clements*.

Dr. *William King*, Judge of Her Majeſty's High-Court of Admiralty in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Dr. *Thomas Aloffe*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, Commiſſary and Official of *Bucks*, Her Majeſty's Profeſſor of the Civil Law in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Dr. *William Beau*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Advocate for Prizes.

Dr. *John Exton*.

Dr. *Charles Herriot*.

Dr. *Henry Raines*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

Dr. *Robert Wood*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*.

Dr. *Humphry Henchman*, Commiſſary of *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*.

Dr. *George Paul*, Official to the Archdeacon of St. *Albans*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*.

Dr. *Henry*

Dr. *Henry Penrice.*
Dr. *John Betteſworth.*
Dr. *Robert Mapletoft.*
Dr. *William Wyllimot.*
Dr. *John Corbett.*
Dr. *Thomas Paske.*
Dr. *William Phipps.*

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

DR. *Henry Watkinſon,* Vicar-General to the Archbiſhop of *York.*
Dr. *Thomas Wainright,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Cheſter.*
Dr. *James Johnſon,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Ely.*
Dr. *Richard Parſons,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Glouceſter.*
Dr. *William Hughes,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Bath* and *Wells.*
Dr. *William Beau,* } Chancellors of the Dioceſe of
Mr *Jones,* } *Llandaff.*
Dr. *John Brookbank,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Durham.*
Dr. *William Lloyd,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter.*
Mr. *Edward Wynn,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Hereford.*
Dr. *Robert Wynne,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of St. *Aſaph.*
Dr. *Richard Reynolds,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Peterborough.*
Dr.——*Penington,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Peter Mews,* Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter.*
Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Carlile.*
Robert Loggan, Batchelor of Laws, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Sarum.*
Charles Sloper, A. M. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Briſtol.*
Thomas Tanner, A. M Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Norwich.*

The Thirty Four Proctors of the Arches *Court of* Canterbury.

THomas Smith, *Eſq; the Queen's Proctor,*
Everard Exton, *Eſq;*
Mr. John Hill,
Mr. Richard Newcourt,
Mr. Thomas Tillot,
Mr. Peter Barret.
Mr. Godfrey Lee.
Mr. Thomas Swallow,
Mr. Thomas Rock,
Samuel Wiſeman, *Eſq;*
Mr. Keate Waller,
Mr. Edward Shaw,
Mr. John Lovell,
Mr. John Roberts,
Mr. George Sayer,

Mr. Ro-

Mr. Robert Conſtable,
Mr. Robert Pierſon,
Mr. Edward Cooke,
Mr. John Cottle,
Mr. Richard Shaller,
Mr. Jeffrey Glaſier, *Proctor to the Lord High Admiral.*
Mr. William Jones,
Mr. Thomas Rouſe,
Mr. Thomas Newman,
Mr. Mark Sayer,
Mr. Samuel Boheme,
Mr Robert Wilmer,
Mr. Thomas Willymot,
Mr. Edward Alexander,
Mr. Edward Parre,
Mr. William Busby,
Mr. George Smith.
Mr. Robert Bogg,

REGISTERS.

Richard Crawley, Eſq; Regiſter to the High-Court of Delegates.

Mr. *Henry Farrant*, Regiſter of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Thomas Oughton*, Deputy Regiſter.

Mr. *John Bryan*, Gent. Actuary of the ſame.

Mr. *Henry Farrant*, Deputy Actuary.

Richard Crawley, Eſq; Regiſter of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr. *John Cheek*, General-Marſhal.

The Prerogative Office, or Regiſtry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Regiſter of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Thomas Welham*, Deputy-Regiſter.

Clerks in the ſaid Office.

Mr. *Charles Pinfold*,
Mr. *John Cottle*,
Mr. *John Holman*,
Mr. *Rupert Browne*,
Mr. *William Dew*,
Mr. *Thomas Giles*.

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

Her Majeſty's Advocate, *Nat. Lloyd*, Doctor of Laws.
Regiſter of the Court, *Henry Farrant*.
Godfrey Lee, the Earl Marſhal's Proctor.
Secretary and Seal-Keeper, *Francis Negus*, Eſq;

PROCTORS.

Mr. *Everard Exton*, Batchellor of Laws.
Mr. *John Hill*,
Mr. *Samuel Wiſeman*,
Mr. *Keate Waller*,
Mr. *Thomas Willimott*,
Mr. *Edward Shaw*,
Mr. *Edward Cooke*,
Mr. *George Sayer*,
Mr. *William Jones*,
Mr. *Samuel Boheme*,
Mr. *Edward Alexander*.

Marſhal of the Court, Mr. *John Curry*.

NUMB. LII.

A LIST of the Royal-Society.

HIS Royal Highneſs the PRINCE.

A Liſt of the Preſent COUNCIL.

Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's *Day.*

*SIR Iſaac Newton, *Kt. Preſident.*
Jo. Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
Francis Aſton, *Eſq;*
* John Bembde, *Eſq;*
* *Sir* Godfry Copley, *Bar.*
Mr. William Cowper.
Maurice Emmet, *Eſq;*
* Tho. Foley, *Eſq;*
* Edmond Halley, *Geo. Prof. Sav.*
John Harris, D. D.
* John Harwood, *L. L. D.*
* Abraham Hill, *Eſq;*
Edward Laney, D. D. *M. P. H. P. Th. Gr.*
Mr. James Petiver.
* Alex. Pitfield, *Eſq;*
Francis Roberts, *Eſq;*
* Hans Sloane, M. D.
William Stanley, D. D. *Dea.* Aſaph.
* Richard Waller, *Eſq;*
John Woodward, M. D. *P. M. G.*

RAreskine, M. D.
Ciril Arthington, *Eſq;*
Mr. Tho. Ayres.

Arthur Bayly, *Eſq;*
D' Acre Barrett Lennard, *Eſq;*
Charles Bernard, *Eſq; Serj. Surg.*
Richard Bentley, D. D.
William Bird, *Eſq;*
Dr. Biſſe,
Jonathan Blackwell, *Eſq;*
James Bridges, *Eſq;*
John Bridges, *Eſq;*
Orlando Bridgman, *Eſq; Sec. of* War.
Robert Briggs, *A. M. Prof. L. L.*
Edward Brown, *M. D.*
Thomas Brown, *M. D.*
Paul Bowes, *Eſq;*
Sir Richard Bulkley, *Kt.* and *Bar.*
William Burnet, *Eſq;*

John *Earl of* Carbery.
William *Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle.
St. George *Lord Biſhop of* Clogher.
Henry *Earl of* Clarendon.
* John Chamberlayne, *Eſq;*
George Cheyne, *M. D.*
Walter Clavell, *Eſq;*
* William Cockburn, M. D.
Lord Cowper, *Chancellor.*
Daniel Cox, M. D.
* *Sir* Thomas Criſp, *Kt.*
Mr. James Cunningham.

William *Lord Archbiſhop of* Dublin.
Sir Anthony Dean, *Kt.*
Mr. William Derham.
James Douglas, M. D.
Sir Matthew Dudley, *Bar.*

John Flamſted, *Aſtr. Reg.*
Thomas Forſter, *Eſq;*
William Frankland, *Eſq;*

Sir Robert Gordon, *Kt.*
David Gregory, *M. D. Aſt. Pr. Sav.*

Nehemiah Grew, M. D.
Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Kt.*

Charles *Lord* Hallifax.
Edward Haines, *Esq;*
Mr. Edward Haistwell.
Sir David Hambleton.
Anthony Hammond, *Esq;*
Mr. Francis Hauksbee.
John Hicks, *Esq;*
Mr. James Hodgson.
Roland Holt, *Esq;*
Charles Howard *of* Norfolk, *Esq;*
Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
John Hutton, *M. D.*

John Jackson, *Esq;*
* Thomas Isted, *Esq;*

Edward *Ld. Bp. of* Kilmore *and* Ardagh.
John Keill, *M. A.*
Sir Edmond King, *Kt.*
John Knight, *Esq;*

Martin Lister, *M. D. Med. Reg.*
Owen Lloyd, *S. T. D.*
Mr. John Lowthorpe,
Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*

His Grace the Duke of Montross.
John Mapletoft, D. D.
Sir George Markham.
* Richard Mead, M. D.
Walter Mills, M. D.
Dr. Mills, *Lord Bp. of* Waterford.
Benjamin Middleton, *Esq;*
Robert Molesworth, *Esq;*
Thomas Molineux, M. D.
* *Mr.* Samuel Moreland.
Mr. Benjamin Moreland.
Joseph Morland, M. D.
John Mortimer, *Esq;*
John Morton, *A. M.*
Mr. George Moult.
William Musgrave, *M, D.*

Robert Nelson, *Esq;*
John Newey, *M. A.*

Col. Francis Nicholson.
Edward Norris, M. D.

The E. of Orrery.
William Oliver, M. D.

Thomas *E. of* Pembroke, *Lord President.*
* *Sir* John Percivale, *Bar.*
Robert Pitt, *M. D.*
Henry Plumptree, *M. D.*
Mr. James Pond.
Benjamin Prat, D D.

Thomas *Lord Bp. of* Rochester.
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh.
Lord Reay.
Russel Roberts, *Esq;*
Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
Joseph Ralphson, *M. A.*

Gilbert, *Lord Bishop of* Salisbury.
The Earl of Seafield.
The Lord Viscount Shelborne.
John *Lord* Somers, *Baron of* Evesham.
Charles *Earl of* Sunderland.
Thomas *Earl of* Stamford.
Thomas Savery, *Esq;*
John Shadwell, *M. D.*
Joseph Shaw, *Esq;*
Mr. James Sherard.
Robert Shippen, *M. A.*
Frederick Slare, *M. D.*
Thomas Smith, D. D.
Edward Smith, *Dean of St.* Pat.
* Edward Southwell, *Esq;*
Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*
Mr. Philip Stubs.

The Lord Viscount Tarbat.
Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
John Thorpe, *M. B.*
Robert Tompson, *M. D.*
Andrew Tooke, *Geom. Prof. Gres.*

Alex-

Alexander Torriano, *L. L. D. A. P. G.*
Sir Thomas Trevor, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of* Common-Pleas.
Edward Tyſon, *M. D.*

Thomas *Lord Viſcount* Weymouth.
James Venables, *Eſq;*

Mr. Humf. Wanley.
Mr. Thomas Whalley.
Sir Paul Whitchcot, *Kt.* and *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Willoughby, *Bar.*
Henry Worſley, *Eſq;*
George Worth, *Eſq;*
William Wotton, D. D.
Sir Chriſtopher Wren, *Kt.*
Chriſtopher Wren, *Eſq;*

Mr. James Yonge.

Perſons of other Nations.

Ds. Godefr. Bidloo, *M. D.*
Ds. Dominicus Bottonus.
Ds. Baſnage de Bauval.
Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius, M. D. *Dant.*
Ds. Paulus Buſſiere.
William Byſs, *Eſq;*
Ds. Bourdelin, M. D. *Pariſ.*
Comes de Briancon, *Leg. Extraordinar. Duc. Sabaudiæ.*
Dominicus Caſſini, *Aſt. Leg. Pa.*
Jacobus Caſſini.
Johannes Chardellou.
Dethleus Cluverus.
Abrahamus Cyprianus, I. D.
Thomas Delbene.
Johannes Dolæus, M. D.
Nicholas Fatio, *de Duillier.*
Stephanus Geoffroy.
Ds. Gulielminus.
Ds. Anton. de Guiſcard.
Ds. Jo. Theodor Heinſon, *Hanov.*
Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, M. D.
Ds. Petrus Hotton, *Medic. & Botan. Prof. Acad. Ludg. Bat.*
Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D. *Franc.*
Sir Charles Iſaac, *Kt.*
Ds. David Krieg.
Ds. Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius, *J. V. D.*
Ds. Michael Levaſſor.
Ds. Antonius Leuwenhoeck, *Delphenſis.*
Ds. Chriſtopher Leyoncrona, *S. M. S. R.*
Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre.
Ds. Johannes Marſigli, *Conc. Im. R.*
Ds. Jo. Burchardus Menckenius, *J. U. D. P. Hiſt.*
Ds. Dioniſius Papin, *M. D.*
Ds. Louis Paul, *M. D.*
Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, *M. D.*
Ds. Moiſes Pujolas.
Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus, *M. D. Lipſ.*
Ds. Jo. Ambroſius Sarotti.
Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, *M. D. Tigur.*
Ds. Petrus Sylveſtre.
Ds. Franciſcus Spoletus, *Med. Pr. Pr. P.*
Ds. Ez. de Spanheim, *Liber Baro, Boruſſ. Reg. Miniſter ſtatus & ad* Annam *Reginam* Angliæ, *Legatus Extraordinarius.*
Ds. Otto Sperlingius.
Ds. Jo. Adamus Stamfer.
Ds. Timone, *M. D.*
Ds. Franciſcus Travigni, *Ph. Ven.*

Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, *Pat. Prof.*
Ds. Raymundus Vieussens *M. D.*
Ds. Van Vryberge, *Leg. Or. Fæd. Bel.*
Ds. Nicholaus Witsen, *Cons. Amst.*

*These * so marked before their Names, are of the present Council.*

Out of these Fellows *of the* Society, *Ten are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on Monday the First of* December, 1707, *being next after St.* Andrews *day.*

Professors at Gresham-College.

Divinity, *Edward Laney*, D.D.
Civil-Law, *Robert Briggs*, A. M.
Astronomy, *Alexander Toriano*, L. L. D.
Geometry, *Andrew Tooke*, A. M.
Rhetorick, *Edward Martin*, A.M.
Physick, *John Woodward*, M. D.
Musick, *William Shippen*, A. M.

