Magnae Britanniae notitia: or, the present state of Great Britain. With diverse remarks upon the ancient state thereof / by John Chamberlayne.

Contributors

Chamberlayne, Edward, 1616-1703.
Chamberlayne, John, 1666-1723.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for D. Midwinter, B. Motte, C. Bathurst, A. Ward, T. Wotton, S. Birt, H. Lintot, and J. and R. Tonson, 1737.

Persistent URL

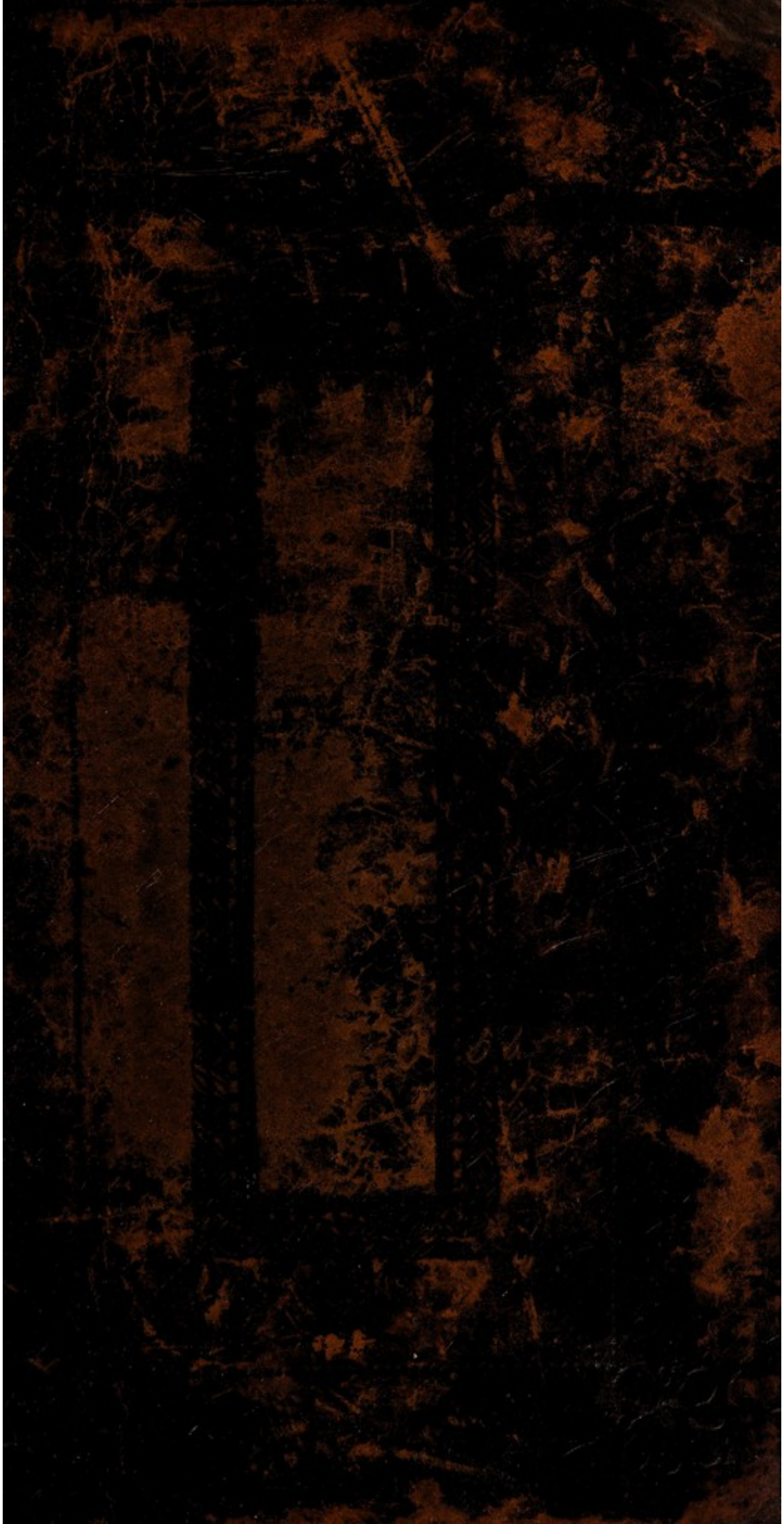
https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ah89fpw6

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org



17276/K

Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

Great Britain;

With diverſe

REMARKS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Eſq;

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

To which is added,

A Compleat Liſt of the QUEEN'S HOUSHOLD; as alſo thoſe of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, the Duke of *Cumberland*; their Highneſſes the Princeſs *Emelia*, the Princeſs *Carolina*, the Princeſs *Mary*, and Princeſs *Louiſa*.

In TWO PARTS.

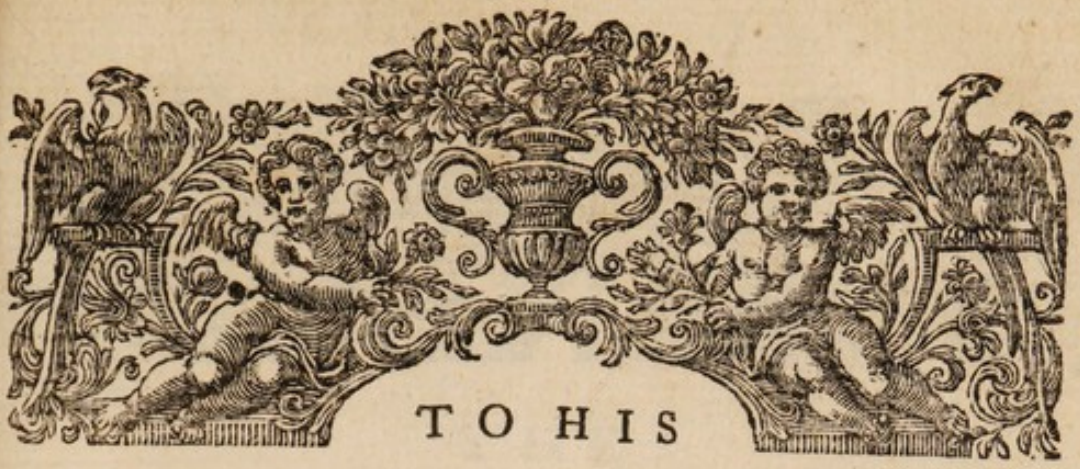
With His Majeſty's Royal Privilege.

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

LONDON:

Printed for D. MIDWINTER, B. MOTTE and C. BATHURST, A. WARD, T. WOTTON, S. BIRT, H. LINTOT, and J. and R. TONSON. 1737.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY



TO HIS

Most Excellent MAJESTY,

GEORGE II.

By the Grace of GOD,

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and IRELAND,

KING,

DEFENDER of the FAITH,

DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH,

ELECTOR of HANOVER,

ARCH-TREASURER and ELECTOR of the SACRED ROMAN EMPIRE.

This Thirty-third EDITION of the PRESENT STATE OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

Is Most Humbly DEDICATED.

THE CONTENTS.

PART I. BOOK I.

A Deſcription of the Southern Part of *Great-Britain*, called *ENGLAND*.

CHAP. I. *Of the Name, Climate, Dimenſions, and Diviſions of* England, Page 1.

Chap. II. *Of the Biſhopricks of* England, 3

Chap. III. *Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties of* England, 5

Chap. IV. *Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities,* 30

Chap. V. *Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character,* 33

Chap. VI. *Of Religion,* 35

Chap. VII. *Of Trade,* 38

BOOK II.

GOVERNMENT.

Chap. I. *Of the Government of* England *in general,* 42

Chap. II. *Of the King of* England, *and therein of his Name, Title, Perſon, Office, Supremacy and Sove-*

Page

Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Reſpect, 43

Chap. III. *Of Succeſſion to the Crown of* England, *and of the King's Minority, Incapacity and Abſence,* 54

Chap. IV. *Of the preſent King of* Great-Britain, *&c.* 55

Chap. V. *Of the Sons and Daughters of* England, 57

Chap. VI. *Of the ſeveral Acts of Succeſſion, by which the moſt Serene Houſe of* Hanover *is called to the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great-Britain, *&c.* 60

Chap. VII. *Of Eccleſiaſtical Government,* 61

Chap. VIII. *Of Eccleſiaſtical Courts ; and firſt, of the Convocation,* 70

Chap. IX. *Of the Civil Government of* England ; *and firſt, of the Great Officers of the Crown,* 76

Chap. X. *Of the Privy-Council,* 82

Chap. XI. *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. 85

Chap. XII. *Of particular Governments ; and firſt, of the* Eccleſiaſtical, Civil *and* Military *Government of the King's Houſhold,* 96

Chap. XIII. *Of the Civil Government of* England *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature ; and firſt, of the Court of Juſtice called the* King's-Bench, 109

Chap. XIV. *Of the Military Government of* England, 129

BOOK

The CONTENTS.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

Page

Chap. I. *Of Religious Manners*, viz. *of the Clergy; their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence*, &c. 139

Chap. II. *Of* Englifh *Computation, Numbering, Weights, Meafures, Money*, 152

Chap. III. *Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges*, &c. 160

Chap. IV. *Of the Commons of* England, *and therein of Baronets, Knights, Efquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts*, &c. 170

Chap. V. *Of the Women, Children and Servants in* England, 178

Chap. VI. *Of the Laws of* England, 183

Chap. VII. *Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings.* 187

Chap. VIII. *Of Vices and Punifhments*, 190

Chap. IX. *Of Societies inftituted in* England *for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary*, 195

Chap. X. *Of the City of* London, 203

Chap. XI. *Of the two Univerfities*, 263

Chap. XII. *Of the reft of his Majefty's Dominions*, &c. 286

PART

PART II. BOOK I.

A Description of *SCOTLAND* in General.

CHAP. I. *Its Names, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions,* Page 288
Chap. II. *A Description of the several* Shires *or* Counties *of* Scotland, *alphabetically digested,* 291
Chap. III. *Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities,* 331
Chap. IV. *Of its* Inhabitants, *their* Number, Language *and* Character, 334
Chap. V. *Of the Religion of* Scotland, 337
Chap. VI. *Of Trade,* 345

BOOK II.

GOVERNMENT.

Chap. I. *Of the Government of* Scotland *in General,* 347
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,* 349
Chap. III. *Of the Government of the Church of* Scotland, 352
Chap. IV. *Of the Civil Government of* Scotland; *and first, of the Great Officers of the State and the Crown, as they stood before and since the late happy Union,* 373
Chap. V. *Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household in* Scotland, 378

Page
Chap VI. *Of the Civil Government of* Scotland *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature,* 382

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Cuſtoms, Laws, &c.

Chap. I. *Of Religious Manners,* viz. *of the Clergy, their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; alſo, of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church,* 398
Chap. II. *Of the* Scotiſh *Computation, Numbering, Weights, Meaſures, Money,* 401
Chap. III. *Of the Commons of* Scotland; *and therein of the Knights of the Thiſtle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed Men, Citizens, Burghers,* &c. 402
Chap. IV. *Of the Women, Children and Servants in* Scotland, 405
Chap. V. *Of the Laws of* Scotland, 407
Chap. VI. *Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the* Scots, 415
Chap. VII. *Of Puniſhments uſed in* Scotland, 417
Chap. VIII. *Of Societies inſtituted in* Scotland *for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary,* 419
Chap. IX. *Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in* Scotland, 421
Chap. X. *Of the City of* Edinburgh, 422

Page
Chap. VI. Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the Middle of Jacobite, 382

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

Chap. I. Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; also, of Dissenters from the Established Church, 398
Chap. II. Of the Scottish Computation, Numbering, Weights, Measures, Money, 401
Chap. III. Of the Commons of Scotland; and therein of the Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c. 402
Chap. IV. Of the Women, Children and Servants in Scotland, 405
Chap. V. Of the Laws of Scotland, 407
Chap. VI. Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots, 415
Chap. VII. Of Punishments used in Scotland, 417
Chap. VIII. Of Societies instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary, 419
Chap. IX. Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland, 421
Chap. X. Of the City of Edinburgh, 422

The

The CONTENTS of the General LISTS of all the Offices and Officers employed in the ſeveral Branches of his Majeſty's Government in *South* and *North Britain*.

ENGLISH LISTS.

LIS T of the Peers and Peereſſes, Page 3
A Liſt of the Commons, 9
Names of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, 20
A Liſt of the Deans, ibid
A Liſt of Prebends in the King's Gift, 21
A Liſt of the Convocation, 22
An Alphabetical Liſt of the Baronets in England, 26
A Scheme of the Stalls of the Knights of the Garter, 42
A Liſt of the Knights of the Bath, 43
The Earl Marſhal of England, &c. 44
A Liſt of the moſt Honourable Privy Council, 45
Secretaries of State and their Officers, 47
A Liſt of the Cuſtos Rotulorum, 48
Lord-Lieutenants in England *and* Wales, 50
His Majeſty's Miniſters in the Southern Province, 51
His Majeſty's Miniſters in the Northern Province, 52
Foreign Miniſters in the Southern Province, ibid.
Foreign Miniſters in the Northern Province, 53
Agents for the Plantations, 54
Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 55
Lord High-Admiral and his Officers, ibid.
Lord Privy-Seal's Office, 56
Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, *and all their Subordinate Officers*, 57
Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and their Officers, 61
A Liſt of the Officers of the General Poſt-Office, 78
The Officers of the Penny Poſt, 80
Commiſſioners of Exciſe, *and other Officers*, 81
Commiſſioners and other Officers for the Duty on Salt, 88
Commiſſioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties, 91
Commiſſioners and other Officers for Hackney-Coaches, *&c.* 94
Commiſſioners and other Officers for Wine Licences, 95

Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Duty from Hawkers, P. 95
General Officers, and other Officers, with the Dates of their Commiſſions, 96
Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, &c. *in* Great-Britain, 99
Office of Paymaſter-General of the Land Forces, 100
War-Office, ibid.
Staff-Officers in Great-Britain, 101
Governor and Staff-Officers of Gibralter, 115
Governor and Staff-Officers of Minorca, ibid.
Governors of Caſtles, 116
Military Branch of the Ordnance. 117
Civil Branch of the Ordnance, 120
Commiſſioners of Chelſea-Hoſpital, *and their Officers,* 125
Royal Society, 126
A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, &c. *of the* Royal College *of* Phyſicians, 134
Colleges, Founders, &c. *of* Oxon, 137
Colleges, Founders, &c. *of* Cambridge, 141
Civilians in Doctors-Commons, 143
Government of the City of London, 146
Deputies and Common-Council of London, 150
Lieutenancy of the City of London, 153
Militia *of the City of* London, 155
Eccleſiaſtical Government of Weſtminſter, 158
Deputy-Lieutenants of Middleſex, 159
Governors of the Charter-Houſe, 161
The Officers of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital,* ibid.
——Chriſt's *Hoſpital,* 163
——*St.* Thomas's *Hoſpital in* Southwark, 164
——*St.* George's *Hoſpital at* Hyde-Park *Corner,* 165
The Infirmary in Petty-France, Weſtminſter, 166
The Hoſpital founded by Thomas Guy, *Eſq;* ibid.
Commiſſioners for finiſhing St. Paul's *Cathedral,* 167
Commiſſioners for building fifty new Churches, ibid.
Governors, &c. *of Queen* Anne's *Bounty,* 169
Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea *Comp.* 170
Governor, and Directors of the Bank, 171
Directors of the African *Company,* 172

Directors of the India *Company*, p. 172
Militia *of the* Tower Hamlets, 173
Officers at Greenwich Hospital, 176
Commissioners and other Officers of the Navy, 182
Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, 184
Treasurer of the Navy's Office, 185
His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, with their Number of Men and Guns, 186
A General List of the Captains of his Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions, 190
A General List of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions, 195
Governors and Officers in the West-Indies, 204
Officers and Servants under the Lord Chamberlain, 207
An Account of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal, 217
Officers and Servants under the Lord-Steward, 222
His Majesty's Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, 229
The Officers of his Majesty's Mint, 235
Master of the Great Wardrobe and his Officers, ibid.
Yeomen of his Majesty's Guards, 236
Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse, 239
Commissioners and other Officers of his Majesty's Board of Works, 241
The Establishment of her Majesty's Houshold, 243
Officers and Servants attending the Prince of Wales, 248
Officers and Servants attending the Princess of Wales, 255
Establishment of Princess Amelia *and* Caroline, 256
Establishment of the Duke, *Princess* Mary, *and Princess* Louisa, 257
Court of Chancery, ibid.
King's Bench, 261
Court of Common-Pleas, 263
The Court of Exchequer, 265
Serjeants at Law, 267
Names of the Officers *of the Dutchy of* Lancaster, 268
Of the Marshal's Court, 269
The Places where the several Offices are kept, 270

SCOTISH

SCOTISH LIST.

THE Nobility of Scotland, *and 2d Titles*, P. 1.
A Liſt of the Knights of the Thiſtle, 5
The Officers of State, ibid.
The Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, ibid.
Barons of the Court of Exchequer, 6
The Lords of Seſſions, 7
A Liſt of the Profeſſors in the ſeveral Univerſities, 8
The Juſticiary and Officers under them, 26
Officers of the Admiralty, 27
Lord Privy-Seal and his Officers, ibid.
The Officers of the Chancery, 28
The Lord Regiſter and his Officers, ibid.
The Officers of the Crown, 29
The Officers of the King's Houſhold, ibid.
The Heretable Keepers of his Majeſty's Palaces, ibid.
Officers of the King's Works, 30
Officers of the Wardrobe, ibid.
The Lord Lion, *and the reſt of the* Heraulds, &c. ibid.
The Sheriffs in North-Britain, 31
The Stuarties and Bailaries in North-Britain, 32
The Royal Burrows, &c. ibid.
The Members of the General Aſſembly, 33
Officers of the Chapel-Royal, 39
Phyſicians in Ordinary, and other Officers, 40
The King's School in Edinburgh, ibid.
The Office of the Bank, ibid.
The Merchant Company at Edinburgh, 43
The General Poſt-Office at Edinburgh, 44
Commiſſioners, and other Officers of the Cuſtoms, ibid.
A Liſt of the Faculty of Advocates, 53
Writers to his Majeſty's Signet, 57
Officers of his Majeſty's Stamp Duties, 58
The Officers of the Mint, ibid.
Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Exciſe, 59
Lords and others Commiſſioners of Police, 60
Lords Lieutenants in North-Britain, 61
The Baronets in Scotland, ibid.

A DE-

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

CHAP. I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Biſhopricks of ENGLAND.

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

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

Biſhopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biſhopricks in the Province of YORK.

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

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

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

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

CHAP. III.

Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties of ENGLAND.

Bedfordſhire,

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

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

Berkshire,

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

Buckinghamshire,

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

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

Cambridgeſhire.

In the Dioceſe of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570,000 Acres, and 17,347 Houſes. The Air and Soil of diverſe Sorts: Its principal Rivers *Ouſe*, *Cam* or *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn moſt excellent, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Coleſeed, Fiſh, Fowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets. The *Northern* Part is called the Iſle of *Ely*. The whole contains 163 Pariſhes, and 8 Market Towns; the moſt noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble Univerſity, near which is kept *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 *Chevely*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Thornby-Abby*, Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Gogmagoghill*'s, Earl of *Godolphin*'s; *Wimple*, Earl of *Oxford*'s; *Catlidge*, late Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Maddingley*, Sir *John Hind Cotton*'s; *Hatley St. George*, Sir *Robert Cotton*'s; *Gamlingay*, Sir *George Downing*'s; *Snailwell*, Sir *Robert Clarke*'s; *Chippingham*, Mr. *Sandy*'s; *Dalham-Hall*, Mr. *Affleck*'s; *Exning*, Mr. *Sheppard*'s; *Potſam*, Mr. *Sheppard*'s; *Horſeheath*, Mr. *Bromley*'s.

Cheſhire.