NUMB. LII.

The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's Hospital, *or the* Charterhouse.

THE Queen.
The Prince.
Archbishop of *Canterbury.*
Lord Treasurer.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Duke of *Ormond.*
Duke of *Shrewsbury.*
Duke of *Leeds.*
Duke of *Buckingham.*
Earl of *Clarendon.*
Earl of *Rochester.*
Bishop of *London.*
Lord *Somers.*
Lord Chief Justice *Holt.*
Lord Chief Baron *Ward.*
Sir *Nathan Wright.*
Dr. *Burnet*

Master, *Thomas Burnett*, L.L.D.
Preacher, *John King*, D. D.
Register, *William Hempson*, Esq;
Treasurer, *Robert Pain*, Esq;
Schoolmaster, *Thomas Walker*, L. L. D.
Usher, *Andrew Tooke*, A. M.
Reader, *Ralph Welstead*, B. D.
Organist, Mr. *Nicholas Love.*

NUMB.

NUMB. LIII.

The Military Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE Governor			
The Lieutenant-Governor			
The Major			
Adjutant			
8 Captains of Foot, each *per Annum*	20	00	00
8 Lieutenants of Foot, each *per Annum*	09	02	06
8 Ensigns, each *per Annum*	09	02	06
32 Serjeants, each *per Annum*	09	02	06
32 Corporals, each *per Annum*	05	04	03
16 Drummers, each *per Annum*	02	03	04
336 Private Soldiers, each *per Annum*	02	03	04
Captain of the Light-Horse, *per Annum*	01	14	08
Lieutenant of the Light-Horse, *per Annum*	09	02	06
34 Gentlemen of the Light-Horse, each	09	02	06
Total of 52 Weeks, and one Days pay for 26 Officers, 32 Serjeants, 32 Corporals, 16 Drummers, 34 Light-Horse, and 336 Private Soldiers, Invalids, amounts to	05	04	03
And in a Leap-Year one Day more	1269	05	06
	1272	07	00

One days Expence.

26 Officers at 6 *d. per diem* each	000	13	00
66 Serjeants and Light-Horse	000	16	06
Corporals and Drummers 48	000	04	00
336 Private Soldiers, at 1 *d. per diem*	001	08	00
Total of this is as near as may be done	003	01	06

The Establishment of the Governor and the rest of the Officers of the said Hospital.

	Yearly Salary. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Hon. Col. *John Hales*, Esq; Governor	500	00	00
David Crauford, Lieut. Governor	200	00	00
Richard Betsworth, Esq; Major	150	00	00
The Rt. Hon. *John How*, Esq; Treasurer	365	00	00
Dr. *Emanuel Langford*, Dr. *Francis Hare*, } Chaplains, 100 *l.* each.	200	00	00
Sir *Theo. Colladon*, Physician	100	00	00

Mr. *James Fraser*, Secretary and Regiſter, for himſelf and Clerk,	100 00 00
Mr. *Benedict Isbell*, Eſq; Deputy Treaſurer	100 00 00
Mr. *Robert Stapleton*	50 00 00
Mr. *Robert Engliſh*, Comptroller	50 00 00
Mr. *Charles Hobſon*, Clerk of the Works	20 00 00
Mr. *Alexander Inglis*, Chirurgeon	73 00 00
Mr. *Iſaac Gernere*, Apothecary	50 00 00
Mr. *Sylvanus Tomkyns*, Adjutant	20 00 00
Thomas Church, Chirurgeons Mate	20 00 00
Joſeph Heeler, Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptroller of the Coleyard	40 00 00
Hugh Warren, Deputy Clerk of the Works, no Salary	
William Gray, Maſter Cook	40 00 00
William Daniel, Second Cook	30 00 00
3 Under-Cooks at 10 *l.* each	30 00 00
Thomas Brown, Maſter Butler	25 00 00
John Andrews, Second Butler	20 00 00
2 Under-Butlers at 5 *l* each	10 00 00
Richard Bland, Scullery-man, and 2 Servants	40 00 00
George Holder, Yeoman of the Coleyard	20 00 00
William Lovelace, Uſher of the Hall	20 00 00
Edward Sopp, Clerk of the Chapel, and Sexton	16 00 00
Chriſtopher Cappell, Barber	60 00 00
Ralph Stephens, Canal-keeper and Turncock	20 00 00
Herman Watkyns, *John Starling*, Sweepers, 10 *l.* each.	20 00 00
Henry Story, for keeping the Gardens	260 00 00
James Button, Porter	12 00 00
Peter Dumas, Organiſt	20 00 00
Utreſia Aſtley, Houſe-keeper	230 00 00
24 Nurſes at 8 *l.* each	192 00 00
Money Allowances to the ſeveral Penſioners in the ſaid Hoſpital	1269 13 00

Other Contingent Charges.

To Mrs. *Bathalina Fells*, for keeping the Lanthorns in repair	20 00 00
To Mr. *Alderſey*, for keeping the Water Engine in Repair	20 00 00
To Mr. *Tompion*, for keeping the Clock	6 00 00
To Mr. *Harris*, for keeping the Organ	6 00 00
To Dr. *King*, Rector of *Chelſea*, Compoſition for Glebe and Tythe	18 09 00
To Dr. *Millington*, Rector of *Kenſington*	2 00 00

Five

Five Commiſſioners.

John How, Eſq;
Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Kt.
Charles Fox, Eſq;
Jo. Hales, Eſq;
David Crawford, Eſq;

NUMB LIV.

Officers of Greenwich *Hoſpital.*

Directors Deceaſed.

Captain *John Clements.*
John Evelyn, Eſq;
Capt. *John Bromwell.*

Direct. added in their Room.

Capt. *Rob. Robinſon*, Lt. Gov.
Samuel Travers, Eſq;
Capt. *Benjamin Hoskins.*

William Draper, Eſq; Treaſurer, Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Strickland* his Clerk, at 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *William Vanbrugh*, Secretary to the Commiſſioner, at 100 *l. per Annum.*

More to him for a Clerk, at 40 *l. per Annum.*

Tho. Hogg, Meſſenger to the Commiſſioners, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Officers of the Houſe.

Sir *William Gifford*, Governor.

Captain *Robert Robinſon*, Lieutenant-Governor, no Salary, only his Superannuated Pay at the Navy-Board. He is allowed a Clerk, *viz. William Scott*, at 1[illegible] *l. per Annum*, with Lodging and Dyet at the Servants Table, with neceſſary Fire and Candles

Alſo a Nurſe, *Joanna Mereton*, the Widow of a Seaman, who has the Allowance of the Houſe, Diet and Cloathing, and Wages as the other Nurſes, which is now 6 *l. per Annum.*

Alſo a Man-Servant a Seaman, *viz. Lively Scinco*, who has the Allowance of the Houſe-Dyet and Cloathing, and Wages, not exceeding 6 *l. per Annum.*

Captain *Benjamin Hoskins*, Captain of the ſaid Hoſpital; no Salary but his Superannuated Pay

Mr. *Peirce Welſh* 1*ſt* Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* paid by the Hoſpital.

Mr. *John Conſtable*, 2d Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* Dit.

Mr. *Edward Smith*, 3d Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum* Dit.

Mr. *Philip Stubs* Chaplain, no Salary, Ordinary of *Woolwich.*

Mr. *Robert Barry*, ditto, no Salary, Ordinary of *Deptford.*

Mr. *Joſeph Gaſcoigne*, Steward, at 80 *l. per Annum.*

He is allowed a Labourer at 10 *s. per* Week.

Dr. *Salisbury Cade* Phyſician, no Salary.

Mr. *James Criſtie*, Surgeon, his Superannuated Pay, made up 100 *l. per Annum*, by the Hoſpital, being 31 *l.* 12 *s.*

He is allowed for a Servant, bearing all Charges, 30 *l. per Annum.*

Mrs. *Anne Holding*, Matron, at 30 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Bird, Cook, at 20 *l. per Annum*, House Allowance and Diet.

Robert Ellis, Cook's Mate, at 10 *l. per Annum* ditto.

John Cheese, Butler, at 15 *l. per Ann.* ditto.

His Mate at 10 *l. per Ann.* dit.

Francis Stuart, Scullery-Man, at 15 *l. per Ann.* dit.

His Mate at 10 *l. per Annum* dit.

James Barnes, Porter, 10 *l. per Annum*, ditto.

William Bullen, Barber, at 6 *l. per Annum*, and 2 *d.* a Month for each Head, as they stand on the Books of the House, he finding all his Necessaries for performance of the same, out of the said Allowance. } *Ditto.*

Officers of the Works.

Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor, no Salary.

Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmore*, Clerk of the Works, at 5 *s. per diem.*

More to him for assisting the Surveyor in Drawing and Designing, 50 *l. per Annum.*

Assistant to him, Mr. *John James*, at 3 *s. per diem.*

Officers Table,

Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, three Lieutenants, two Chaplains, Steward, Surgeon, Clerk of the Works, and Matron, being Eleven Persons; and each having the Allowance of 1 *s. per diem*, with the House-Allowance of Bread and Beer.

The Number of the Pensioners entertained in *Greenwich* Hospital are 200, and 100 more to be admitted now at *Christmas.* There is six Nurses allowed to each hundred Men (being the Widows of Seamen) who have each a Salary of 6 *l. per Annum*, with the Allowance of the House-Diet, and a Grey Serge Gown and Petticoat, faced with Shaloon; and 2 *s. per* Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary. The Common Warrant-Officers entertain'd amongst the Pensioners, are distinguish'd by having a Gold Edging round their Hats, and placed at the upper end of the Tables, and in the Principal Cabins of the Wards, as the Governor sees convenient; with the Allowance of 1*s.* 6 *d. per* Week for Spending-Money (all the other Pensioners have but 1 *s. per* Week allowed them) paid them every *Monday* Morning by the Steward, who receives Monthly from the Treasurer, by order of the General Court, (a Sum not exceeding Ninety Pounds for defraying his weekly Disbursements) but such Officers to be so distinguish'd, are not to exceed the Number of Eight in each Hundred.

The Victualling is according to the allowance of *Chelsea* Hospital, 4 Men to a Mess; each Mess to have on Flesh-days for Dinner 4 pound of Beef or Mutton: Two Loaves of one Way of Bread, 15 Ounces each; four *Winchester* Quarts of Gile-Beer.

At

At Supper one Pound of *Gloceſter* Cheeſe, 2 Loaves of Bread, 4 Quarts of Beer. They have Mutton *Sundays* and *Tueſdays*, Beef on *Mondays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*: On *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, each Meſs has a Diſh of Peaſe-Pottage, a quarter of a pound of Butter, one Pound of Cheeſe, with Bread and Beer as other days; At Supper the ſame as at other days. On all extraordinary Feſtivals they have Fleſh hot both dinner and Supper, and Ale inſtead of Gile-Beer. All the Tables have clean Linnen every *Sunday* and *Thurſday* throughout the Year.

That for the Women and Men-Servants the Proviſion be the ſame with the Penſioners.

NUMB. LV.

The Officers of Chriſt's-Hoſpital.

SIR *Francis Child*, Kt. and Alderman, Preſident.
Mr. *Tho. Lockington*, Treaſurer.
Dr. *Hans Sloane*, Phyſician.
Mr. *Edward Green*, Surgeon.
Cornelius Jeſſon, Steward.

Two Clerks, viz.

John Reeve. | *George Yeo.*

Seven School-Maſters, viz.

Samuel Mountfort, Upper Grammar-Maſter and Catechiſt.
Samuel Cobb, Under Grammar-Maſter.
Samuel Newton, Maſter of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.
Humphry Ditton, Maſter of the new Mathematical-School.
Richard Gutter, Maſter of the Writing-School.
Bernard Lens, Maſter of the Drawing-School.
John Barret, Maſter of the Muſick-School.
And two Maſters that inſtruct the Children nurſed at *Hertford* and *Ware*.
Elizabeth Adams, Matron.
Sarah Lorrain, School-Miſtreſs of the Girls.
A Porter and four Beadles.
Ten Nurſes, with ſeveral Helpers.
A Cook.
A Nurſe that looks after the Infirmary.

The Number of Children of King *Charles* II's new Royal Foundation in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *London*, that have been Educated in the Art of Navigation, and after ſome Years continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Deſign in his Gracious Inſtitution,

As it was preſented to her moſt Gracious Majeſty Queen *Anne*, by the *Lord Mayor* of *London*, and the Preſident and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, *Jan.* 1. 1706.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of her Majeſty's Ships of War, or to Maſters of Merchant Ships, from *October* 1675, to *December* 1705. 388 Children.

In the beginning of the ſeventh Year of their Service, they are to be at her Majeſty's Diſpoſal.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the ſaid Hoſpital, who enjoy the Bounty of King *Charles* II.

NUMB. LVI.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

THE ancient Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, ſituate nigh Weſt-*Smithfield*, *London*, was firſt founded by *Rayhere* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. *An. Dom.* 1102.

After the Diſſolution of Abbies and Monaſteries, refounded by King *Henry* VIII. *An. Dom.* 1546.

In which Hoſpital with two others, one at *Kingſland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. *Bartholomew*'s-Hoſpital, there have been for many Years laſt paſt about 300 Patients Men and Women, daily releived with Lodging, Diet, Phyſick, Chirurgery, 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, *viz.*

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 Cur'd, and admit others in their room.

The immediate Preſident is Sir *John Fleet*, Knight and Alderman.

Mr. *Peter Joye*, Treaſurer.

There are two able Phyſicians belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, Dr. *Edward Browne*. Dr. *Robert Pitt*, who preſcribe for the Patients.