In the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contain about 720,000 Acres, and 24,054 Houſes, is a County Palatine: The Air is wholeſome, the Soil good, the Men called the Chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous, and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty, and Hoſpitality: Its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever* (now Navigable); its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Fowl, Metals, Salt and Mill-ſtones; contains 71 Pariſhes and 13 Towns; the chiefeſt is the City of *Cheſter*, 150 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Cloiſters or Piazza's, upon which moſt of the City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Norwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*'s; *Dunham-Maſſey*, Earl of *Warrington*'s; *Rock-*

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

Cornwal,

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

Cumberland,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in Circumference 168 Miles, contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 14,825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding, and the Vallies for Corn. It has diverse Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County has been found many *Roman* Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great Plenty; in the Muscles are found Pearls: Here are great Mines of Copper about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has

has a fine Cathedral Church, Caſtle and Trade, 235 Miles from *London*: *Penrith* is noted for Tanners; *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. The Colliery here is brought to ſuch Perfection, that it is reckoned Sir *James Lowther*, Bar. ſends annually to *Ireland* as many Coals, as brings him in near 30,000 *l. per Annum*. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the moſt part Caſtle-wiſe: The moſt noted are *Greyſtock Caſtle* and *Drumbugh Caſtle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth Caſtle*, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carliſle*'s; *Kirk-Oſwald* and *D'Acre Caſtle*, late Earl of *Suſſex*'s; *Hutton-Hall*, late Sir *George Fletcher*'s, Bart.

Derbyſhire,

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

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

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

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

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

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody and barren, but manured with Earth fetched from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw* and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active: Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kersies, Serges, and Bone-lace, besides the Production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some Quantities of Silver and Load-stone formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth* and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well built City, 138 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and had a strong Castle: It hath a good Trade for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Culliton*, Sir *William Yonge*'s; *Poudram Castle*, Sir *William Courtney*'s, Bar. *Shute*, Sir *William Pole*'s; *Poltimore*, Sir *John Bampfylde*'s; *Ashe*, Lady *Drake*'s; *Colomb* and *Ackland*, Sir *Thomas Ackland*'s; *Werrington*, Sir *William Morrice*'s; *Pyne*, Sir *Henry Northcote*, Bar.

Dorsetshire,

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

Eastbury

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

Durham.

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

Eſſex.

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

Hall, Mr. *Hoar*'s; *Hallingbury Hall*, Mr. *Houblon*'s; *Marcks*, Mr. *Mildmay*'s.

Glouceſterſhire,

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

Hant or Hampſhire,

In the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312 500 Acres, and 26,851 Houſes; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Pariſhes, and 16 Towns; the Shire-Town (tho' it be a County of it ſelf) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Wincheſter* is a conſiderable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Aſſize Town: It has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-Maſters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewiſe here is a Palace begun by King *Charles* II. which he did not finiſh. *Portſmouth* is a fortified Town and Harbour, and Royal Arſenal; *Weymouth* a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are *Hackwood* and *Abbot-Stone*, the Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Quickſett*, Earl of *Salisbury*'s; *Down-Husband*, Lord *Lymmington*'s; *Chilton-Candover*, Sir *Robert Worſeley*'s, Bart.; *Mottisfont* and *Newton-Berry*, Sir *Richard Mill*s; *Hide Hall*, Lady *Miller*'s; the *Grange*, Mr. *Henley*'s; *Stratfield-Sea*, Mr. *Pitt*s; *Hermaid*, Mr. *Jervis*'s;

Jervis's; *Soberton*, Mr. *Lewis*'s; *Kelſey*, Mr. *Pointer*'s; *Throekill*, Mr. *Allaway*'s; *Moyle*'s *Court*, Mr. *Liſle*'s.

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

Hertfordſhire.

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

Herefordſhire.

In the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contain, about 660,000 Acres, and 15,000 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. It is famous for Syder, eſpecially Red-ſtreak. It hath 176 Pariſhes,

Parishes, and 8 Towns, the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*. Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College and Hospital; *Leominster* noted for Bread, and Wool equal to any in *England*; *Kyneton* for narrow Cloths. At *Marclay-Hill* was that notable Earthquake in 1571. Chief Seats are *Brampton-Bryan*, Earl of *Oxford's*; *Shopton Court*, Lord *Bateman's*; *Hampton Court*, Sir *Michael Mewton's*, in Right of his Lady the Viscountess *Coningsby*, Daughter of the late Earl *Coningsby*; *Croft Castle*, Sir *Archer Crofts's*; *Burhope*, Sir *Edward Goodyer's*; *Newport*, Mr. *Foley's*; *Stoke*, Mr. Auditor *Foley's*; *Heywood*, Mr. Auditor *Harley's*; *Mockas Court*, Mr. *Cornwall's*.

Huntingdonshire,

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

Kent

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

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

Lancaſhire,

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

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

Leiceſterſhire,

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

Lincolnſhire.

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

Iſle of Man,

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

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

Middlesex

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

Monmouthshire

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

Norfolk

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

Northamptonſhire

Is in the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 550,000 Acres and 24,808 Houſes. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Paſture, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*. The Gentry likewiſe are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen, Weland*, and *Ouſe*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-petre. It has 326 Pariſhes and 11 Towns; the Shire Town, *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having ſuffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendor. *Peterborough* is a Biſhop's See. The chief Seats are *Boughton*, Duke of *Montagu*'s; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Caſtle-Aſhby*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Althorp*, Duke of *Marlborough*'s; *Eaſton*, Earl of *Pomfret*'s; *Eaſton Maudit*, Earl of *Suſſex*'s; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham*'s; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton*'s; *Drayton*, Lady *Betty Jermain*'s; *Findon*, Sir *John Dolbin*'s, Bart.; *Farthingoe*, Sir *Edward Egerton*'s; *Culworth*, Sir *John D'anvers*'s; *Brampton*, Sir *William Norwich*'s; *Kelmarſh*, Mr. *Hanbury*'s.

Northumberland

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

be manur'd, but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fiſh and Fowl. It is 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 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County, round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexham-ſhire*.

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

Nottinghamſhire

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

Oxfordſhire

Is in the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534,000 Acres, and 19,000 Houſes. The Air is ſweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Paſtures. Its Rivers *Thames*, and thoſe two, *Tame* and *Iſis*, from whence the other has its Names, beſides the *Charwell*, *Windruſh*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Pariſhes and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two nobleſt Univerſities in the World; of which ſee more hereafter. *Woodſtock* is noted for its Park, walled in, ſaid to be the oldeſt in *England*; *Tame* for its Free-School; *Henly* for Malt, *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 Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*'s. A ſtately Fabrick is now erected, near the old Palace, called *Blenheim Caſtle*, in Memory of that moſt ſignal Victory gained over the *French*, *Aug.* 2. 1704. at *Blenheim* near *Hochſtat*, in the *Upper Palatinate*,

on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Hethorp*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Ditchley*, Earl of *Lichfield*'s; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon*'s; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon*'s; *Sherburne*, Earl of *Macclesfield*'s; *Northbrook*, Sir *Robert Dashwood*'s; *Water-stock*, late Sir *Henry Ashurst*'s, Bart.; *Chiselhampton*, Sir *John D'oyley*'s; *Sarsdon*, late Sir *Robert Walter*'s; *Waltone*, Sir *Robert Jenkinson*'s; *Wood-Perry*, Mr. *Moss*'s; *Kiddington*, Sir *Charles Browne*'s; in which Gardens was an old Font, wherein *Edward the Confessor* is said to have been Baptized, being brought thither from an old decayed Chapel at *Islip*, the Birth-place of that Religious Prince, where it had been put to an indecent Use, as well as the Chapel. *Camden*'s *Brit.* Edit. Nov.

Rutlandshire

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 110,000 Acres, and 32,63 Houses; hath a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Wash*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes and 2 Towns: *Oakham*, the Assize-Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free-Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Burleigh on the Hill*, the Earl of *Winchelsea*'s; *Exton-Brook*, Earl of *Gainsborough*'s; *Ashton*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s.

Shropshire

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

Somersetshire

Is in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses; Has diverse Sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this

County

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

Staffordſhire

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

Suffolk

Is in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference, contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houſes. Its Air ex-

ceeding 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. Edmond's-bury*, noted for its Free-School, and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Wavenny*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-School of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham* and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Ewston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Ichworth*, Earl of *Bristol*'s; *Broom-Hall* and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis*'s; *Milden-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s, Bart.; *Long Melford*, Sir *Cordell Firebrass*'s; *Benhall*, Mr. *Tyrell*'s; *Pakenham*, Sir *William Spring*'s; *Heringfleet*, Sir *Edmund Bacon*'s; *Ketton* and *Brightwell*, Sir *Samuel Barnardiston*'s, Bart.; *Glemham-Hall*, Mr. *North*'s.

Surry

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 592,000 Acres and 34,218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the Middle, being of a deep Sand, especially about *Esher*, and *Red-Hill*, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole*, which runs under Ground 2 Miles, *Wandle* way. Its Commodities, Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Rigate* Fuller's Earth, it is worth 4 *d.* *per* Bushel at the Pit. It has 140 Parishes and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10,000 Houses; *Guilford*, or *Guildeford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. Its Palaces are that of his Majesty's at *Richmond*, and those of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*. Near the latter is a Free-School and Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; also *Oatland*'s, Earl of *Lincoln*'s, where is a Park, fine Gardens, and the longest Terras-Walk in *England*. Here is *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *New-Park*, Lord *Walpole*'s; *Claremont*, Duke of *Newcastle*'s; *Wimbleton*, Dutchess of *Marlborough*'s; *Weybridge*, Earl of *Portmore*'s; *Albury*, Earl of *Aylesford*'s; *East-Clanden*, Lord *Onslow*'s, *Ockham*, Lord *King*'s; at *Epsom*, Lord *Guilford*'s; at *Woodcote*, Lord *Baltimore*'s; Sir *Matthew Decker*'s, at *Richmond*; *Beddington*, Sir *Hacket Carew*'s, Bart.; *Sheen*, Sir *John Buckworth*'s; *Wotton*, Sir *John Evelyn*'s, Bart.; *Ashted*, Lord *Berkshire*'s; *Wimbleton*, Sir *Theodore Janssen*'s; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Jeffery*'s; *Cashalton*, Mr. *Scawen*'s; *Fetcham*, Mr. *Revel*'s; *Esher Place*, Mr. *Pelham*'s; at *Rygate*, Alderman *Parsons*'s. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, and 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain,

Chaplain, School-Maſter, and Uſher. At *Nonſuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suſſex

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

Warwickſhire

Is in the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houſes. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. 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 *Tamworth Caſtle*, Earl of *Ferrer's*; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Hewel-Grange*, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Ettington*, Earl of *Ferrers's*; *Caſtle-Bromwich*, Viſ-

count *Hereford*'s; *Stonely*, Lord *Leigh*'s; *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord *Conway*'s; *Warwick Caſtle*, Lord *Brook*'s; *Coleſhill*, Lord *Digby*'s; *Newhold-Hall*, Sir *Francis Skipwith*'s; *Arbury*, Sir *Edward Newdigate*'s; *Tamworth*, Mr. *Archer*'s; *Rugly*, Mr. *Conway*'s; *Bagington*, Mr. *Bromley*'s.

Weſtmoreland

Is in the Dioceſe of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are beſt. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here'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 a good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hoſpital. Chief Seats, *Pendragon-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Beltham-Caſtle*, Earl of *Derby*'s; *Appleby-Caſtle*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Lowther-Hall*, Lord *Lonſdale*'s; *Rydall*, Sir *George Flemings*'s; at *White-haven*, Sir *James Lowther*'s.

Wiltſhire

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

Worceſter-

Worceſterſhire

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

Yorkſhire

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 360 Miles in Circuit, contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houſes. The Air diverſe, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Diviſions, anciently called *Tithings* (*i. e.* Third Parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, Eaſt, North, and Weſt which is the largeſt. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Are*, *Culder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nile*, *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 Pitcoal. Its chief Town, *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Pariſh-Churches, with many Chapels of Eaſe and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town, *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the ſecond City of *England*, large, the Buildings old, and the Streets narrow, though there's now built here one of the fineſt Rooms in *England* for *an Aſſembly Room*, and by Subſcription of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and is computed coſt upwards of 10,000 *l*. This City hath in the Middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouſe*, conſiſting principally of one huge Arch: It is incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are ſtill in Uſe. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbiſhop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, has been one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes of *England*, but now of little or no Strength, there being no Guns mounted at the Fort, which daily runs to Decay. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade, *Rotheram* for three Schools, firſt for Languages, ſecond for Muſick, third for Writing; *Knaesborough* for four medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the Drop-

ping-

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

WALES, *is generally divided into Twelve Counties.*

Angleſey

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

Brecknockſhire

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

It

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

Cardiganſhire

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

Caermarthenſhire

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. David's*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houſes; not ſo mountainous as other 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, two Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Enſigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. At *Caſtle-Kareg* are vaſt Caverns, ſuppoſed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove* and *Emlyn*, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Edinsford*, Sir *Nich. Williams*'s; *Newton*, Sir *John Price*'s; *Aberglaſney*, Sir *John Rudd*'s.

Caernarvonſhire

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

Denbighſhire

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

Wales,

Wales, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The Chief Seat is *Chirk-Castle*, Mr. *Myddelton*'s; *Llewenny*, Sir *Robert-Salusbury Cotton*'s; *Wynstay*, Mr. *Williams*'s.

Flintshire

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

Glamorganshire

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

Merionethshire

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

Montgomeryshire

Is in three Dioceses; *New Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvell'n*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Asaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. It is 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5,660 Houses, delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horses, and Plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis Castle*, and *Buttington Hall*, Marquis of *Powis*'s; *Llymore Lodge* and *Llyssin*, Lord *Herbert*'s of *Cherbury*; *Vaynor*, Lord *Hereford*'s; *Lloydierd*, Mr. *Wynne*'s; and *Garth*, Sir *Charles Lloyd*'s.

Pembroke-

Pembrokeshire

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

Radnorſhire

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

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

It appears from the Obſervations and Calculations of the late *George King*, Eſq; publiſhed by Dr. *D'avenant*, that the Rents of the Lands, by the Produce of the late Taxes, ſeem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*; and that the Houſes (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one Half of thoſe of *France*. And ſince the whole annual Expence of the King of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions [The annual *Income* I ſuppoſe is meant here inſtead of the annual *Expence*, and no body ever yet ſuppoſed our whole annual Income to amount to more than 32,000,000. I hope our Expences don't much exceed our Income at preſent] it will require but an 8th Part thereof to maintain 100,000 Foot, 30,000 Horſe, 40,000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary. [But if our annual Expences for the Support of the Government and paying the Intereſt of 50,000,000 *l.* in which the Nation is indebted, amounts to 5,000,000 *per Annum in Time of Peace*, and we ſhould be obliged to enter into War, which would coſt 6 or

7 Mil-

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

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

CHAP. IV.

Of its AIR, SOIL *and* COMMODITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

This Abundance and Cheapneſs of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the Goodneſs of the Soil, but alſo from a Freedom from Wolves, and from exceſſive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create Charge and conſtant guarding their Sheep, and houſing them by Night, and ſometimes by Day alſo. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that neceſſary Earth, called *Fullers-Earth*, is no where elſe produced in that Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

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

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

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

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

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where ſuch Knee-Timber, as they call it, for which four Foreſts are eminent

and

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

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

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

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

Though some Countries excel *England* in some Things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all Things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food; insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consumed in *England*, by 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 all the neighbouring Countries.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

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

Inhabitants.] THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Britons*, deſcended from the *Gauls*, whoſe Language was once almoſt the ſame; ſubdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reaſon of their Troubles nearer Home, were conſtrained to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Chriſt; whereupon the *Extra-Provincial Britons*, then called *Picts* (from retaining the Cuſtom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Iſland) invading the *Britains*, they called to their Aid the *Saxons*, who caſting 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 *Britains*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

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

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

England contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houſes, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed *Anno* 1693, 1,175,951 Houſes. Now allowing to each Houſe, one with another, 6 Perſons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongſt them 1,000,000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,0000, or at the moſt 15,000,000 of which 270,000 are Churchmen, beſides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and sagacious; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanicks; there being few 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 *Mary* had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand Pounds, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; [and of late Years, Mr. *Pinchbeck* has made several Musical, and other fine Clocks, which he has sold at 1000 Guineas.] Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty Pounds a Lock. Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-watch comes to ten Pounds, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty Pounds a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into

foreign

foreign Countries, ſo valuable and ſo inimitable is the Work. Curious Teleſcopes, Microſcopes, Perſpectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all ſorts of Mathematical Inſtruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compaſſes, *&c.* The late great Improvement in making Glaſs; of poliſhing the Inſides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are ſunk to the Bottom of the Sea; in Fiſhing, as they call it, for Money, loſt it may be 100 Years ago; and many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gun-powder, poliſhing Glaſs, *&c. 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; Bolting-mills, Lanthorns of diverſe Sorts, Cane-Chairs, making Horn-Ware, *&c.* All theſe Inſtances ſhew how excellently the *Engliſh* Nation is turned for all manner of mechanical Arts.

The common People will endure long and hard Labour; inſomuch that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Cricket, Priſon-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. In the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, 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 *Par*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671, died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkſhire*, aged 168 Years. But on the other Side, by reaſon of Intemperance, there is no Part of the World wherein People are more ſubject to die ſuddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of RELIGION.

CHriſtianity was very early planted in *England*; but when or by whom, is very uncertain; propably in the latter End of the firſt, or the Beginning of the ſecond Century. In *Tertullian*'s Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman* Yoke, ſubmitted to the Name of Chriſt. Three *Britiſh* Biſhops of *Caerleon*, as it is ſuppoſed, of *London*, and of *York*, ſubſcribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were, as is ſaid, 25 other Biſhops; which Number of Biſhops (conſidering that the Province then reached as far as *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 the Weſtern Parts, as *Wales*, *Gloceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Devonſhire*, and *Cornwal*, where it continued. When *Auguſtine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP. VII.

Of TRADE.

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

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

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

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

Our *Corn* ſometimes preſerves other Countries from ſtarving; as it has lately done *Holland*, *Flanders*, and *Portugal*. Our Horſes are the moſt ſerviceable in the World, and highly valued 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 manufactured in Great Guns, Carcaſſes, Bombs, *&c.* Our *Cloth* is ſent to many Parts of the World, the *Mediterranean*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, &c.

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

Pro-

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

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

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

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

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

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the Value of our Tranſportations from *Denmark* and *Sweden,* [We are great Loſers by our Trade with *Denmark, Sweden,* and the reſt of the Countries on the *Baltick* at preſent, the Balance being very much againſt us] *Spain, Portugal,* the *Streights, 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 200,000 *l.* and now of late Years, our Exportation, of which we bring from thence, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied our ſelves, is computed at 500,000 *l. per Annum,* in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Drugs, Diamonds, Pearls, *&c.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, it is ſaid, there was not in all *England* above three Merchant Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time was, appears by the Cuſtoms in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40,0000 *l. per Annum.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath ſince King *James*'s Time encreaſed, may in Part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 Years Purchaſe, and now at 21 or 23, even to 30 about *London.*

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

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

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

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

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

THE

THE Present State OF *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

PART I. BOOK II.

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

CHAP. I.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP. II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ently

ently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefixed before the Christian-Names; now in that Manner only *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Batchelors*, and *Batchelors of Arts, in both the Universities*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gavel-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land:

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* Merchant-Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can ſoon Man the ſame with the beſt Sea-Soldiers in the whole World: And that for maintaining ſuch a mighty Fleet, ſufficient Money, for a competent Time, may be raiſed only by a Land-Tax.

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

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

Upon the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreaſed, by reaſon of the late vaſt Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimouſly conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be neceſſary to ſettle upon his Majeſty a yearly Revenue of twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Conſent, at the humble Requeſt of the Lords and Commons, there was eſtabliſhed by Impoſts upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, ſo much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown Revenues to the ſaid Sum. But the Impoſt upon Fire-Hearths the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memory, were graciouſly pleaſed by Act of Parliament to remit. At the Death of King *Charles* II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,200 *l. per Annum*; and in King *James* the Second's Reign, in the Time of Peace, it was raiſed to 2,000,000 *l.* yearly. [There has ever ſince the laſt Peace been raiſed three Millions annually and upwards for the Service of the Government, beſides near three Millions more to diſcharge the Intereſt of a Debt of fifty Millions contracted by the late War, and the Revenues of all the Lands of *England*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Thiſtle* belongs to *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Absence.]