John

John Blackſtone, Apothecary, who hath a convenient Shop within the ſaid Hoſpital, and doth compound, make up, and adminiſter to the Patients what's preſcribed for them.

Three Maſter Surgeons that daily look after and dreſs the Patients Sores and Wounds.

The preſent Maſter Surgeons are,

Charles Bernard, Eſq; her Majeſty's Serj. Surgeon. | *John Salter*, | *Henry Boone.*

Three Aſſiſtant Surgeons.

Edward Greene, | *Samuel Haywood.*
Robert Gay, |

Nicholas Field, Guide and Surgeon to *Kingſland*-Hoſpital.

Samuel Palmer, Guide and Surgeon to the *Lock*-Hoſpital.

Philip Caſtle, M. A. Clerk, Vicar and Hoſpitler to St. *Bartholomew*'s Pariſh and Hoſpital, who viſits the Sick, reads Prayers, and adminiſters the Sacrament to them.

The preſent other Officers are,

Benjamin Edwards, Regiſter to the ſaid Hoſpital.
Benjamin Tooke, Steward.
Moſes Coulon, Renter.
A Matron.
Seventeen Nurſes, ſeveral Helpers, and others, attending on the ſaid Poor.

NUMB. LVII.

The Officers of the General-Poſt-Office *in* Lombard-Street.

Poſt-Maſter-General.

SIR *Robert Cotton*, Kt. } 1500 *l. per Ann.* each.
Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bar. }
Mr. *Stephen Lilly*, Receiver-General, 300 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *George Searl*, Accomptant, 300 *l. per Ann.*

Officers of the Inland-Office.

William Frankland, Eſq; Comptroller, 200 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Middleton*, Clerk of the *North* Road, 60 *l.*
Mr. *Charles Jackſon*, Clerk of *Cheſter* Road, 100 *l.*
Mr. *George Colly*, Clerk of the *Weſt*-Road, 60 *l.*
Mr. *Daniel Bickerton*, Clerk of *Briſtol*-Road, 60 *l.*
Mr. *Chriſtopher Smelt*, Clerk of *Yarmouth*-Road, 60 *l.*
Mr. *William Green*, Clerk of *Kent*-Road, 60 *l.*

Mr. *Tho-*

Mr. *Thomas Sawtel*, Clerk of the *By-Nights*, 60 *l.*
Mr. *Underhill Breede*, Window-Man, 60 *l.*

Sorters 16. of which 14 have 50 *l. per Ann.* and the two laſt 40 *l.*

John Toft,
James Walker,
Arthur Darcey,
Thomas Robotham,
John Baldock,
Edmund Warren,
Martin Buckle,
Stephen Gere,
Alexander Hope,
Abraham Brookbank,
Alexander Say,
Evan Lewes,
Philip Muſgrave,
John Williams.

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Aſhburnham Frowde, Eſq; Comptroller, 150 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *James Lawrence*, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 *l.*

Clerks.

Mr. *Francis Clewet*,
Mr. *William Goſlin*,
Mr. *Adam Franco*,
Mr. *Daniel Faretes*,
Mr. *Charles Good*.
50 *l. per Annum* each.

A Foreign Officer, Mr. *Peter Motteux*, 40 *l.*

Mr. *Benjamin Waterhouſe*, Secretary to the Poſt-Maſter-General, 200 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Jeremiah Andrew*, Clerk to the Poſt-Maſter-General, 50 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Richard Swift*, Solicitor, 200 *l. per Annum.*

Accomptant's Clerks, 50 *l. per Annum* each.

Receiver's Clerks, 50 *l. per Annum* each.

NUMB. LVIII.

The Officers of the Penny-Poſt.

Nathaniel Caſtleton, Eſq; Comptroller. Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Daniel Darnely*, Accomptant,
Mr. *John Green*, Collector. } Salary 70 *l. per Annum* each.

Sorters.

Stephen Lindon,
Peter Hall,
William Martin,
John Worts,
Robert Kempton,
William Wildman.

Salary 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Sub-Sorters.

Benjamin Sachiverel,
Rowland Jones,
William Gladwell,
William Murcott,
John Boreman,
Nevel Brookes,
Thomas Wilſon.
Sal. 26 *l. per Annum* each.

Be-

Beſides there are above a hundred Meſſengers, who have an Allowance of 20 *l. per Annum* each, for carrying and recarrying Letters, and above Four Hundred Houſes that receive for the Penny-Poſt.

NUMB. LIX.

The Officers of the Mint.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Craven Peyton, Eſq; Warden and his Clerk,	640	00	00
Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Maſter and Worker, and his Clerk,	580	00	00
John Ellis, Eſq; Comptroller and Clerk,	340	00	00
Daniel Brattle, Eſq; Aſſay-Maſter,	400	00	00
Mr. *Hall*, Clerk of the Papers, and his Clerk,	120	00	00
Mr. *Haynes*, Weigher and Teller,	100	00	00
Captain *Ford*, Deputy-Warden,	100	00	00
Mr. *Foquer*, Deputy Maſter Worker,	100	00	00
Mr. *Beresford*, Deputy-Comptroller,	100	00	00
Clerk of the Irons,	100	00	00

Richard Topham, Eſq; Keeper of the Records in the Tower of *London*. Sal. 500 *l. per Ann.*

His Deputy, Mr. *George Holmes*. Sal. 100 *l. per Ann.*

NUMB. LX.

Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations.

HIS Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, &c.
The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
The Lord Chancellor or Keeper.
Lord Preſident of the Council.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Privy-Seal.
Lord High Admiral.
Thomas Earl of *Stamford*.
The two Secretaries of State.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Lord Biſhop of *London*.
The firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury now and for the time being.
The firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty now and for the time being.

Theſe have no Salary.

William

William Lord *Dartmouth.*
Henry Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury.*
Sir *Philip Meadows.*
John Pultney, Esq;
Robert Monkton, Esq;
Sir *Charles Turner.*
These have 1000 l. per Ann. *each.*
Secretary, *William Popple*, Esq; jun. 500 *l. per Ann.*
Assistant, Mr. *Adrian Drift*, 100 *l. per Annum.*

Clerks in the Office.

Mr. *William Barker*,
Mr. *Maurice Carroll*, } 80 *l. per Ann.* each.
Mr. ———
Mr. *Nathaniel Estwick*, } 40 *l. per Ann.* each.
Mr. *Justinian Loggan*,
Mr. *Brian Wheelock*, } 30 *l. per Ann.* each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. *Robert Child*,
Mr. ——*Clerk.* } 40 *l. per Ann.* each.

NUMB. LXI.

The Colleges, 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 Oxford.

Colleges.	*Founders.*	*Years.*	*Fellows.*	*Schola.*	*Heads of the Colleges.*
University,	King *Alfred.*	872	12	17	Dr. *Charlett*, Master.
Baliol,	*John Baliol* & *Devorgilla* his Wife, Parents of the K of *Scots.*	1262	12	12	Dr. *Barron*, Master.
Merton,	*Walter de Merton*, L.Ch.&B. of *Roc.*	1274	19	14	Dr. *Martin*, Ward.
Exeter,	*Walter Stapleon*, Bp. of *Exeter.*	1316	23		Dr. *Paynter*, Rect.
Oriel,	K. *Edward* II.	1337	18	12	Mr. *Carter*, Provost.
Queens,	*R. Eaglesfeild*, B.D.	1340	16	8	Dr. *Lancaster*, Prov.
New-Colleg	*Will.* of *Wickam*, L.Ch.& B.of *Win.*	1375	70		Dr. *Braithwait*, War.
Lincoln,	*Richard Fleming*, Bp. of *Lincoln.*	1480	15		Dr. *Adams*, Rector.
All-Souls,	*Henry Chicheley*, Ap. of *Canterbury.*	1437	40		Dr. *Gardiner*, War.
Magdalen,	*W.* of *Wainfleet*, L. Ch. & B. of *Winc.*	1459	40	30	Dr. *Harwar*, Presid.
Brazen Nose	*William Smith*, Bp. of *Lincoln.* *Ric. Sutton*, Esq;	1515	15		Dr. *Meare*, Princ.
Corpus-Christi,	*Ric. Fox*, Ld. Pri. Seal & B.of *Winc.*	1516	20	20	Dr. *Turner*, Presid.
Christ Church,	King *Henry* VIII.	1549	*Ca.* 8 *Stu.* 101		Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean.
Trinity,	Sir *Thomas Pope.*	1555	12	12	Dr. *Dobson*, Presid.
St. John's,	Sir *Thomas White*, Mer. Tayl. *Lond.*	1557	50		Dr. *Delaune*, Presid.
Jesus,	Queen *Elizabeth.*	1572	16	16	Dr. *Edwards*, Princ.
Wadham,	*Nic. Wadham*, and *Dorothy* his Wife.	1613	15	15	Dr. *Dunstar*, War.
Pembroke,	*Thomas Tisdale* & *Richard Whitwick.*	1620	15	11	Dr. *Hall* (Bp. of *Bristol*) Master.

Halls.

Halls.	*Founders.*	*Principals.*	*Colleges to which they belong.*
Alban-Hall.	*Abbot* of St. *Albans.*	Dr. *Bourchier.*	Merton.
Hart-Hall.	*Walter Stapleton.*	Mr. *Smith.*	Exeter.
Edmund-H.	St. Edm. *A. Cant.*	Mr. *Pierson.*	Queens.
St. Mary-H.	King *Edward* II.	Mr. *Wyat.*	Oriel.
New-Inn-H.	*Will.* of *Wickham.*	Dr. *Bayly.*	New-Col.
Magdalen-H.	*Will.* of *Wainfleet.*	Dr. *Adams.*	Magdalen.
Glocester-H.	*Thomas White.*	Dr. *Woodroff.*	St. Johns.

MAGISTRATES.

HIS *Grace* James *Duke of* Ormond, *Chancellor.*
Dr. Lancaster, *Vice-Chancellor.*

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Arthur Charlet. | *Dr.* William Delaune.
Dr. William Painter. | Dr. Bernard Gardiner.

Two Proctors.

James Smethurst, *M. A. Fellow of* Brazen-nose *College.*
Thomas Terry, *M. A. Student of* Christ-Church.

Pro-Proctors.

Tho. Stanley, *M. A of* Brazen-N. | Wil. Periam, *M. A.* } *of C. C.*
John Davis, *M. A of* Hart-Hall. | Franc. Bagshaw, *M. A.* }
George Cooper, *M. A. of* Merton-Col. } *Clerks of the Market.*
Samuel Read, *M. A. of* Queen's-Col. }
John Davis, *M. A.* } *Masters of the Schools.*
Francis Bagshaw, *M. A.* }

Professors in the University.

Dr. John Potter *Queen's Professor of Divinity.*
Dr. John Wynne, Margaret *Professor of Divinity.*
Mr. Edward Thwaits, *Queen's Professor of* Greek.
Dr. Thomas Hoy, *Queen's Professor of* Physick.
Dr. Roger Altham, *Queen's Professor of* Hebrew.
Dr. Stephen Fry, *Anatomy Reader,*
Mr. John Wallis, *Professor of* Arabick.
Mr. Edmund Halley, } *Savilian Professors in* } *Geometry.*
Dr. David Gregory. } } *Astronomy.*

Dr.

Dr. James Farrar, *Natural Philoſophy Reader.*
Dr. Samuel Adams, *Moral Philoſophy Reader.*
Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden *Profeſſor of Hiſtory.*
Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanick *Profeſſor.*
Mr. Richard Goodeſon, *Muſick Profeſſor.*
Mr. William Wyat, *M. A. Univerſity Orator.*
Richard Frewin, *M B. of* Chriſt's Church, *Profeſſor of Chimiſtry.*

LECTURERS.

William Turton *of* Magdalen, *M. A. Logick.*
Henry Stephens *of* Merton, *M. A. Metaphyſick.*
James Smethurſt *of* Brazen-Noſe, *M. A. Grammer.*
Thomas Terry *of* Chriſt's Church, *M. A. Rhetorick.*
Mr. John Caſwel, *M. A. for Divinity.*
Mr. Peter Cox, *B. A. for Phyſick.* } *Eſq; Beadles.*
Mr. Giles Thiſtlewait, *L. L. B. for Law.* }
Mr. Sherwyn, }
Mr. Rogers, } *Yeoman Beadles.*
Mr. Newlin, }
Mr. Stephens, *Verger.*

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the Univerſity of Oxford *are as followeth.*

Circumciſion, *or* New-Years 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* the Second, or the 29*th* of *May.*
Whitſunday.
Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at New-College.*
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and *Tueſday* Morning in the *Act* time at Sermon and Congregation.
All-Saints-*Day.*
The Fifth of *November*, or Gun-Powder-Treaſon.
All Publick Thankſgiving-Days.
Chriſtmas *Day.*

The Habit-Days in the Univerſity of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors 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-Days.
Scholaſtica, being the 10*th* of *February.*
The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is ſworn at St. *Mary's* in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

NUMB. LXII.

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*	*Fello.*	*Schol.*	*Heads of the Colleges.*
St. Peters.	*Hugo de Balsham*, Bp. of *Ely.*	1256	22	42	Dr. *Richardson*, Ma.
Clare-Hall,	*Richard Badew.*	1326	18	63	Dr. *Blyth*, Master.
Pembroke-Hall.	*Mary de St. Paul*, Co. of *Pembroke.*	1343	15	30	Dr. *Lany*, Master.
Corp. Christ. or Bennet C.	*Hen.* of *Monmouth*, D. of *Lancaster.*	1351	12	40	Dr. *Green*, Master.
Trinity-H.	*William Bateman*, Bp. of *Norwich.*	1353	12	14	Dr. *Bramstone*, Mast.
Gonville & Caius C.	*Edmund de Gonville* and *John Caius.*	1348 1557	26	74	Sir *J. Ellis*, M.D. Ma.
Kings College	King *Henry* VI.	1441	70		Dr. *Roderick*, Prov.
Queen's C.	*Margaret* of *Anjou*, Q. Cons. to *H. 6.*	1448	19	65	Dr. *James*, Presiden.
Katherine-Hall.	*Robert Woodlarke*, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Sir *W. Daws*, Bar. M.
Jesus Col.	*J. Alcock*, L. L. D. Bp. of *Ely.*	1496	16	41	Dr. *Ashton*, Master.
Christs Col.	*Margaret*, Count. of *Richmond* & *Derby*,	1505	15	56	Dr. *Covel*, Master.
St. Johns C.	Mother of King *Henry* VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. *Gower*, Master.
Magdalen College,	*Edw. Stafford*, D. of *Buckingham.*	1519	13		Dr. *Quadring*, Ma.
Trinity Col.	K. *Henry* VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. *Bentley*, Master.
Emanuel C.	Sir *Walt. Mildmay*, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. *Balderston*, Ma.
Sidney Col.	*Francis Sidney.*	1598	13		Dr. *Fisher*, Master.

MA-

The Magiſtrates *and other Officers of the Univerſity.*

HIS Grace *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor.
The Right Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, High-Steward.
Dr. *Lany*, Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. *Drury*, Fellow of *Trinity-Colledge.* } PROCTORS.
Mr. *Founds*, Fellow of *Peter-Houſe.* }
Mr. *Roberts*, Fellow of *King's-College.* } TAXERS.
Mr. *Croſs*, Fellow of *Catherine Hall.* }

Profeſſors in the Univerſity.

Dr. *James*, Queen's Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. *Gower*, *Margaret* Profeſſor.
Dr. *Colbatch*, Caſuiſtical Profeſſor.
Dr. *Ayloffe*, Profeſſor of Law.
Dr. *Green*, Profeſſor of Phyſic.
Mr. *Whiſton*, Mathematical Profeſſor.
Dr. *Syke*, Hebrew Profeſſor.
Dr. *Wright*, Arabic Profeſſor.
Mr. *Joſhua Barns*, Greek Profeſſor.
Mr. *Cotes*, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy and Experimental Philoſophy.
Dr. *Covel*, Lady *Margaret*'s Preacher.
Dr. *Ayloffe*, Publick Orator.
Mr. *Laughton*, Library-Keeper.
Mr. *Grove*, Publick Regiſter.

A Philoſophy
A Logic
A Mathematical } Lecturer, annually choſen.
A Rhetoric

Mr. *Martin*,
Mr. *Pearne*, } *Eſquire Beadles.*]
Mr. *Clarke*,
Mr. *Titus Tyllot*, Yeoman Beadle.

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the Univerſity of Cambridge *are as follow.*

All-Saints-day.
Chriſtmas-day.
Easter-day.
Aſcenſion-day.
Whit-Sunday.
Trinity-Sunday Commencement.
The 29th of *May.*
At the two Fairs proclaiming in *June* and *September.*
The Feaſt of St. *Michael.*
The Fifth of *November.*

To Funerals, Clerums, *and* Supplications, *All Doctors go as to Congregations.*
That is, in their Robes.

NUMB. LXIII.

The Places where the ſeveral Offices are kept, that are mention'd in the foregoing Liſts.

THE *Treaſury* Office is in the *Cockpit.*
The *Cuſtom-Houſe*, is in *Thames-ſtreet.*
The *Exciſe* Office in the *Old Jury.*
Salt-Duty Office, in *York-Buildings.*
Wine-Licence Office, in *Eſſex-Street.*
Stamp Office, in *Linclons-Inn*-Square.
Hackney Coaches Office, in *Surry-ſtreet.*
Hawkers, and *Pedlars* Office, on *Great Tower Hill.*
Lord *Privy-Seal's* Office, in *Whitehall.*
The *Earl Marſhal's* Office, at the College of *Arms* on St. *Bennet's Hill.*
Both the *Principal Secretaries of State's* Offices, in the *Cockpit.*
Signet Office, in *Whitehall.*
The *Paper* Office, in the *Cockpit.*
Board of Greencloth Office, in *Whitehall.*
Lord *Chamberlain's* Office, in the *Cockpit.*
Maſter of the *Wardrobe's* Office, in *York-Buildings.*
Secretary of *War's* Office, in *Whitehall.*
The *Plantation* Office, and the Commiſſioners of *Trade*, in the *Cockpit.*

Law Offices where kept.

The *Queen's-Bench* Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Crown-Office, in the *Middle-Temple.*
Cuſtos Brevium, *Niſi Prius*, and the *Paper* Offices, in the ſaid *Queen's-Bench* Office.
Office of the Clerk of the *Bails* and *Poſtea's*, in *Furnival's*-Inn in *Holbourn.*

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in *Chancery-Lane.*
Office of the *Rolls*, in ditto.
Office of the *Maſters in Chancery*, in ditto.
Clerk of the *Crown's* Office, in *Mitre* Court in *Fleetſtreet.*
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.*
Regiſters Office in *Chancery*, in *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane.*
Petty-Bag Office is next to the *Rolls-Chapel* in ditto.

Curſitors

Curſitors Office in *ditto.*
Alienation Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Subpœna Office, in *Chicheſter Rents*, in *Chancery-Lane.*
Affidavit Office, in *ditto.*
Patent Office, in *Lincolns-Inn.*

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Cuſtos Brevium Office, in old *Eſſex* Court, near the *Middle-Temple.*
One of the *Prothonotaries* Office, is in the *Middle-Temple.*
Another in *Mitre-Court* in the *Inner-Temple.*
The third in *Serles Court* in *Lincoln's-Inn.*
The *Chirographer's* Office, is in *Middle-Temple-Lane.*
The Clerk of the *Treaſury's* Office, and of the *Enrollments of Fines* and *Recoveries*, is in the *Inner-Temple.*
The Clerk of the *Outlawries* Office, is in *Fleetſtreet.*
Office of *Clerk of the Warrants*, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Office of *Clerk of the Queens Silver*, is in *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery Lane.*
Office of Clerk of the *Juries* and *Habeas Corpus's*, in the *Inner Temple.*
Office of Clerk of *Eſſoins*, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Superſedeas Office, is in the *Poultry-Compter*, *London.*

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, is in *Lincolns-Inn.*
Queen's Remembrancer's Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Pipe-Office, in *Gray's-Inn.*
Foreign-Oppoſers Office, in ditto.
Firſt Fruits Office, in the *Middle-Temple.*

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 *Whitehall.*
Commiſſary General's Office at the *Horſe-Guards.*
Office of the Pay-Maſter-General of the *Guards* and *Gariſons*, at the *Horſe-Guards.*
Judge Advocate's Office at the ſame Place.
Office of the *Comptrollers* of the Army Accounts, in *Spring Garden.*
Office of the Pay-Maſter-General of the *Marines*, near St. *James's* Palace.
Navy-Office is in *Crouched Fryars.*
Clerk-Maſter's-Office of the *Navy*, in *Broadſtreet.*

Victualling-Office, on *Little-Tower-Hill.*
Prize-Office, in *Covent-Garden.*
Sick and *Wounded* Office, in *Princes Court*, *Westminster.*
Transport Office, on *Great-Tower-Hill.*
Office of *Ordnance*, in the *Tower.*
The Meeting of the Society for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, is at the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Library in *St. Martin's in the Fields.*
Office of the *Governors of the Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy*, in the new Building adjoining to the *Banqueting-house* in *Whitehall.*
Bank of England Office, in *Grocers*-Hall in the *Poultrey.*
East-India-Office, at the *East-India*-House in *Leaden-hall-street.*
Office of the *United-Trade* to the *East-Indies*, in *Skinners*-Hall.
Royal *African*-Company's Office, in *Leaden-hall-street.*
Sion-College, near the North-side of *London Wall.*
The College of *Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane.*
Doctors 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.*
The *Royal Society* Office and Repository, is in *Bishopsgate-Street.*
General Post-Office, in *Lombard-street.*
There are Six *Penny-Post-Offices*; the Chiefest is in *Broad-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.*

A LIST

A

LIST

Of all the

Offices and Officers, &c.

IN

III. *North Britain* or *Scotland.*

NUMB. I.

The Nobility of Scotland *and their Second Titles.*

DUKES.	Eldeſt Sons.
ANNA, *Dutcheſs of* Hamilton,	*Marquiſs of* Clidſdale.
1. Hamilton, *D. of* Hamilton.	
nne Scot, *Dutch. of* Buccleugh,	*Earl of* Dalkeith.
harles Lenos, *Duke of* Lenox.	*Earl of* Darnly.
eorge Gordon, *D. of* Gordon.	*Marquiſs of* Huntly.
Douglas, *D. of* Queensberry.	*Earl of* Drumlanrig.
hn Campbell, *D. of* Argyle.	*Marquiſs of* Lorne.
rch. Dowglas, *D. of* Dowglas.	*Earl of* Angus.
hn Murray, *D. of* Athol.	*Marquis of* Tullibardine.
mes Graham, *D. of* Montroſs.	*Marquis of* Graham.
hn Ker, *D. of* Roxburgh.	*Marquis of* Cesford.

Marquisses.	Eldest Sons.
John Hay, *Mar. of* Tweeddale.	*Lord* Yester.
William Kerr, *M. of* Lothian.	*Lord* Newbottle *and* Jedburgh.
W. Johnstoun, *M. of* Annandale.	*Lord* Johnstoun.
EARLS.	Eldest Sons.
John Lindsay, *E. of* Crawford,	*Lord* Lindsay.
John Hay, *Earl of* Errol,	*Lord* Hay.
William Keith, *Earl Mareschal*,	*Lord* Keith.
J. Southerland, *E. of* Southerland,	*Lord* Strathnaver.
John Areskin, *E. of* Marr,	*Lord* Areskin.
——— Graham, *E. of* Airth *and* Monteith, *conjoin'd to* Montrose,	*Lord* Kilpont *and* Kilbride.
John Lesley, *E. of* Rothes,	*Lord* Lesley.
James Dowglas, *E. of* Morton,	*Lord* Aberdour.
David Areskin, *E. of* Buchan,	*Lord* Auchterhouse.
W. Cunningham, *E of* Glencairn,	*Lord* Kilmaurs.
A. Montgomery, *E. of* Eglinton,	*Lord* Montgomery.
John Kennedy, *E. of* Cassils,	*Lord* Kennedy.
John Sinclair, *E. of* Caithness,	*Lord* Berrendale.
Charles Stuart, *E. of* Murray,	*Lord* Down.
W. Maxwell, *E. of* Nithsdale,	*Lord* Maxwell.
Geo. Seton, *E. of* Winton,	*Lord* Seton.
G. Levingston, *E. of* Linlithgow,	*Lord* Levingston.
Alex. Home, *E. of* Home,	*L.* Dunglass *or* Coldingham.
James Drummond, *E. of* Perth,	*Lord* Drummond.
——— *E. of* Dunbar,	
W. Fleeming, *E. of* Wigton,	*Lord* Fleeming.
John Lyon, *E. of* Strathmore,	*Lord* Lyon *or* Glames.
Th. Hamilton, *E. of* Abercorn,	*Lord* Pasley.
Alex. Areskin, *E. of* Kelly,	*Lord* Pittenweem.
Th. Hamilton, *E. of* Haddington,	*Lord* Binning.
James Stuart, *E. of* Galloway,	*Lord* Garleis.
W. Mac Kenzy, *E. of* Seaforth,	*L.* Mac Kenzy *or* Kintail.
John Maitland, *E. of* Lauderdale,	*Lord* Maitland.
——— Hay, *Earl of* Kinnoul,	*Lord* Duplin.
Hugh Campbell, *E. of* Loudoun,	*Lord* Machlin.
P. Creichton, *Count. of* Dumfreis,	*Lady* Creichton.
—Alexander, *E. of* Striveling,	*Lord* Alexander.
Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Elgin,	*Lord* Kinloss.
James Carnegy, *E. of* Southesk,	*Lord* Carnegy.
Charles Stuart, *E. of* Traquair,	*Lord* Linton.
——— Ker, *E. of* Ancrum,	*Lord* Nisbet.
David Weems, *Earl of* Weems,	*Lord* Elcho.
W. Ramsay, *E. of* Dalhousie,	*Lord* Ramsay.
James Ogilvy, *Earl of* Airly,	*Lord* Ogilvy.
John Ogilvy, *Earl of* Findlator,	*Lord* Deskford.