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

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

CHAP. IV.

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

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

He was proclaimed King of *Great-Britain*, *June* 15, 1727. Born in the Palace of *Harenhauſen* in *Hanover*, the 30th Day of *October*, 1683. On the 23d of *Auguſt* 1705, He married the Princeſs *Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Charlotte* of *Brandenburgh-Anſpach*, now Queen Conſort of *Great-Britain*, by whom He has two Sons and five Daughters, *viz.* His Royal Highneſs *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Wales*, &c. born at *Hanover*, *January* 20, 170$\frac{6}{7}$. Prince *William-Auguſtus*, born at *London* *April* 15, 1721. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs *Anne*, born *October* 22, 1709. Princeſs *Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born *May* 30, 1711. Princeſs *Elizabeth-Carolina*, born *May* 30, 1713. Princeſs *Maria*, born *February* 22, 172$\frac{2}{3}$. And the Princeſs *Louiſa*, born *December* 7, 1724.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of latter Times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom; [The present Queen hath one Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum* settled upon her, if she survive the King] hath her Royal Court apart, as Officers, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP. V.

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

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

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

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

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

Queen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the 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 Coke* holds, by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, ſignifies alſo, and chiefly a *Grandſon*.

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

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL *Government.*

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

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

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

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

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

By his *Epiſcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Prieſts*; he may dedicate *Churches* and *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 considered 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 Virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living by an Archiepiscopal, or Royal Dispensation; otherwise in any other Diocese, he that has two Livings,* cum curâ Animarum, *is a Pluralist, by the Statute of* 21 Hen. VII.] to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tenths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices:

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

And partly by *Common* and *Ecclesiastical Law together*; as to cause *Wills* of the Deceased to be proved; to grant *Administration* of Goods 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 Diocese once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the Thirty-nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacraments, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, *&c.* or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the Want of Parents Consent,

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

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

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrenſis* writes, That the Arch-biſhop 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 Arch-biſhop until the Year 1152. He was therefore ſometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex*: He was ſo highly reſpected Abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Arch-biſhops, at the Pope's Right-foot. He was at Home ſo highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamſhire* in *Northumberland*; may qualify alſo eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province diverſe others of the fore-mentioned Prerogatives and 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 ſignifies an Overſeer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primo Eliz. 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 a Journey.

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

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

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali 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*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Biſhopricks* and moſt *Deanries* 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 *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*; to enquire after, to admoniſh and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Pariſhioners; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Biſhop*: The *Church-wardens* are elected every *Eaſter*-Week, uſually by the Parſon and Pariſhioners, if they ſo agree; if not, then one by the Parſon, and the other by the Pariſhioners.

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

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

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

CHAP. VIII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The major Vote in each Houſe prevails.

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

The Archbiſhop of *York* at the ſame Time may hold at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like Manner; and by conſtant Correſpondence, debate and conclude of the ſame Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury:* But the Northern Province is by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they obliged to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determined.

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

Court of DELEGATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Court of Arches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Court of Audience.

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

Prerogative *Court.*

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

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

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

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

The Judge is attended by the Regiſter and his Deputy, who ſets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records: All original Wills and Teſtaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in *Doctors-Commons* near St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; where for a moderate Fee, one may ſearch for, and have a Copy of any ſuch Teſtament made ſince the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in ſeveral Places of *London* were then burnt and deſtroyed. Under the Regiſter are 6 Clerks, ſeverally appointed for ſuch and ſuch reſpective Counties.

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

Court of Peculiars.

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

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

BISHOP'S *Court.*

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

ARCHDEACON'S *Court.*

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

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

CAUSES *belonging to* Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

clesiastical

cleſiaſtical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Cauſes, he was formerly often a 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, ſo far as he may, the *Rights* of the *Crown* to be diminiſh'd, *&c.* 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 Annum*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up 200 *l. per Annum.* more for his Attendance there; the Whole is now above 7000 *l.* [Of late Years few have accepted this Office without receiving a large Sum from the Crown on their Entrance upon it, and a Penſion of four or five Thouſand Pounds a Year for Life on their being diſmiſſed from this high Station. They are uſually continued in it about ſeven Years.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lord

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

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

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

His Salary is 1500 *l. per Annum.*

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

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

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

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

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

nations

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

Constable.] The seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High-Constable of England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham* 1521, and the last *High-Constable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since, upon Occasion of Coronation, and at solemn Trials by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsey*, 1631, was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*) there is created *pro 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 signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses, are different. *Mareschal*, when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Frantic* Word, denoting *Great* and *Honourable*, and *Scalc*, a *Servant*. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scalc*, as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common-Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

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

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

People

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP. X.

Of the PRIVY-COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

please

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They have this ſpecial Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Perſons of the ſame Degree, tho' otherwiſe by their Crea-

tion some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

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

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

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

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein 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 Months, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whersoeve. it removes, and by Warrant from the King, prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants either prepared by the King's learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when sign'd, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcript is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and seal'd, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it; yet Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-signed by the Lord Treasurer: But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great-Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal; as the *Signet* was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant. But in all three Offices, *&c.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King hath these several Ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy Seal.

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

More-

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

CHAP. XI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In theſe Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and moſt Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Henry* VI. That none ſhould have any Suffrages in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but ſuch as were Freeholders, did reſide in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 *s.* (which, till the Diſcovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was more than 10 *l.* is now) yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Abſurdity; That whereas all *Engliſhmen*, who have conſiderable Eſtates, ought not to be taxed without their own Conſent in Parliament, by themſelves, or by their Repreſentatives; Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are ſome who have 1000 *l.* 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 Statue of *Henry* VI. They ought to be native *Engliſhmen*, or at leaſt ſuch as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien, or Denizen, none of the 12 Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, may be choſen a Parliament-Man, to ſerve for any County, City, or Borough.

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

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

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

The Place of Meeting 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 at *Weſtminſter*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chapel of St. *Stephen*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Offices; and if he be a *Biſhop*, above all other *Biſhops*, nott having any of the ſaid Offices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the

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

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

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

about

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forty

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

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

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

A *Bill* ſent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is uſually (to ſhew their Reſpect) attended with a certain Number of the Members of the Houſe: As they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the *Bill* makes three profound Reverences, ſaying, *The Commons having paſſed an Act, entituled, &c. to which they deſire your Lordſhips Concurrence*; delivers it to the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper*, who for that Purpoſe comes down 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 Sergeant, who, with his Mace on his ſhoulder, going on their Right-Hand, they with him make three Bows, as they draw near to the *Speaker*, and then deliver their Meſſage: They do the ſame as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Meſſages of great Importance, the *Lords* make uſe of one or two of the Judges to go to the *Houſe of Commons*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAP. XII.

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

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

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

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

them

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, *&c.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi? And on the other Side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humilitatem non despiciet Deus.*

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

Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.

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

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

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

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

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

Lord-Chamberlain.] The next 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 Over-sight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, or of *Beds*, *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, *Messengers*, *Trumpets*, *Drummers*, *Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

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

Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes*

Stabuli, or *Conſtable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they ſit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-Houſe, bearing,

Vert,

Vert, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff*, *Argent*, *Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct.

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House, in the Absence of the *Lord-Steward*, hath Power, with the *Comptroller* and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the *Verge*, and that by Verdict of the King's Houshold.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Clerks of the Kitchen* wait upon and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Houshold-Diets, every other Month, and wait upon foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books*, and *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 abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*.

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

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

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

King *Henry* the Seventh was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and established this Society of Gentlemen, limited

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

Gentlemen Cup-Bearers, four.

Gentlemen Carvers, four.

Gentlemen Sewers, four.

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

At 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.*

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

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

In the *Preſence-Chamber* there are *Gentlemen-Uſhers* daily Waiters in Ordinary, four; of whom the firſt hath that conſiderable Office of *Black-Rod*, and in Time of Parliament is to

attend every Day the Lord's-Houſe, and is alſo *Uſher* of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the Houſe of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the Houſe of Commons to attend him in the Houſe of Lords, he always ſends the *Black-Rod*, who is ſo called from a *Black-Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Cuſtody alſo are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employed in fitting up the Lords Houſe, before the ſitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that Houſe.

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

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

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

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

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

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Maſter of the Robes; whoſe Office is to order all his Majeſty's Robes; as thoſe of his Coronation, of St. *George*'s Feaſt, and of Parliament; alſo of all his Majeſty's Wearing-

Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, be ſet with Diamonds and Pearls.

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

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Perſon of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends alſo upon Ambaſſadors, upon Chriſtenings, Maſques, Plays, *&c.* and is at the Command of the *Lord-Chamberlain*, who hath the diſpoſing of vacant Places. Here are ſix Officers;

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

Under the Maſter of the Robes is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some

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

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

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

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

Of the Gentlemen-Pensioners.

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

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

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodging; as also at 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 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been mustered by their own Officers; but this last Part of the Duty, to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

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

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

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

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

They

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

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

Of the YEOMEN *of the Guard.*

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

Of the TROOPS *of the Houshold.*

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

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

Each of these 4 Troops are divided into 4 Squadrons, or Divisions; Two of which, consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers,

gadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in ſix, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always, by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Perſon of the King whereſoever he goes near Home; but if out of Town, he is 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 performed by one of the four Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King*'s own Perſon, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff*, or *Truncheon*, with a gold Head, engraven with his Majeſty's Cypher and Crown: Near him alſo attends another principal commiſſion'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occaſions, and at the ſame Time alſo two Brigadiers, having likewiſe *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

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

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 three Captains, their Pay is to each 1 *l. per diem.*

A Lieutenant's 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 Troops is 13 *s. per diem.*

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

A Quarter-Maſter's Pay is 9 *s. per diem.*

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

A Surgeon's 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 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 Gentleman of the Troop, *viz.* 4 *s. per diem.*

The PAY *of the Grenadiers of Horſe, is as followeth.*

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

A Serjeant'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 the King'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 Quarter-Maſters, 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 four Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldeſt Troop commands thoſe of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commiſſions be of elder Date.