Robert

Robert Dalziel, *E. of* Carnwath,	*Lord* Dalziel.
David Lesly, *E. of* Leven,	*Lord* Balgony.
Lionel Talmash, *Earl of* Dysert,	*Lord* Huntingtour.
James Maul, *E. of* Panmare,	*Lord* Maul *and* Breichen.
Cha. Hamilton, *E. of* Selkirk,	*Lord* Daire.
David Carnegy, *E. of* Northerk,	*Lord* Rosehill.
Alexand. Bruce, *E. of* Kincardin,	*Lord* Bruce.
Colin Lindsay, *Earl of* Belcarras,	*Lord* Cummerlane.
Arch. Dowglas, *E. of* Forfar,	*Lord* Wendal.
J. Middleton, *E. of* Middleton,	*Lord* Clermont.
Charles Gordon, *E. of* Aboyn,	*Lord* Glenlivet.
—Levingston, *E. of* Newbugh,	*Lord* Kinnaird.
William Boyd, *E of* Kilmarnock,	*Lord* Boyd.
John Cochran, *E.* of Dundonald,	*Lord* Cochran.
—Dowglas, *E. of* Dumbarton,	*Lord* Ettrick.
John Keith, *Earl of* Kintore,	*Lord* Inverury.
J. Campbell, *E. of* Braidalbin,	*Lord* Glenurchie.
Geo. Gordon, *E. of* Aberdeen,	*Lord* Haddo.
John Drummond, *E. of* Melfort,	*Lord* Forth.
Charles Murray, *E. of* Dunmore,	*Lord* Blair.
David Melvil, *also E. of* Leven, *and Earl of* Melvil,	*Lord* Raith.
George Hamilton, *E of* Orkney,	*Ld.* Kirkwall *or* Dechmont.
John Hamilton, *E. of* Ruglen,	*Lord* Rickartoun *or* Hillhouse.
—Dowglas, *Earl of* March,	*Lord* Niedpath.
Patr. Hume, *E. of* Marchmont,	*Lord* Polwart.
James Ogilvy, *E. of* Seafield,	*Lord* Deskfoord.
J. Carmichael, *E. of* Hyndford,	*Lord* Carmichael.
G. Mac Kenzy, *E. of* Cromarty,	*Lord* Tarbat.
John Dalrymple, *E. of* Stair,	*Lord* Dalrymple.
Arch. Primrose, *E. of* Roseberry,	*Lord* Dalmeny.
James Stuart, *Earl of* Bute,	*Lord* Montstuart.
Ch. Hoptoun, *E. of* Hoptoun.	*Lord* Nithrie.
David Boyl, *E. of* Glasgow,	*Lord* Boyle.
Henry Scot, *Earl of* Delorain,	*Lord* Hermitage,
— Dowglas, *E. of* Solway,	*Lord* Tibbers.
Archibald Campbell, *E. of* Ilay.	*Lord* Oransay, *or* Dunoon, *&c.*

VISCOUNTS.

Robert Carey, *Visc. of* Falkland,	James Levingston, *V. of* Kilsyth.
Edw. Constable, *V. of* Dumbar,	Tho. Osburn, *V. of* Dumblane, *now Duke of* Leeds.
——Murray, *V. of* Stormont,	W. Cheney, *V. of* Newhaven.
W. Gordon, *V. of* Kenmure,	J. Drummond, *V. of* Strathallen.
R. Arbuthnot, *V. of* Arbuthnot,	Tho. Levingston, *V. of* Teviot.
—Creichton, *V of* Frendraught,	Tho. Hay, *V. of* Duplin.
Arch. Seton, *V. of* Kingston,	John Crawford, *V. of* Garnock.
Rob. Mackgil, *V. of* Oxenford.	
Arthur Ingram, *V. of* Irving.	

BARONS or LORDS.

William Forbes, *L.* Forbes,
——Frazer, *L.* Salton,
Patrick Gray, *L.* Gray,
——Stuart, *L.* Ochiltree,
Allan Cathcart, *L.* Cathcart,
Henry Sinclair, *L.* Sinclair,
—Douglaſs, *L.* Mordington,
Francis Semple, *L.* Semple,
J. Elphingſton, *L.* Elphingſton,
Cha. Oliphant, *L.* Oliphant,
——Frazer, *L* Lovat,
William Roſs, *L.* Roſs,
W. Sandilands, *L.* Torpichen,
David Leſlie, *L* Lindors.
J. Elphingſton, *L.* Balmerinoch,
Walter Stuart, *L.* Blantyre,
William Cranſton, *L.* Cranſton,
——Balfour, *L.* Burleigh,
——Napier, *L.* Napier,
Tho. Fairfax, *L.* Cramond.
—Richardſon, *Lord* Cramond,
—Mackay, *Lord* Rae.
W. Forreſter, *Lord* Forreſter.
Alex. Forbes, *Lord* Pitſligo.
Charles Frazer, *Lord* Frazer.
W. Hamilton, *Lord* Bargeny.
George Ogilvy, *Lord* Bamff.
Patrick Murray, *Lord* Elibank.
David Falconer, L. Halkerton.
John Hamilton, L. Belhaven.
—Sandilands, L. Abercromby.
James Sutherland, L. Duffus.
Robert Rollo, *Lord* Rollo.
—Colvil, *Lord* Colvil.
—Rutherford, L. Rutherford.
J. Bellenden, *Lord* Bellenden.
—Leſly, *Lord* Newark.
W. Nairn, *Lord* Nairn.
J. Churchill, L. Aymouth *now Duke of* Marlborough.
F. Abercromby, L. Glasford.
David Collier, L. Portmore.

NUMB. II.

The Officers of State.

EArl of *Seafield*, Lord High Chancellor.
Lord High Treaſurer. *Vacant.*
Duke of *Montroſs*, Preſident of the Privy-Council.
Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Earl of *Mar*, } Secretaries of State.
Earl of *Loudon*. }
Sir *David Nairne*, Secretary Depute.
Sir *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Lord Regiſter.
Earl of *Glaſgow*, Lord Theſaurer Depute.
Adam Cockburn of *Ormiſton*, Lord Juſtice Clerk.
Sir *James Stewart*, Lord Advocate.
Sir *David Dalrymple*, } Queen's Solicitors.
Mr. *William Carmichel*, }

The Privy-Council of Scotland.

PRince George *of* Denmark,
E. of Seafield, L. *Chancellor*,
Duke of Montroſs, *Preſident of the Council*,
Duke of Queensberry,
Duke of Argyle,
Duke of Roxburgh,

Mar-

Marquis of Tweddale,
Marquis of Lothian,
Earl of Marr, } *Secretaries of*
Earl of Loudoun, } *State.*
Earl of Crawford,
Earl of Sutherland,
Earl of Rothes,
Earl of Mortoun,
Earl of Glencairn,
Earl of Haddingtoun,
Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Weeymſs,
Earl of Dalhouſie,
Earl of Findlatter,
Earl of Leven,
Earl of Northesk,
Earl of Belcarras,
Earl of Forfar,
Earl of Kilmarnock,
Earl of Kintoir,
Earl of Dunmore,
Earl of Ruglen,
Earl of Marchmount,
Earl of Hyndfoord,
Earl of Cromarty,
Earl of Stair,
Earl of Roſeberry,
Earl of Glaſgow,
Earl of Hopetoun,
Earl of Delorain,
Earl of Ilay,
Lord Yeſter,
Lord Viſcount Teviot,
Viſcount Dupline,
Viſcount Garnock,
Lord Inerury,
Lord Haddo,
Lord Polwarth,
Lord Carmichael,
Lord Forbes,
Lord Roſs,
Lord Torphichen,
Lord Cranſtoun,

Lord Reay,
Lord Elibank.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, *Lord Preſident of Seſſion,*
Sir James Murray, *Lord Regiſter,*
Sir James Stuart, *Lord Advocate,*
Adam Cockburn, *Lord Juſtice Clerk,*
Sir William Anſtruther *of that Ilk,*
Sir John Maxwel *of* Pollock,
Sir Robert Stewart *of* Tullicultrie,
Sir Alexander Campbel *of* Ceſsnock,
Sir Gilbert Elliot, *of* Minto.
Sir Alexander Ogilvy, *of* Foglen,
Mr. James Areskine *of* Grange,
William Moriſon, *of* Preſton Grange,
Mr. Francis Montgomery *of* Giffen,
Sir Robert Sinclair *of* Stevenſon,
Sir Thomas Burnet *of* Lies,
Sir Robert Dickſon *of* Inneresk,
Henry Innes *of* Innes,
Archibald Douglaſs *of* Cavers,
——Brody *of* Brody,
George Baily *of* Jerviſwood,
John Cockburn *of* Ormiſtoun, *Junior,*
Alexander Grant *of that Ilk, Junior.*
Lieutenant Col. John Areskine,
Sir Samuel Mac Lellan, *Lord Proveſt of* Edinburgh, *or the Proveſt of* Edinburgh *for the time being.*

Sir Robert Forbes, } *Principal Clerks.*
Mr. Alexander Maitland, }
David Home, *Clerk Depute.*
Robert Bannantyne, }
John Hog, } *Macers.*
David Grahame, }

NUM.

NUMB. III.

The Commissioners of Thesaury.

EArl of *Seafield*, Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of *Montrose*, Lord President of Privy-Council.
Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Earl of *Northesk*.
Earl of *Forfar*.
Earl of *Glasgow*, Lord Thesaurer Depute.
Lord *Ross*.
Mr. *Francis Montgomerie*.
Who are also Commissioners of the Exchequer.

The Clerks of Thesaury are the same Persons that are Clerks of Exchequer.

Archibald Douglas of *Cavers*, Receiver-General of the Queen's Rents.

Gawin Plummer, his Deputy.

Mr. *George Dalrymple* Advocate. Discoverer of concealed Rents.

NUMB. IV.

The Lords Commissioners of the Exchequer Court.

THE *Duke of* Argyle,
The Duke of Roxburgh,
The Marquis of Tweddale,
The Marquis of Lothian,
Earl of Marr,
Earl of Loudon,
Earl of Rothes,
Earl of Morton,
Earl of Haddington,
Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Weems,
Earl of Leven,
Earl of Balcarras,
Earl of Kilmarnock,
Earl of Kintore,
Earl of Ruglen,
Earl of Marchmont,
Earl of Cromarty,
Earl of Stair,
Earl of Roseberry,
Earl of Ilay,

Lord Yester,
Viscount Dupline,
Viscount Garnock,
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, *Lord President of the Session*,
Sir James Murray, *Lord Register*,
Sir James Stewart, *Lord Advocate*,
Adam Cockburne, *Lord Justice Clerk*,
William Dundass, *of* Arniston,
Sir William Anstruther *of that Ilk*,
Sir William Maxwel, *of* Pollock,
Sir Gilbert Elliot, *of* Minto,
Sir Al. Campbell, *of* Cesnock,
Mr. James Areskine, *of* Grange,
Sir Alex. Ogilvie, *of* Forglen,
Sir Robert Sinclair,
Sir Thomas Burnet,

Archibald Douglaſs *of* Cavers,
George Baillie *of* Jerviſwood,
Lieutenant Colonel John Areskine,
John Cockburn *of* Ormiſtoun, *Jun.*
Lord Bellenden, *Heretable Uſher of the Exchequer.*
James Stephen, *his Deputy.*
Sir James Mackenzie,
William Stuart, } *Clerks of the Exchequer.*
John Veitch——*Preſenter of Signatures.*
Sir Robert Lauder, *Clerk of the Sheriffs Rolls.*
Alexander Kirkwood, *Clerk of the Borough-Rolls.*
To the Uſher Depute of the Exchequer, for Coals and Candles for the Exchequer, Theſaury and Council, 130 l.

Note, That the Commiſſioners of the Theſaury, are alſo Commiſſioners of this Court.

NUMB. V.

The Lords of Seſſion.

JAmes *Earl of* Seafield, *Lord High Chancellor.*
Sir Hugh Dalrymple *of* North Berwick, *Baronet,* *Lord Preſident of the Seſſion.*
Sir James Murray *of* Philiphaugh, *Lord Clerk Regiſter.*
Robert Dundaſs *of* Arniſton.
Sir John Maitland *of* Revelrig, *now Earl of* Lauderdale.
Sir John Lauder *of* Fountain-Hall.
Sir William Anſtruther *of that Ilk.*
Sir John Maxwel *of* Pollock.
Sir Robert Stewart *of* Tillicutry.
Mr. Roderick Mackenzie *of* Preſton-Hall.
Sir Alexander Campbell *of* Ceſnock.
Sir Gilbert Eliot *of* Minto.
Sir Alexander Ogilvie *of* Forglen.
Mr. James Areskine *of* Grange.
Mr. John Murray *of* Bowhil.

Extraordinary Lords of Seſſion.

James *Duke of* Queensberry.
John *Duke of* Argyle, *and now upon his diſmiſſion,* Archibald *Earl of* Ilay.
William *Marquis of* Annandale.
Hugh *Earl of* Loudon.

Clerks

Clerks of the Session.

Sir James Dalrymple, *Baronet.*
Mr. John Mackenzie,
Sir James Justice,
Mr. Alexander Gibson,
Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. James Hamilton,

Under Clerks.

Gavin Hamilton,
William Wilson,
William Robertson,
Thomas Hay,
Alexander Finlason,
———Livingston,

Keeper of the Minute Book, *Mr.* Patrick Falconer.

Charles Maitland,
John Adam,
Patrick Graham,
Andrew Grant,
} *Macers.*

———Moncreif *of* Redie, *Heretable Macer.*
John Adam *his Depute.*

The present Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

SIR James Stewart, *Lord Advocate.*
The Dean of Faculty, *Mr.* Robert Bennet.
The Treasurer, *Mr.* John Mitchelson.
The Two Clerks, *Mr.* Adam Coul, *Mr.* William Forbes.

Nine private Examinators.

Sir James Nasmyth,
Mr Adam Watt,
Mr. John Mackintosh,
Mr. Andrew Massie,
Mr. James Elphinston,
Mr. James Hamilton, *Senior.*
Mr. James Hamilton, *jun.*
Mr. Charles Erskine,
Mr. James Dundas.

Fifteen publick Examinators.

Sir Walter Pringle,
Mr. Archibald Hamilton,
Mr. Robert Craig,
Mr. George Hutcheson,
Mr. David Bethune,
Mr. James Robertoun,
Mr. Coline Mackenzie,
Mr. John Ogilvy,
Mr. James Home,
Mr. Alexander Irvine,
Mr. Joseph Douglas,
Mr. Alexander Falconor, *jun.*
Mr. James Barclay,
Mr. Will. Montgomery,
Mr. Alexander Stevenson.

Three Curators of the Library.

Mr. John Menzies,
Mr. Alexander Falconor, *jun.*
Mr. John Carnegy.

Three Keepers of the Library.

Mr. John Spottiswood,
Mr. Adam Coult,
Mr. William Forbes.

NUMB.

NUMB. VI.

The Lords of the Justiciary, *and Officers under them.*

EArl of *Cromarty*, Lord Justice-General.

Adam Cockburn of *Ormistown*, Lord Justice *Clerk*,
Sir *John Lawder* of *Fountain-Hall*.
Sir *William Anstruther* of that *Ilk*.
Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*.
Mr. *Robert Stewart*, of *Tillinilbue*,
Mr. *James Areskine* of *Grange*,
} Each 200 *l.* as Lords of the Session, and 100 *l.* as Commissary of Justiciary.

J. Montgomery of *Langshaw*, Clerk of the Justice's Court,
James Baird, Clerk Deputy,
} 100 *l.*

The Laird of *Ednam* is Heritable Coroner of *Scotland*.

James Guthrie,
James Henderson,
} Macers of the Justice Court, each 10 *l.*

} Dempster of this Court, 5 *l.*

NUMB. VII.

The Officers of the High Court of Admiralty.

HIS Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *Great-Britain*.
Earl of *Weems*, Vice-Admiral of *Scotland*.
Sir *Robert Forbes*,
Mr. *James Grahame*,
} Advocates, are Judges of the Admiralty.
Mr. *John Elphinston*, Advocate, is Procurator Fiscal.
Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.
Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

NUMB. VIII.

The Officers of the Chancery.

THE Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chan. Keeper of the Great Seal.
Archibald Ogilvy, Esq; Advocate, Keeper of the Seal under his Lordship.
Mr. *John Philip*, Purse-Bearer. Mr. *Da-*

Mr. *David Ogilvie*, Mace-Bearer.
John Stuart, Deputy-keeper of the Great Seal.

Lord *Charles Ker*, Director of the *Chancery*.
Ronald Campbell, his Deputy.

NUMB IX.

The Lord Privy-Seal, *and his Officers.*

HIS Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord Privy Seal.
William Alves, his Deputy.
William Douglass of *Dornock*, Writer to the Privy Seal.

NUMB X.

The Secretaries of State and other Officers of the Queens Signet.

At London.

John Earl of *Mar*, } Principal Secretaries of State.
Hugh Earl of *Lowdon*, }
Sir *David Nairne*, Secretary Depute.
Mr. *Andrew Kinniere*, } Clerks.
———*Miller*, }
——— House-Keeper at *Whitehall*.
——— Carrier of the Black Box.

At Edinburgh.

Mr. *George Dalrimple*, } Keepers of the Signet.
Mr. *David Arskine*, }
Mr. *Henry Maule*, } Deputy Keepers.
William Dalrimple, }

William Alves the Queen's Writer.

Writers to the Queen's Signet.

Sir James Elphingstoun,
John Lutfutt,
William Meinzies,
John Mac Farlane,
Mr. William Stirling,
William Paton,
Mr. David Lione,
Edward Wallace,
John Strachan,
John Cunningham,
Mr. Thomas Aikman,
Colin Campbell,
Mr. James Home,
Adam Fullerton.
Mr. William Dallas,
Mr. John Montgomry,

Charles

Charles Row,
Mr. James Anderſon,
Mr. John Plenderleith,
John Inglis,
Mr. Thomas Pringle,
Mr. John Nisbet,
David Lauder,
Mr. James Baillie,
Patrick Home,
James Brisbane,
Daniel Symſone,
Mr. David Ramſay,
Ronnald Campbell,
Mungo Buchannan,
Alexander Glaſs,
Hugh Somervell,
George Turnbull,
Andrew Kerr,
Charles Milne,
Mr. Arthur Forbes.
Charles Meinzies,
James Baird,
Alexander Fyffe,
John Cheiſly
Thomas Ellis,
Mr. William Wilſone,
George Cockburne,
Alexander Guthrie,
James Taylor,
Alexander Aliſone,
Mr. William Robertoun,
John Auchterlony,
Andrew Halyburtoun,
Patrick Scott,
Andrew Sutherland,
William Alves,
Sir Alexander Hamilton,
Robert Arekine,
Charles Bell,
Robert Wallace,
John Lumbſdain,
William Edmonſtoun,
John Stewart, *Senior.*
Robert Campbell,
Mr. James Ure,
Mr. Henry Scrimzeour,
Alexander Cunningham,
Mr. George Adie,
Andrew Marjorybankes,
Patrick Murray,
William Innes,
Patrick Comrie,
Patrick Mac Donall,
John Ewing,
Thomas Boyes,
Charles Chalmers,
John Roſe,
George Wilkie,
John Stewart, *Junior.*
Patrick Pitcairne,
Mr. Robert Hepburn,
Roger Oſwald,
Robert Fullerton,
James Drummond,
Mr. John Thomſon,
William Murray,
Mr. James Cheyne,
Ludovick Brodie,
John Hamiltoun,
Mr. Robert Dalrymple,
Adam Smith,
William Dalrymple,
Mr. Æneas Eliphant,
Mr. Henry Maule,
William Kelſo,
Mr. James Craig,
John Ferguſon,
Robert Alexander,
James Hutchinſon,
Mr. Charles Hope,
William Seatone.

NUMB. XI.

The Lord Clerk Regiſter, and his Officers.

SIR *James Murray* of *Philiphaugh* Lord Clerk Regiſter.

Sir *James Dalrimple*,
Mr. *John Makenzie*,
Sir *James Juſtice*,
Mr. *Alexander Gibſon*,
Mr. *Robert Alexander*,
Mr. *James Hamilton*.

Clerks of Parliament and Seſſions by Commiſſion from the Lord Regiſter.

Sir *James Makenzie*, and *William Stewart*, Deputies to the Regiſter as Clerks of Theſaury and Exchequer.

Sir *Alexander Anſtruther*, and Sir *John Wedderburn*, Deputies to the Regiſter, as Clerks to the Bills before the Seſſion.

Mr. *James Nicholſon*,
Mr. *James Sinclair*,
Mr. *Gilbert Mac Kay*,
} Under Clerks of the Bills.

Mr. *John Mitchelſon*, Clerk to the Regiſtration of *Hornings* and *Inhibitions*.

Mr. *William Foulis*, Clerk of the Regiſtration of Seazins.

Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk of the Admiſſion of Notars.

Note, *That the Clerks of Seſſion (who are alſo Clerks of Parliament) are likewiſe Clerks of this Office.*

NUMB. XII.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of *Erroll*, High Conſtable.
The Earl of *Mareſchal*, High Mareſchal.
The Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareſchal.

NUMB. XIII.

The Great and other Officers of the Queen's Houſhold.

DUke of *Argyle*, Heretable Great Maſter of the Queen's Houſhold.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that *Ilk*, Depute.

Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langtown*, the Queen's Heretable Uſher.

Sir *William Anſtruther* of that *Ilk*, Queen's Heretable Carver.

NUMB

NUMB. XIV.

The Her. Keepers of Her Majesty's Palaces in North-Britain.

DUke of *Hamilton*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Holy-rood* House.

William Hamilton, Under Keeper.

John Hamilton, Porter.

Earl of *Linlithgow*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Linlithgow*.

Duke of *Athol*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Faulkland*.

Viscount of *Stormont*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Scoon*.

Earl of *Marr*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace and Castle of *Stirling*.

Marquis of *Annandale*, Heretable Keeper of the Castle of *Lochmaban*.

Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Keeper of *Dunstafnage*, and of *Carrick*.

NUMB. XV.

The Officers of the Queen's Works.

MR. *John Campbell*.
Mr. *John Urqubart* of *Meldrum*.
Masters of the Works.

——— Clerk of the Stores, under the Masters of the Works.

NUMB. XVI.

The Wardrobe Office.

John Auchmuty, Master of the Wardrobe.
——— Clerk of the Wardrobe.
——— First Under-Keeper thereof.
——— Second Under-Keeper thereof.

NUMB. XVII.

The Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Thistle, *Revived in the Reigns of* James VII. *and of Her Present Majesty.*

The Reign of King James VII.
James Earl of *Perth*, then Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*.

John Marquis of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal.

George Duke of *Gordon*.
James Earl of *Arran*, now Duke of *Hamilton*.
Alexander Earl of *Murray*.
John Earl of *Melford*, then Principal Secretary of State.
Kenneth, Earl of *Seaforth*, and *George* Earl of *Dumbarton*.

In the Reign of Queen Anne.
James Duke of *Hamilton*.
George Duke of *Gordon*.
John Duke of *Argyle*.
John Duke of *Athol*.
William Marquis of *Annandale*.
George Earl of *Orkney*.
James Earl of *Seafeild*.
William Marquis of *Lothian*.
Charles Earl of *Orrery*.
John Earl of *Marr*.
Hugh Earl of *Lowdon*.

Upon Sir *Andrew Foreſter*'s Reſignation, Sir *David Nairn* is Secretary to the Order.

——— Uſher of the Thiſtle.

NUMB. XVIII.

The Lord Lion *and the reſt of the Heralds*, &c.

SIR *Charles Areskine* Lord *Lion*, King at Arms.

Heralds.	Purſuivants.
1 *Henry Frazer*, Roſs.	1 *James Guthrie*, Dingwall.
2 *James Barr*, Albany.	2 *William Home*, Unicorn.
3 *Walter Melvill*, Rothſay.	3 *William Smith*, Kintyre.
4 *James Steell*, Ilay.	4 *Robert Brown*, Carrick.
5 *James Frebairn*, Suadoun.	5 *Charles Areskin*, Bute.
6 *Alex. Drummond*, Marchmont.	6 *John Areskine*, Ormond.

NUMB. XIX.

The Heretable Sheriffs, and Sheriffs during Pleaſure.

H. *ſignifies Heretable, and* D. P. *during Pleaſure.*

Shires.	Sheriffs.
Edinburgh, or *Midlothian*,	Earl of *Dalhouſie*, D. P. Mr. *Dougall Stewart*, } Deputes Mr. *Andrew Ramſey*, } to L. *Dalho.*
Haddington, or *Eaſt-Lothian*,	Marquis of *Tweddale*, D P.
Berwick, or *Mers*,	Earl of *Hoom*, H.
Roxburgh, or *Teviotdale*,	*Archibald Douglas* of *Cavers*, H.
Linlithgow, or *Weſt-Lothian*,	Earl of *Hoptoun*, H.
Perth,	Duke of *Athol*, H.

Kin-

Kincardin,	Earl of *Marſhal*, H.
Aberdeen,	Earl of *Marr*, D. P.
Inverneſs,	Laird of *Grant*, H.
Roſs,	*Hugh Roſs* of *Kilraick*, D. P.
Nairn,	Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Calder*, H.
Cromartie,	Earl of *Cromartie*, H.
Argyle,	Duke of *Argyle*, H.
Fife,	Earl of *Rothes*, H.
Forfax, or *Angus*,	Earl of *North-Eſk*, D. P.
Bamff,	Earl of *Seafield*, D. P.
Selkirk,	Sir *Ja. Murray*, of *Philiphaugh*, H.
Peebles or *Tweddale*,	Earl of *March*, H.
Lanerk,	Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, D. P.
Dumfrees,	Duke of *Queensberry*, H.
Wightown, or *Galloway*,	Sir *James Agnew* of *Lochnow*, H.
Aire,	Earl of *Lowdon*, H.
Dumbarton,	Duke of *Montroſs*, H.
Bute,	Earl of *Bute*, H.
Renfrew,	Earl of *Eglington*, H.
Stirling,	Earl of *Linlithgow*, H.
Sutherland,	Earl of *Sutherland*, H.
Cathneſs,	Earl of *Broadalbin*, H.
Clackmannan,	Mr. *Robert Stuart* of *Tillycutry*, one of the Lords of Seſſion, H.
Kinroſs,	*John Bruce* of *Kinroſs*, H.
Elgin,	*Alexander Dunbar* of *Weſtfield*, H.

NUMB. XX.

The Heretable Stuarties and Bailliaries in North-Britain.

DUke of *Montroſs*, H. Stuart of *Monteith*,
Earl of *Perth*, H. Stuart of *Strathern*.
Earl of *Mortoun*, H. Stuart of *Orkney* and *Zetland*.
Earl of *Nithisdale*, H. Stuart of *Kirkubright*.
Duke of *Athol*, H. Stuart of *Faulkland*.
Marquis of *Annandale*, H. Stuart of *Annandale*.

Heretable Baileries.

Earl of *Eglinton*, H. Bailie of *Cunningham*.
Earl of *Caſſils*, H. Bailie of *Carrict*.
Earl of *Loudon* H. of *Kyle*.
The Laird of *Ednam* is H. Coroner of *Scotland*.
The Earl of *Bute*, is H. Coroner of *Bute*, &c.

NUMB. XXI.

The Commissars in North-Britain, *their Names, and Districts.*

SIR *James Smallet*, Sir *James Elphinston*, Sir *Andrew Hame*, Mr. *William Brody. Edinburgh.*

Mr. *William Lindsay. Kirkubright.*

Lindsay of *Wormistoun*, Mr. *David Bethune.* St. *Andrews.*

John Brysson, Procurator in *Glasgow. Hamilton* and *Campsie.*

Sir *Archibald Fleming. Glasgow.*

Mr. *Robert Paterson. Aberdeen.*

——— *Elgin.*

Mr. *David Lyon. Brechen.*

Mr. *Robert Taylor*, Mr. *James Taylor. Dumblane.*

William Wilkie. Lanerk.