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

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

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

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

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

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 punished with Death and Loss of Goods.

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

Punishment for Striking in the King's Court.

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

CHAP. XIII.

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

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

In

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NExt to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other. It is *Curia Cancellariæ*; because as some think, the Judge of this

this Court ſat anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Latices*, as the Eaſt End of our Churches, being ſeparated *per Cancellos* from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Prieſt, were thence called *Chancels*.

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

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting 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 inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*. Here are ſealed and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Eſtates, or Purchaſers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or ſecuring of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Majeſterial, Commiſſions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *&c.* The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commiſſion from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

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

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

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

Anciently

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

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

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

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

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*; in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister, & Rotulorum Custos, sive Præfectus*, so called from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of 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.

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

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery* is 100 *l.* to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall*, with the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-Time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits

to

to hear Cauſes at his own Houſe. And to theſe Maſters the Lord-Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many Cauſes: [Matters of Account are referred to the Maſters, and other Things of ſmall Moment, but never the Merits of the Cauſe.] They have alſo a publick Office, where one or more of them do conſtantly attend to take Affidavits.

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

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

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

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himſelf, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher Houſe of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament ſitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member, and alſo 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 of the Hamper, or *Hanaper*, ſometime ſtiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whoſe Office is to receive all the Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-Time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now (but anciently, probably, with Hampers) wherein are put all ſealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then thoſe Bags are delivered to *the Comptroller of the Hamper*.

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

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

Under the ſo e named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who,

with their under Clerks, diſpatch the Buſineſs of that Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Curſitors-Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs: They were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Curſu*: Of theſe there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, 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 Deputy.

From this High Court are alſo iſſued out Commiſſions for Charitable Uſes throughout *England*, where there is Occaſion to enquire of any Abuſes or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-Schools, or Scholars in Univerſities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, 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, Handicrafts-men, or Perſons decayed; Relief or Redemption of Priſoners or Captives.

Alienation-Office.

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

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

Thirdly,

Thirdly, of the Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and ſignify the *firſt Notaries*. They are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enrol all Declarations, Pleadings (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiſcuouſly do) Aſſizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, *&c.* for all *Engliſh* Counties except *Monmouth*. Theſe conſiderable Offices are in the Hands of three Perſons, in whoſe Offices all the *Attorneys* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Cauſes: Each of the ſaid *Protonotories* hath a *Secondary*, whoſe Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Buſineſs of

the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, *&c.* He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

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

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

A *Clerk* of the *Proclamations.*

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

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

2. The *Clerk* of the *Inrollments* of *Fines* and *Recoveries* is, by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure. *Note*, That the Inrollment of the *Fines* and *Recoveries*, or any Part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Elizabeth, Cap.* 3. is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so inroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved, in Process of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The *Clerk* of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias ut legatum* (after the Parties are returned *Out-law'd*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore.*

There are five Clerks or Officers more.

1. *Clerk* of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every *Fine* or *final Agreement upon Sale of Land* is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. *Clerk of the Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all *Deeds* acknowledged before any of the *Judges* of this Court.

3. *Clerk*

3. *Clerk* of the *Juries*, who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpus*, and *Diſtringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Aſſizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. *Clerk* of the *Eſſoins*, or *Excuſes* for lawful Cauſe of Abſence.

5. *Clerk* of the *Superſedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King *James* the Firſt's Time the Writs of *Superſedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are alſo *Filazers* for the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſo called from the *French*, *Fill*, a Thread, becauſe they file their Writs. Theſe make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here ſet down. Of theſe there are Fourteen; the laſt of which is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the reſt are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are alſo four *Exigenters*, whoſe Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Proceſs of Outlawry do lie. This Writ is called an *Exigent*, becauſe it *exacteth* the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five ſeveral County-Courts, if he appears not, he is *Out-law'd*.

Theſe are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Juſtice* of this Court, and are for Life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court four *Criers* and a *Porter*.

Fourthly, Of the Court of EXCHEQUER.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*, ſo called, as ſome think from a *Chequer-wrought Carpet* covering the great Table in that Court (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's Houſe is ſo called from the *Green Carpet*) or elſe from the *French* Word *Eſtchiquier*, a *Cheſs-Board*; becauſe the Accomptants in that *Office* were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their *Calculation*. Here are tried all Cauſes which belong to the King's *Treaſury*, or *Revenue*, as touching *Accompts*, *Diſburſements*, *Cuſtoms*, and all *Fines* impoſed upon any Man.

In this Court may ſit,

The *Lord-Treaſurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief-Baron*, and three other learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*; alſo one other *Curſitor-Baron*.

The firſt of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and anſwers the *Bar* of the *Barriſters*, who direct their Speech

to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an *Office* of high Honour and Profit: He is ſtiled *Lord Chief-Baron*; is created by *Letters-Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit*. He alone, without the other Barons, ſits at *Guild-Hall* in the Afternoon in Term-Time, upon *Niſi prius* in *London*; takes *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Preſentations* of *Offices*, and many other Things of Importance. In the Abſence of the *Lord Chief-Baron*, the other three *Barons* ſupply his Place according to their Seniority; but the fifth is ſaid to be the *Curſitor of the Court*, and adminiſters the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *Under-Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*; but is no Judge.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *coram Baronibus*; but the *Court of Equity* held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Theſaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Juriſdiction, without any Commiſſion.

Note alſo, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not inſtituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient Cuſtom of the Kingdom.

For a long Time after the Conqueſt there ſat in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in latter Times there ſat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet ſtiled Barons, becauſe Barons uſed to ſit there.

All the twelve Judges belonging to theſe High Tribunals ſit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

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* afore-mentioned, the next Officer is the *King's Remembrancer*; in whoſe *Office* are eight ſworn *Clerks*, whereof two are *Secondaries*.

In this *Office* are entered the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Subſidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature ſoever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and alſo Accompts for Monies impreſted to any Perſon to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or caſual, all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majeſty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for faithful exerciſing of their *Offices*, and many of his

his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Cuſtom, Exciſes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the ſaid Bonds, or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by *Officers* appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and tranſmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this *Office*; from whence iſſueth forth Proceſs, to cauſe all Accomptants to come in and 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, Bailiffs, *&c.* for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment, as *Eſtreat Rules*, &c. All *Charters* and *Letters-Patent*, whereupon any *Rents* are reſerved to the King, are tranſcribed and ſent into this *Office*, by the *Clerk of the Petty-Bag*, to the end ſuch Monies as are thereby payable to his Majeſty, may be tranſmitted to the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and Proceſs made to recover the ſame by the *Comptroller of the Pipe*. Out of this *Office* Proceſs iſſues to levy the 20 *l. per* Month due from *Popiſh Recuſants*, when convicted; and alſo to ſeize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and tranſmitted hither. Out of this *Office* Proceſs is alſo made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm-Rents*, &c.

When the *Auditors of the Revenue* have made *Schedules* of ſuch Arrears, and tranſmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all Impreſt Accompts, and other great Accompts, and all other Accompts whatſoever, are alſo entered in this *Office*, as well as in the *Office* of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this *Office* there were heretofore twelve ſworn *Clerks*, whereof the two firſt were called *Secondaries*. This is alſo in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which paſs the *Remembrancer's Office*, are brought to the *Office* of the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Perſon in any ſuch Accompt, the ſame may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim*, with the great Roll; and Proceſs may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, called the *Summons of the Pipe*, which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the *Pipe*, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of ſuch Debts as are *Nichill'd*, and ſent to the *Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a

long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias & extendi Facias.*

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contained in such Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the *Lord-Treasurer* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, or *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the most part pass the *Exchequer*. He hath under him eight *Attorneys*, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred into the great Roll can be discharged without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be returned, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer* as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged Persons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common-Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is required. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green-Wax.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Estreats*, or Extracts, out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the *Lord-Treasurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the Imprest,] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expence, Monies imprested, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue,] are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenue, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits,] takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as pay not the same.

Auditor

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops were Collectors of the Tenths, and accompted annually for the same; but this is altered by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, called *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) so exactly ranked by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joined with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proved true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the the same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover diverse other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four *Under-Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief-Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

Of the other Part of the EXCHEQUER, *called by some the* LOWER EXCHEQUER, *where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed.*

THE principal Officer is the Lord-Treasurer, *Supremus Ærarij Anglici Quæstor*: Or, *Tribunus Ærarius Maximus*. There is one *Secretary*.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power not only in the *Exchequer-Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and has a Comptrolment over the *Lord-Treasurer*'s Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, and of the *Clerk* of the *Pleas*, also of the *Clerk* of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal* of the Court.

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers* of the Court.

Then there are two *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes) and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof

whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entered in a third Volume, now lost, with a true Value, and their Owners Names: It was six Years in making, *viz.* from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and called at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: And when any one was cited, or any Difference arose about those Things, and Taxes, *&c.* there was no Place for denying or deceiving the King when this *Book* was opened. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be looked into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line transcribed is to be paid 4 *d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received; and to draw all Orders to be signed by the *Lord High-Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the *Pells*, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and 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 Ballance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments made in the preceding half Year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord-Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scripter-Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next these are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by the *Auditor*'s *Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*,

or

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 *Teller*'s Bill on a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cauſe, or by whomſoever, and is in Nature of a Comptroller; hath four *Clerks*, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* ſit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part; alſo the *Tally-Cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the *French* Verb *Tailler*, and the *Italian Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and moſt certain Way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where elſe in *Chriſtendom*; and is after this Manner.

He that pays, or lends the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance, or Acknowledgment, a Tally, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, containing the Acquittance proper to expreſs what the Monies received is for; which being cloven aſunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one Part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money, and the other Part, call'd *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 joined with the Stock; after which they ſend it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Diſcharge of the Accomptant.