——— *Neele.*

——— *Charrie.*

Mr. *Alexander Ferguson*, Mr. *William Alves. Dumfrees.*

——— *Ralhsay.*

Mr. *Peter Hume. Lowder.*

——— *Kirkwal.*

——— *Innerary.*

Mr. *George Pitcairn. Dunkeld.*

Mr. *George Monroe. Sterling.*

Mr. *Alexander Horsburgh. Peebles.*

Mr. *Ronald Campbel. Argile.*

Mr. *Alexander Campbel*, Commissar of the Isles.

William Ross of *Easterfern. Ross.*

——— *Cathness.*

Andrew Young. Orkney.

Alexander Tulloch of *Tannathy. Murray.*

David Stuart. Wigtoun.

William Bailie. Inverness.

William Nairn of *Dunsinnen*, Commissar Clerk of *Edinburgh.*

Thomas Mercer, Clerk Depute.

NUMB. XXII.

The Magistrates *and* Officers *of the Four* Universities *of* North-Britain.

THE *University of St.* Andrew, *in which are three Colleges*, viz. *St.* Salvator's *or the* Old *College*, *St.* Leonard's *College*, *and St.* Mary's *or* New *College.*

Chancellor. *His Grace the Duke of* Athol.

Vice-Chancellor. *Vacant.*

Rector *of the University*, *Mr.* Robert Ramsay.

Provost *of the Old College*, *Mr.* Robert Ramsay.

Professors

Professors *of Philosophy*, { *Mr.* William Young, *Mr.* Alexander Scrimzeor, *Mr.* James Haden.

Greek *Professor*, *Mr.* Henry Ramsay.

Humanity *Professor*, *Mr.* William Veiland.

Principal *of St.* Leonard's *College*, *Mr.* John Anderson.

Philosophy *Professors*, { *Mr.* Thomas Taylor, *Mr.* John Creagie, *Mr.* Colin Veiland.

Greek *Professor*, *Mr.* Francis Pringle.

Humanity *Professor*, *Mr.* Norman Young.

Principal *of the New College*, *Mr.* James Hadden.

Theology *Professor*, *vacant.*

Ecclesiastick History, *Professor*, *Mr.* Patrick Hadden.

Professores Regii *of the University.*

Mathematicks, *Mr.* Charles Gregory.

Hebrew *and Oriental Languages*, *Mr.* John Sims.

Library-Keeper, *Mr.* John Cree.

Archibedellus, William Watson.

University of Glasgow, *One College.*

Chancellor, *The Right Honourable the Earl of* Hyndford.

Rector, *Sir* John Maxwell *of* Pollock.

Principal, *Mr.* John Stirling.

Dean of Faculty, *Mr.* James Broun.

Divinity Professor, *Mr.* James Widdrow.

Philosophy Professors, { *Mr.* John Law, *Mr.* Gersham Carmichael, *Mr.* Alexander Dunlop.

Mathematick Professor, *Mr.* Robert Sinclair.

Humanity Professor, *Mr.* John Ross.

History Professor, *Mr.* William Jameson.

Library Keeper, *Mr.* Matthew Crauford.

University of Edinburgh, *One College.*

Chancellor, *Lord Provost of* Edinburgh *for the time being.*

Rector, *vacant.*

Principal, *Mr.* William Carstairs.

Divinity *Professor*, *Mr.* George Meldrum.

Ecclesiastical History *Professor*, *Mr.* John Cummin.

Philosophy *Professors*, { *Mr.* William Law, *Mr.* William Scott, *Mr.* Robert Stewart, *Mr.* Colin Drummond.

Mathematick *Professor*, *Mr.* James Gregory.

Hebrew and Oriental Languages *Professor*, *Mr.* John Goodale.

Humanity *Professor*, *Mr.* Laurence Dundas.

Library-Keeper, *Mr.* Robert Henderson.

University of Aberdeen, *Two Colleges*, viz. King's *College, and* New *College, commonly call'd the* Mareschal's *College.*

Principall *of King's College, Mr.* ——— Middleton.
Divinity *Professor, Mr.* ——— Osburne.
Philosophy *Professors,* *Mr.* George Frazer. *Mr.* Alexander Frazer. *Mr.* William Black. *Mr.* George Sheen.
Mathematick *Professor, Mr.* Thomas Bower.
Professor of Languages, *Mr.* George Gordon.
Humanity *Professor, Mr.* Alexander Gordon.
Professor of Physick, *Dr.* ——— Urchquart.
Law *Professor, Mr.* ——— Gordon.

In the Mareschalls, or New *College.*

Principal, *Mr.* Paterson,
Divinity-*Professor, Mr.* ——— Osburne.
Philosophy *Professors,* *Mr.* George Peacock, *Mr.* James More, *Mr.* Alexander More, *Mr.* William Smith.
Professors of Mathematicks, *Mr.* George Liddle.

NUMB. XXIII.

A List of the Provincial Assemblies or Synods in North-Britain, *with the Presbyteries and the Bounds of their several Jurisdictions.*

1. Provincial Assembly of *Mers* and *Teviotdale.*

Presbytery of *Dunse, Chirnside, Kelso, Erslingtoun, Jedburgh, Melross.* — Bounds: *Merse, Teviotdale, The Forrest, Lauderdale.*

2. Provincial Synod of *Lothian.*

Presbytery of *Dunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow.* — Bounds: *East Lothian. West Lothian. Tweddale.*

3. Pro-

3. Provincial Synod of *Perth*.

Presbytery of { *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, *Auchterarder*, *Strivling*, *Dumblane*. } Bounds { *Perthſhire*, *Strivling-ſhire*.

4. Provincial Synod of *Dumfreis*.

Presb. of { *Dumfreis*, *Penpont*, *Lochmaban*, *Middle-by*. } Bounds { *Niddleſdale*, *Annandale*, *Euſdale*, *Wachopdale*, Part of *Galloway*.

5. Provincial Synod of *Galloway*.

Presb. of { *Wigtoun*, *Kirkubright*, *Stranrawer*. } Bounds { Sheriffdom of *Wigtoun*, Stuartry of *Kirkubright*.

6. Provincial Synod of *Air* or *Irwin*.

Pres. of { *Air*, *Irwin*, } Bounds { Sheriffdom of *Air*.

7. Provincial Synod of *Glaſgow*.

Presb. of { *Paſley*, *Dumbarton*, *Glaſgow*, *Hamilton*, *Lanerk*. } Bounds { *Lenno ſhire*, Barony of *Renfrew*, *Clydſdale*, Overward and Netherward thereof.

8. Provincial Synod of *Argyle*.

Presb. of { *Dunun*, *Kinloch*, *Innerara*, *Kilmore*, *Sky*. } Bounds { *Argyleſhire*, *Buteſhire*, Part of *Loquhabar*.

9. Provincial Synod of *Fife*.

Presb. of { St. *Andrews*, *Cowper*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dumfermling*. } Bounds *Fifeſhire*.

10. Provincial Synod of *Angus* and *Merns*.

Presb. of { *Meegle*, *Dundee*, *Aberbrothock*, *Forfar*, *Brechen*, *Merns*, } Bounds { Shires of *Forfar* and *Merns*.

11. Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen.*

Presbyteries of { *Aberdeen*, *Kincardin*, *Alfoord*, *Gariocks*, *Ellar*, *Deer*, *Turreff*, *Fordy*. } Bounds { *Aberdeenshire*, and part of *Bamffshire*.

12. Provincial Synod of *Murray.*

Presb. of { *Inverness*, *Forres*, *Elgine*, *Strathbogie*, *Abernethy*, and *Abercomer*. } Bounds { Part of the Shires of *Inverness*, *Nairn*, *Murray*, *Bamff* and *Aberdeen*.

13. Provincial Synod of *Ross.*

Pres. of { *Chany*, *Tain*, *Dingwall*. } Bounds { Sheriffdom of *Ross*.

14. Provincial Synod of *Caithness.*

Pres. of { *Dornock*, *Wick*, or *Thurso*. } Bounds { *Sutherland* and *Caithnessshires*.

15. Provincial Synod of *Orkney* and *Schetland.*

Pres. of { *Kirkwall*, *Scalloway*, } Bounds { Stuartry of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

NUMB. XXIV.

Officers of the Chappel-Royal.

MR. *John Law*, the Queen's Almoner.
Mr. *William Carstars*, } Chaplains.
Mr. *David Blair*, }

Charity Roll, per Annum, amounts to 850 *l.*

Bead-Men on the Birth-day, and Blew Gowns for them, amount Annually to 150 *l.*

Physicians in Ordinary.

Dr. *Thomas Dalrymple*, the Queen's first Physician.
Sir *Edward Eizat*, second Physician.
Dr. *William Stuart*, Physician to the Queen's Forces.
George Preston, Chirurgeon.
Peter Hepburn, Apothecary.
Mr. *James Sutherland*, Master of the Queen's Physick-Garden.

Queen's

Queen's School in Edinburgh.

Mr. *William Skene*, Master.
Mr. ——— *Johnſtoun*,
Mr. *John Maitland*,
Mr. *John Arrol*, and
Mr. *Hugh Crawford*, } Doctors or Uſhers.

NUMB XXV.

A Liſt of the Directors of the Bank of North-Britain.

The Twelve Ordinary Directors.

Thomas Brown.
William Montgomery.
James Majoribanks.
Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, *Advocate.*
Sir James Elphinſtoun, *one of the Commiſſioners of* Edinburgh.
James Gordon,
Alexander Campbel, } *Merchants.*
Gavin Plummer,
Thomas Pringle, *Writer to the Signet.*
John Jameſon *of* Balmore.
Alexander Dundaſs, *and*
William Eccles, *Doctors of Medicine.*

The Twelve extraordinary Directors.

The Earl of Glaſgow.
Sir William Bruce *of* Kinroſs,
Sir James Baird *of* Saughton-Hall, } *Baronets.*
Sir James Mackenzie *of* Royſtoun,
Mr. James Graham, *and*
Alexander Menzies, *Advocats.*
Robert Inglis, *Goldſmith.*
Sir Robert Blackwood.
James Nairn, *and*
Robert Marjoribanks, *Merchants.*
John Cunningham, *Writer to the Signet.*
Robert Watſon.

NUMB. XXVI.

The General Poſt-Office at Edinburgh,

WAS Eſtabliſh'd by the 20th Act in the firſt Seſſion of the Parliament of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *William*, *Inn. Dom.* 1695. and a Poſt-Maſter-General appointed by Letters Patent

Patent under the Privy-Seal: But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of *Great Britain*, by,

George Main, Manager in *Scotland*. *Salary* 200 l. *Sterling per Ann.*
His Accomptant's Salary is, 50 *l. per Annum.*
A Clerk, 50 *l. per Annum.*
The Clerk's Assistant, 25 *l. per Annum.*
Three Letter Carriers, each 5 *s. per Week.*

NUMB. XXVII.

Commissioners for Managing and Causing to be Levied and Collected, Her Majesty's Customs, Subsidies and other Duties.

		l.
Commissioners,	Sir *Alexander Rigby*,	400
	James Isaacson, Esq;	400
	Lionel Norman, Esq;	400
	Sir *Robert Dixon*,	400
	William Boyle,	400
		2090
Secretary	*Jessop Boughton*, Esq;	300
Comptroller General,	*John Crookshanks*,	300
Receiver-General,	*Charles Graydon*,	530
Accomptant-General,	*John Short*,	300
Agent and Sollicitor,	*Charles Eyre*,	200
		1630

Principal Ports, *&c.* where Officers are Appointed.

Aiton and *Dunbar*,	135
Prestonpans,	225
Leith,	751
Edinburgh,	473
Borrowstonefs,	355
Kirkaldy,	355
Perth,	64
Dundee,	193
Montrose,	169
Aberdeen,	300
Inverneſs,	281
Caithneſs,	45
Orkney,	45
Lewis,	55
Schetland,	45
Fort William,	45
Cambletoun,	45

Bute

	l.
Bute and *Combrae*,	10
Cowal,	10
Arran,	20
Newport Glaſgow,	636
Town of *Glaſgow*,	88
Irwin,	775
Yſla and other Iſles, Deputations at large,	
Aire,	130
Port Patrick,	140
Wigtoun,	50
Dumfreis,	185
	5025

General-Riding Surveyors.

George Montgomery,	120
Edmond Townly,	120
John Moore,	120
Mr. *Stroud*,	120
	480

Riding Officers.

Thomas Rigby,	*John Hamilton*,	600
Charles Hay,	*Richard Murray*,	
Thomas Birch,	*Patrick Dundas*,	
Baſſet Eades,	*Greirſon*,	
James Green,	*William Hogy*,	
John Mac Dougal,	At 50 *l. per Ann.* each.	
John Coſnan,		
		1080
		9735 *l.*

The Ports and Diſtricts of North Britain, *with the Salaries of the Officers Employed for Securing and Collecting Her Majeſties Cuſtoms.*

Aiton or Dumbar.

Aymouth, Dunce.

1 Collector,	*Alexander Hume*,	40
1 Comptrol. & Surveyor,	*John Prat*,	40
1 Landwaiter and Searcher,	*Barnald Talder*,	25
2 Tideſmen, 15 *l. each.*		30
		135

Preſton-

Prestonpans.

North Berwick, Morisonhaven, Fisheraw, Port Seaton.

Collector,	*James Cathcart,*	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*John Hay,*	40
Landwaiter and Searcher,	*Philip Orfeur,*	25
5 Tidesmen, 15 *l. each.*		75
2 Boatmen, 12 *l.* 10 *s.*		25
		225

Leith.

Newhaven, Cramond.

Collector,	*William Montgomery,*	100
Comptroller and Clerk,	*John Saffin,*	70
Land-Surveyor,	*Thomas Lockhart,*	60
Tide-Surveyor,	*James Young,*	45
2 Land-waiters,	Mr. *Tomlins,*	35
	William Johnson,	35
1 Searcher,	*William Cockburn,*	40
2 Weighers and Markers, 20 *l.*		40
1 Warehouse-keeper,		20
1 Cooper,		6
8 Tidesmen, 20 *l. each.*		160
6 Boatmen, 15 *l. each.*		90
Computer,		50
		751

Edinburgh.

Register of Seizures, for self and Clerk,	*Charles Isaacson,*	70
2 Surveyors of Land-Car. Men,	*Alexander Campbell,*	50
	Walter Sterling,	50
9 Land-car. Waiters, *l.* 12.		108
Examiner of Out-Port Accoun.	*George Crookshanks,*	60
Exam. of Sufficiencies of Securit.	*William Kelso,*	70
Housekeeper,	*James Brooks,*	25
Messenger,	*John Mackenzie,*	20
Doorkeeper,	*Barth. Welch,*	20
		47

Borrowstones.

Queensferry, Airth, Elphinstoun, Alloa, Clackmanan, Inverkeithing, Lime Kills, Torryburn.

Collector,	*John Areskin,*	60
Comptroller,	*Henry Wylie,*	40
Land-Surveyor,	*Robert Kennedy,*	35
Tide-Surveyor,	*Michael Bruce,*	30

2 Land-

2 Land-Waiters and Searchers,	*Adam Boyle,*	25
	Mr. *Neale,*	25
8 Tidesmen, 15 *l.* each,		120
2 Boatsmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		355

Kirkaldy.

Burntisland, Kinghorn, Abordur, Dysart, Weems, Motholl, Ely, Pittenweem, Cryle, St. Andrews, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester.

Collector,	*John Bruce,*	60
Comptroller,	*Thomas Mac Ullock,*	40
Land-Surveyor,	*Charles Ogilvie,*	35
Tide-Surveyor,	Mr. *Bell,*	30
2 Land-Waiters and Searchers,	*John Lynn,*	25
	John Gordon,	25
8 Tidesmen, 15 *l.* each,		120
2 Boatsmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		355

Perthe.

Pow-Lunders.

Collector,	*Walter Murray,*	40
2 Tidesmen, 12 *l.* each,		24
		64

Dundee.

Ferryporting Craig.

Collector,	*James Meinzies,*	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*Robert Lidderdale,*	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	*William Baker,*	25
4 Tidesmen, 12 *l.* each,		48
2 Boatsmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		193

Montrose.

Arbroth.

Collector,	*Hercules Smith,*	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*William Campbell,*	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	*William Bell,*	25
2 Tidesmen, 12 *l.* each,		24
2 Boatsmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		169

Aber-

Aberdeen.

Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Stonehive.

Collector,	*John Crawford,*	60
Comptroller,	Mr. *Colquit,*	40
Land-Surveyor,	*William Waldrop,*	40
Tide-Surveyor,	*William Nicholson,*	30
2 Land-Waiters and Searchers,	*Robert Guy,*	25
	Alexander Cumming,	25
5 Tidesmen, 12 *l.* each,		60
2 Boatmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		300

Invernels.

Bamff, Elgin, Findhorn, Cromarty, Pools Oy.

Collector,	*John Ogilvie,*	60
Comptroller,	Mr. *Wetherby,*	40
Surveyor,	*Patrick Comrie,*	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	*William Rider,*	25
8 Tidesmen, 12 *l.* each,		60
2 Boatmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		281

Caithnels.

Principal Officer at *Thursay,*	*William Edgar,*	25
2 Tidesmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		45

Orkney.

Principal Officer at *Kerston,*	*William Fullerton,*	25
2 Tidesmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		45

Lewis.

Principal Officer,	*Daniel Macload,*	25
3 Tidesmen, 10 *l.* each,		30
		55

Schetland.

Principal Officer at *Larwick,*	Mr. *Scot,*	25
2 Tidesmen,		20
		45

Fort-William.

Principal Officer,	*William Miller,*	25
2 Tidesmen,		20
		45

Campbel-

Campbeltown.

Principal Officer,	*George Maxwell,*	25
2 Tideſmen,		20
		45

Bute and Cambray.

One Tideſman,		10

Cowal.

One Tideſman,		10

Arran.

Two Tideſmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		40

Newport Glaſgow.

Greenock, Carſdyke, Lady Kirk, Gornock.

Collector,	*David Graham,*	100
Comptroller and his Clerk,	*Alexander Hilton,*	70
Computer,	*John Beweck,*	50
Land-Surveyor,	*James Howtoun,*	60
Tide-Surveyor,	*George Scot,*	45
2 Land-Waiters, 35 *l.* each,	Mr. *Cockburn,*	35
	Mr. *Curwen,*	35
One Searcher,	*Hugh Crawford,*	40
2 Weighers & Markers, 15 *l.* each,		30
8 Tideſmen, 15 *l.* each,		120
2 Boatmen, 12 *l.* 10 *s.* each,		25
Warehouſe-keeper,		20
One Cooper,		6
		636

Town of Glaſgow.

Surveyor of the Land-Carriage,	Mr. *Douglaſs,*	40
4 Land-Car. Waiters, 12 *l.* each,		48
		88

Irwin.

Kilmaronock in Land, Salt Coats, Lurgs.

Collector,	*Patrick Boyle,*	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*Hugh Montgomery,*	40
One Land-Waiter,	*Moſes Crawford,*	25
5 Tideſmen, 10 *l.* each,		50
		175

Ayre.

Turberry, Pirvin, Balantra.

Collector	*John Ballantine*,	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*Andrew Crawford*,	40
5 Tidesmen 10 *l.* each,		30
		130

Pla, and other Isles. A Deputation at large.

Port Patrick.

Cladiehouse, Stranraer, Portnessock.

Collector,	*James Dalrimple*,	40
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*Cornelius Neilson*,	40
4 Tidesmen, 10 *l.* each,		40
2 Boatmen, 10 *l.* each,		20
		140

Wigtown.

Whitehorn.

Principal Officer	*Robert Fullerton*,	30
2 Tidesmen 10 *l.* each,		20
		50

Dumfreis.

Kirkubright, Kelton Carsthorn, Hostown, Ferrytown of *Cree.*

Collector,	Mr *Johnson*,	60
Comptroller and Surveyor,	*William Coleman*,	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	*John Milikin*,	25
6 Tidesmen 10 *l.* each		60
		185
		5025

NUMB. XXVIII.

The Commissioners and Principal Officers belonging to the Excise Office in North-Britain.

Alexander Wedderburn, *Esq*;
John Montgomery, *Esq*;
John Whetham, *Esq*;
David Ross, *Esq*;
Sir William Douglas, *Bar.* } *Commissioners.*

George Tilson, *Esq*; *Auditor.*
John Parsons, *Esq*; *Comptroller.*
Richard Doudeswell, *Esq*; *Secretary and Solicitor.*
James Boyl, *Esq*; *Cashier.*

NUM.

NUMB. XXVIII.

A List of her Majesty's Standing Forces and Garisons in North-Britain, *as established by the Queen's Majesty in the First Year of her Reign,* viz. 1702.

A Troop of Horse-Guards.

	Pay per Diem.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
A Captain		01	00	00
Two Lieutenants, each		00	15	00
A Cornet		00	13	00
A Guidon		00	12	00
A Quarter-Master		00	09	00
Four Trumpets, each		00	04	00
A Kettle-Drum		00	04	00
The Private Gentlemen, each		00	02	06
Total Charge		122	02	06

A Troop of Grenadier Guards.

A Colonel	01	00	00
Two Captains, each	00	12	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	06	00
A Cornet	00	05	04
Two Drums, each	00	01	08
Fifty Two Grenadiers, each	00	02	04
Total	64	07	03

A Regiment of DRAGOONS.

A Colonel	00	13	00
A Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
A Major	00	05	00
A Quarter-Master	00	04	00
Total	04	01	00

One TROOP.

A Captain	00	12	00
A Lieutenant	00	06	04
A Cornet	00	05	04
A Drum	00	01	00
Twenty Six Dragoons, each	00	01	04
Total	34	03	08

Five Troops more at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total of this Regiment	205	00	00

Another Regiment of Dragoons at the same Rates and Numbers.

Total	205	17	01

A Regiment of FOOT-GUARDS.

Colonel as such	00	12	00
Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
Second Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00

	Pay per Diem.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
A Major as such		00	05	00
Two Adjutants, each		00	04	00
A Drum-Major		00	01	06

ONE COMPANY.

A Captain	00	08	00
A Lieutenant	00	04	00
An Enſign	00	03	00
Two Drums, each	00	01	00
Thirty Six Centinels, each	00	00	07
Total	46	02	04
Fourteen Companies more, at the ſame Rates and Numbers.			
Total	644	00	00

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain	00	08	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
Two Serjeants, each	00	01	06
Two Drums, each	00	01	00
Thirty Six Centinels, each	00	00	07
Total	46	02	05
Another Company of GRENADIERS.	46	02	05
A Second Leiutenant added to the Colonel's Company.			
Total of theſe Regiments	806	02	05

A Regiment of FOOT.

A Colonel	00	12	00
A Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
A Major	00	05	00
An Aid Major	00	04	00
One Company at the Charge of	25	01	04
Seven Companies more at the ſame Rates and Numbers.			
Total	243	00	00

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain	00	08	00
Two Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
Twenty Seven Grenadiers, each	00	00	06
Total	35	01	05

One Company more appointed for preſerving the Peace of the *High-Lands*, conſiſting of a Captain, Two Leiutenants, Two Drums, and Sixty Men, at the ſame Rates.

Total	70	02	04

Another Regiment of Foot, appointed for the ſame Uſe, conſiſting of the ſame Nnmber of Centinels — 286 00 00

A Regiment at Fort WILLIAM.

A Colonel	00	12	00
A Leiutenant-Colonel	00	07	00

A Major

	Pay per Diem.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
A Major				
An Aid Mojor		00	05	00
Total		00	04	00
		04	01	08

ONE COMPANY.

A Captain			
A Lieutenant	00	08	00
An Enſign	00	04	00
Twenty Five Centinels, each	00	03	00
Total	00	00	06
Ten Companies more at the ſame Rates and Numbers.	230	00	00
Total	330	00	00

A Company of GRENADIERS.

A Captain			
Two Lieutenants, each	00	08	00
Twenty Five Grenadiers, each	00	04	00
Total	00	00	06
	33	01	04

Added to this Regiment,

A Second Lieutenant-Colonel			
A Chaplain	00	15	00
A Surgeon and his Mate	00	05	00
Marſhal	00	05	00
Store-keeper	00	02	00
Gunner	00	04	00
Smith and his Servants	00	02	06
Wright and his Servants	00	02	06
Medicines and Drugs	00	02	00
Coals and Candles, Briget and Beats, Bed-Cloths	30	00	00
Total of this Regiment	306	00	00
	410	00	00

General OFFICERS.

Major General of the Forces	02	00	00
Maſter of the Ordnance			
Maſter-Maſter General			
Adjutant-General	00	15	00
Pendant of Invalids	00	08	00
Chief Engenier	00	10	00
William Stewart, Phyſician General	00	07	00
Clerk to the Court Martial and Secretary of War,	00	10	00
Sum	04	15	06

EDINBURGH *Caſtle.*

Lord *Leven*, Captain and Governor	00	12	00
—*Stewart* Deputy Governor	00	07	00
} Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
} Enſigns, each	00	03	00
Chaplain	00	02	06

	Pay per Diem, l.	s.	d.
A Master Gunner	00	02	06
Coals and Candles 10 *s. per Annum.*			
Total Charge of this Garison	145	19	00

STIRLING *Castle.*

The Earl of *Mar* Governor and Captain	00	08	00
Deputy Governor	00	07	00
} Lieutenants, each	00	04	00
}			
Ensign	00	03	04
8 Gunners each	00	01	00
100 Sentinels, each	00	00	06
Coals and Candles 15 *s. per Ann.*			
Total Charge of this Garison	117	04	11

DUMBARTON *Castle.*

The Earl of *Ilay*, Governor and Captain	00	08	00
A Lieutenant	00	04	00
An Ensign	00	03	00
A Gunner	00	01	00
Coals and Candles 15 *s. per Annum.*			
The Total Charge of this Garison	59	02	07

BLACKNESS *Garison.*

A Deputy Governor	00	04	00
A Gunner	00	01	00
A Porter	00	01	00
Coals and Candles 15 *s. per Annum.*			
Sum	03	06	00
The Total of Establishment, *per Diem*	2934	00	00
per Annum	65140	10	00

Guards on the same Foot with the *English*, but 18 Companies.

NUMB. XXIX.

A List of the Lords that were chosen to sit in the First British *House of Peers.*

THE Duke of *Queensberry.*
The Earl of *Seafield.*
The Duke of *Montrose.*
The Duke of *Roxbourgh.*
The Marquis of *Twedale.*
The Marquis of *Lothian.*
The Earl of *Marr.*
Earl of *Loudoun.*
Earl of *Crawford.*
Earl of *Sutherland.*
Earl of *Wymes.*
Earl of *Leven.*
Earl of *Stair.*
Earl of *Roseberry.*
Earl of *Glasgow.*
Earl of *Islay.*

Note, *That this should immediately have followed the List of Peers.*

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