This moſt ancient Way of *ſtriking* of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be abſolutely the beſt way that ever was invented; for it is morally impoſſible ſo to falſify or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon re-joining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Uſhers* of the *Receipt*, a *Tally-cutter*, and four *Meſſengers* of the *Receipt*. The Uſher's Duty is to take Care to ſecure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the ſame, and to furniſh all Neceſſaries, as Books, Papers, *&c.*

The Court of the DUTCHY-CHAMBER *of* Lancaſter, *at* Weſtminſter.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Cauſes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever ſince *Henry* the Fourth's Time.

The

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the *Dutchy*.

There are diverse other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster* are opened four Times a Year, called the *Four Terms*; viz.

Terms.] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty-seven Days.

Trinity-Term, beginneth the fifth Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas Term, began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now, by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty-seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Days after St. *Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty-one Days.

Assizes are held twice a Year, namely, after the End of *Hilary Term*, and after the End of *Trinity Term*; the twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both civil and criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* II. *Anno* 1716, who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit alloted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are assigned in like Manner two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in two or three Days all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs 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, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes Choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, [Men of very mean Fortunes and Talents have within our Memory been made Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature have the last Sessions of Parliament thought fit to fix 100 *l. per Ann.* as a Qualification for a Justice] who have their usual Residence in

in the County, ſo many as his Majeſty pleaſeth, to keep the Peace of the County; and theſe by Commiſſion under the Great-Seal, are called *Juſtices of the Peace*, at firſt ſtiled *Wardens of the Peace*; and ſuch of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in, or reſpect, are called *Juſtices of the Quorum*, from theſe Words in the Commiſſion, *Quorum* A. B. *unum eſſe volumus*; that is, ſome Buſineſs of more Importance may not be tranſacted without the Preſence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Juſtices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the King made *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, ſo called, becauſe he hath the Cuſtody of the Rolls, or Records of the Seſſions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Seſſions.

The Original of Juſtices of the Peace, is from the fourth Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Priſon, all Thieves, Murtherers, 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 Trial. [They are alſo impowered to put many Laws and Statutes in Execution, and act in a Judicial Capacity, as in Caſes relating to the Poor; the Preſervation of the ſame; the Repairs of High-ways; the Puniſhment of Vagrants and other diſſolute and diſorderly Perſons.]

Quarter-Seſſions.] Every Quarter, or three Months, the Juſtices meet alternately at the Shire, and other chief Towns in their reſpective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inqueſt, or Jury of the County, is ſummoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, *&c.* Thoſe that appear to be guilty are by the ſaid Juſtices committed to Priſon, to be tried at the next Aſſizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas-Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, ſo called from the *Saxon Scyre-Gereſra*, *Præpoſitus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commiſſimus tibi cuſtodiam Comitatus noſtri de* N. and he is properly *Quæſtor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the *Exchequer*, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Vicecomes*.

The *Sheriff*'s *Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court, to impannel Juries,

Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Trial, to see the Sentences both in civil and criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is perform'd with great Pomp, Splendor, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the *Sheriff* hath attendant his *Under-Sheriff*, diverse *Clerks*, *Stewards* of *Courts*, *Bailiffs* of *Hundreds*, *Constables*, *Goalers*, *Serjeants*, or *Beadles*, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 *Edward* II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are, but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the Beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates. [It is very common of late Years to put on rich Yeomen or Farmers.] Out of these the Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges, assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be *Sheriff* for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes hereditary; as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff*'s *Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes [He does not concern himself with the Land-Tax, or any Parliamentary Taxes] of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, *&c.*

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same. Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff*'s *Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all criminal Offences against the Common-Law, not prohibited by any Statute. [There is no such Court as a Sheriff's Turn held at this Day, or has been for many Years past.] The other, call'd 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.

Bai-

Bailiffs.] Every County being ſub-divided into Hundreds (ſo called at firſt, either for containing an hundred Houſes, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, ſo call'd 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*, *Cuſtodis Pacis*, firſt ordained by the Statute of *Wincheſter*, 13 *Edw.* I. for the Conſervation of Peace, and View of Armour: They diſperſe Warrants and Orders of the Juſtices of the Peace to each Petty-Conſtable.

Coroners.] There are alſo in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whoſe Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Perſon came by a violent Death, and to enter the ſame upon Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

Theſe are choſen by the Freeholders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Eſtates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* III. a Merchant being choſen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communes Mercator fuit*; whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradeſman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County alſo hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whoſe Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to ſee that none other be uſed in the ſame County, to ſeal all Weights and Meaſures made exactly by the Standard in his Cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the CIVIL *Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.*

Mayor and Aldermen.

EVERY City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themſelves. They chooſe among themſelves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is choſen commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations a Bailiff is choſen out of a certain Number of Burgeſſes.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own always of

the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City, by Charter 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*: Nor have they any Cognizance of Capital Offences.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of Boroughs (that is to say such of them as are incorporated, for many of them are not) is much after the same manner. In some there is a *Mayor*, in others one or two *Bailiffs*, in others the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Aldermen*, *Portreve*, &c. who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the same County.

Those Towns that send Burgesses to Parliament are what they strictly call Boroughs, without any Regard to their Incorporation, which is not essential to them; and also there are several Corporations which are not Boroughs, such as *Kingston* in *Surrey*, *Southwould* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they still are in *Scotland*; or else *Court-Baron*, *i. e.* Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer, called a *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away; to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, 'till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every

Every little Village hath almoſt an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Polity within it ſelf; which, if duly maintained, would render us a very happy People.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the MILITARY *Government of* England.

OF the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the ſole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Diſpoſition; and neither one nor both Houſes of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offenſive and Defenſive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14. *Car.* II. but by the ſame Act the King is obliged to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanced, before he can raiſe the Militia; for which Reaſon it has ever ſince been raiſed by Act of Parliament.

Beſides his Majeſty's Guards afore-mentioned of Horſe, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the firſt conſiſting of twenty-eight Companies, of ſixty-eight Men in each, Officers included; the Second, called the *Coldſtream* Regiment, conſiſting of Eighteen Companies of ſixty-eight Men in each, Officers included. [And there is of late added a third Regiment of *Scots* Foot-Guards, conſiſting of 18 Companies of ſeventy private Men in each Company]

The firſt *General Officer* is the *Pay-Maſter-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is alſo *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muſter-Rolls.

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

The next is the Commiſſary-General, who has under him a Deputy commiſſioned by the King.

There are Eight Deputy-Commiſſaries, who have their Commiſſions from the Commiſſary-General; and the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commiſſary is to take care to muſter all ſuch Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muſter is taken, the ſaid Deputy-Commiſſaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the Deputy-Commiſſary-General, who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company, as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is delivered to the Pay-Maſter General upon Oath, and ſigned by the Commiſſary who muſters them, and ſigned alſo by two Commiſſion-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magiſtrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

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

BEside the forementionʼd Forces there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, settled in the King, to be governed, and ordered, and enlarged from time to time as his Majesty shall see Occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200,000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of diverse of the principal Peers, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon Occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissionated, or in any other County, as the King shall give Order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissionated Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on condition, that no Person be charged with a Horse unless he hath 300 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds personal Estate: Those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the Time of the Muster, to be allowed him, from whom he serves, 2 *s.* a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a Day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth Part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in Case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man, so charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to re-pay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom. [The Militia, except

thoſe in and about *London*, are ſeldom raiſed or muſtered of late Years, and very little depended on. There is always a large Body of ſtanding Troops kept in Pay by the Government: Thoſe voted for the Service of the preſent Year 1736, are, in *Great-Britain*, only 17,709 Men, and 653.216 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* was granted for the maintaining them; beſides 82,715 *l.* for the Office of Ordnance, and 212,885 *l.* for the Ordinary of the Navy, or Naval Forces,

Subſervient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Juſtices of the Peace of every County, who, upon all Occaſions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to ſend their Warrants to the High-Conſtable of the Hundred, or Petty-Conſtable of the Pariſh, *&c.*

Beacons.] For the better ſecuring of the Kingdom from Foreign Invaſion, beſides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there were, upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of *England*, high Poles erected, whereon were faſtned *Pitch-Barrels*, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give Notice, in a few Hours, to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invaſions. Theſe are called *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to *beckon*, or ſhew by a Sign.

Of the preſent MARITIME *Power belonging to the Crown of* Great-Britain.

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all Sides ſurrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Neceſſity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be neceſſitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Iſland of *Great-Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Poſſeſſion in all Times. Firſt, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britons*, were poſſeſſed thereof, as Mr. *Selden* makes appear, and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Poſſeſſion of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongſt his Royal Titles, called himſelf *Sovereign of the narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* poſſeſſing *England*, claimed, and quietly poſſeſſed the ſame Dominion; in Teſtimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask Leave to paſs the *Britiſh Seas*, and to take Licences to fiſh therein, and to this Day do ſtrike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they paſs by any of them, thereby to expreſs that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *Britiſh* Seas to belong to this Nation, according to an *Ordinance* made at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, by *John*

King of *England*, about Four Hundred and Fifty Years ago. [Notwithstanding our boasted Dominion of the narrow Seas, the *Dutch* take our Herrings on the very Coast of *Britain*, of which they make some Millions of Money annually, without so much as asking Leave: Nay, they disperse the Shoals of Fish, and disturb our Fisheries in such a Manner, that we make little or no Advantage of them.]

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the biggest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* I. was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Traders Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caused another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation: See the List of the Royal Navy. [Mr. *Burchet*, Secretary to the Admiralty, in his Preface to his Naval History says, "Well may the *English* be called Lords of the "*British* Seas, since the Royal Navy of *England* consists of "7 Men of War of 100 Guns, 13 of 90, 16 of 80, 23 of 70, "19 of 60, 47 of 50 (that is, 125 of the Line of Battle) "besides 23 of 40, 9 of 30, and 25 of 20; in all 182".]

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60,000 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account, as we received it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was launched the 25th of *July*, 1701, and is of the following Dimensions, *&c.*

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	210 *Foot.*
The Guns	110.
The Men, full Compliment	1250.
The Breadth	50 *Foot.*
The Tuns	2000.
The full Tread	158 *Foot.*
The Draught of Water	22 *Foot.*
The Cloaths	10,544 *Yards.*
The Main-Sail in Length	54 *Yards.*
Ditto in Depth	19 *Foot* 6 *Inches.*

The

The Main-Maſt in Length, —— —— 39 *Yards.*
The Diameter of *Ditto* —— —— —— 38 *Inches.*
The Weight of the Anchor —— —— 82 *C.* 1 *Q.* 14 *lb.*
The Cable in Length —— —— —— 200 *Yards.*
The Diameter of *Ditto* —— —— —— —— 22 *Inches.*

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great-Britain* requires about Thirty-ſix Thouſand Mariners. [In the late Wars there were actually raiſed 40,000 Men ſome Years to Man the Royal Navy, and the firſt and ſecond Rates were ſcarce ever all of them in Commiſſion at once.] The Number of Men voted, for the Royal Navy this preſent Year, are about 18,000 which is not half this Nation could upon Occaſion number; whereas, according to a judicious Computation, all the Sea men of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty thouſand.

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 diverſe Parts of the Kingdom his ſeveral *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marſhals, by Patent under the Great-Seal of the High-Court of Admiralty. Theſe *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exerciſe Juriſdiction in Maritime Affairs within their ſeveral Limits; and in caſe any Perſon be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree that has the Force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For tranſacting of Maritime Affairs, the *Lord High-Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Proceſs and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, uſually called the the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil-Law, becauſe the Sea is without the Limits of the Common-Law, but under the Admiral's Juriſdiction; therefore the Civil-Law only is made uſe of.

King *Edward* the Third, who firſt erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as ſome hold, made at *Queenborough*, 1375,

very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcellona*, and *Messina*.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty* are there of Force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* VIII. that Criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial, according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observed, that is counted *Infra 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 his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13. *Car.* II. *cap.* 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, *where the whole Business concerning the King's* NAVY ROYAL *is managed.*

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord *HIGH-ADMIRAL* of *Great-Britain*, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain *are Four.*

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the *Lord-Treasurer*, or *Lords-Commissioners* executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, besides 3 *d. per* Pound out of all Monies paid by him:

but

but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in Lieu thereof, *viz.* 2000 *l. per Annum*, and 800 *l. per Annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victualers, and Storekeepers Accompts, *&c.* His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*]

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 Comptroller of the Navy's Duty which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Second executes another Part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the Care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the Number more or less, according to the Exigences of publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great-Seal: And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allowed by the King for the Dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commissioners, who keep their *Office* on *Tower-Hill*, within the Parish of St. *Botolph Aldgate*; and these have their *Agents* also at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy six great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shirenes* and *Plymouth*, where his 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 his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodged great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-Houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for his Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the Times of some great Sea-War, and there are also *Officers* to take Care of the Store-Houses there.

In the afore mentioned Yards his Majesty hath diverse great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said *Officers*, and whole *Navy-Office*, are governed by the *Lord High-Admiral*.

All the other *Officers*, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the *Lord High-Admiral durante bene placito*.

A Year's Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for the Year in Time of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130,000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, *&c.* [But this Charge is much encreased at [3] present, as appears by Page 127.] And besides the setting forth of *Fleets*, which even at the Time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300,000 *l. per Ann.* as may be easily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, *&c.*

Of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich *for disabled Sea-men.*

Greenwich Hospital, built upon the South Side of the River *Thames*, not much farther distant from *London-Bridge* Eastward, than *Chelsea Hospital* is Westward, doth as much excel

excel the latter, in Magnificence, Strength, and Uſefulneſs, as it doth in its Capaciouſneſs, being deſigned for about 1500 Seamen.

The great Court to the River is one hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone-building, near one hundred Yards in Length; which, for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactneſs of Workmanſhip, may vie with any in *Europe*; that upon the Weſt having been deſigned as part of a Palace for King *Charles* the Second. Parallel to theſe, upon the Eaſt and Weſt, are other Ranges of Building of the ſame Extent, making two Courts of about twenty Yards wide, between theſe and the fore-mentioned.

The Ends of theſe Buildings facing the River, form moſt beautiful Pavilions of Stone-Work of near ſixty Yards in Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole Extent of Building to the North, about two hundred Yards.

The Facades of theſe Buildings to the River, as well as the Portico's in the Middle of their Eaſt and Weſt Fronts, conſiſt of a noble Diſpoſition of *Corinthian* Architecture, formed upon eight Columns, and as many Pilaſters on each Side, of near twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which ſurrounds the Building; upon which at each Extremity there is raiſed a well-proportioned Attic and Balluſtrade.

The Body of theſe Fabricks is of Ruſtick work in *Portland* Stone, admirably fixed to the ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone-wharf to the River, of more than three hundred Yards in Length, in the Middle of which are very handſome Stairs to the Hoſpital, as well as others at each End, for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a ſmall Aſcent, is a Piazza, running Southward one hundred and fifty Yards in Length, and forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Collonade with Doric Pillars, one hundred and fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature and Balluſtrade; making a Communication in the Dry between the Buildings adjoining. Theſe Collonades lead to the Veſtibules of the Hall on the Weſt-Side, and of the Chapel on the Eaſt-Side, over each of which riſes a noble Cupola of about twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than forty Yards in Height.

The Cieling of the great Hall, about thirty-ſeven Yards long, and five Yards broad, has been very finely painted by our famous Countryman, Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Bleſſed and Immortal Memory, with a vaſt Variety of Hiſtorical Figures, chiefly reſpecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which

is

it laid open to the other by one great Arch, making about sixteen Yards in Length, and twelve in Breadth, is now painted both upon the Ceiling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of the late Queen *Anne*, and King *George* I. And as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in *Europe* of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design and Beauty of Painting, so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Collonades, before-mentioned, make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent in Architecture, than the Prospect this Hospital affords from the River, extending it self two hundred Yards in Front, and in Depth near two hundred and twenty Yards, all of the most beautiful Stone-work. The View through the Piazza is closed by a noble House belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governour's Habitation, seated at the Foot of the Park, above four hundred Yards distant from the River; but the most agreeable Terminations of the Whole, are the Plantations and rising Ground of the Park it self, which, at the Interval of less than half a Mile, is near as high as the Top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hospital, to the East and West, are very handsome Dormitories, or Wards, for the Sailors, of more than two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.

THE

THE Present State OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

BOOK III. PART I.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, *&c.* of that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *of the* CLERGY; *their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence*, &c.

Names.] THE *Clergy* were so called, because they are God's Κλῆρος, or *Portion*; for altho' all *Christians* may be stiled *God's Portion* as well as *God's Servants*, yet among Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be as it were his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's Portion: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici, Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* are composed of three *Orders, Bishops, Priests* and *Deacons*. *Bishops* in *England* are made in this manner:

When

When any *Bishop's See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give them Leave to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the *Dean* his *Congé d' Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies, *Leave to elect*. Then the *Dean* summons a *Chapter*, or *Assembly*, of the *Prebendaries*, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the *King's Letters*, under Pain of a *Præmunire*. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his *Royal Assent* under the Great-Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with Command to confirm and consecrate him. Hereunto the Arch-Bishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The *Vicar-General* then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections. This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation to the Church-Door, for all People to read, the said *Officer* returns an authentick *Certificate* thereof to the Archbishop and *Vicar-General*. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the *Opposers*, the *Vicar-General* sits; then the Proctor for the said *Dean* and *Chapter* exhibits the *Royal Assent*, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read and accepted by the *Vicar-General*, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the *Opposers* to be publickly called three times; which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the *Vicar-General*, in a *Schedule* by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole *Process* of Election and Consent, desires a Time to be assigned to prove it, which the *Vicar-General* admits and decrees. After which the Proctor exhibits the *Royal Assent*, with the Elected Bishop's Assent, and the *Certificate* to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear *final Sentence*; which the *Vicar-General* decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all *Opposers* should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, or opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a *Decree* made to proceed to *Sentence*, by a

Schedule

Schedule read and ſubſcribed by the ſaid *Vicar-General*. Then the Elect Perſon takes the *Oaths* of *Supremacy*, *Simony* and *Canonical Obedience*.

Next, the *Judge of the Arches* reads and ſubſcribes the *Sentence*; after which uſually there is an Entertainment made for the *Officers* and others there preſent.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's *Mandate*, is the ſolemn Conſecration of the Elected Biſhop; which is done by the Archbiſhop, with the Aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops.

Next goes forth a *Mandate* from the Archbiſhop to the Archdeacon of his Dioceſe, to inſtall the Biſhop elected, and confirm'd, and conſecrated: Which Inſtallment is almoſt after the ſame Manner in all *Cathedrals*, and is uſually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Preſence of a Publick Notary, the Biſhop Elect, or his Proxy, which is moſt uſual, is introduced into the Cathedral-Church, by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Biſhops of that Province are inſtalled; and firſt he declares his *Aſſent* to the *King's Supremacy*, and ſwears, That unleſs he be otherwiſe diſpenſed with, he will be Reſident according to the Cuſtom of that Cathedral, and obſerve the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Church, and cauſe others to obſerve the ſame. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and *Officers* of the Church, accompany the Biſhop up to the Choir, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Biſhops, between the Altar and the Right ſide of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces theſe Words in *Latin*; *Ego, authoritate mihi commiſſa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Chriſto Patrem Dominum*, N. N. *Epiſcopum, & Dominus cuſtodiat ſuum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in ſeculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons ſing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Biſhop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there, in token of taking real Poſſeſſion, he ſtands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading ſome Verſicles, as, *O Lord, ſave this thy Servant*, N. *our Biſhop* (the People anſwering) *And ſend him Health from thy Holy Place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a ſhort *Collect* for the Biſhop by Name. After *Prayers*, the Biſhop is conducted into the *Chapter-Houſe*, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church come before the Biſhop, and acknowledge *Canonical Obedience* to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Inſtrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the ſaid Biſhop is introduced into the King's Preſence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities, or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the

King,

King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a solemn Oath, *To be True and Faithful to his Majesty* (which Oath is read to him by one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the New Bishop compounds for the First-fruits of his Bishoprick; that is, agrees for his first Year's Profits, to be paid to *the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poor Clergy* within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another differs only in this from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop 'till he is full thirty Years old.

The *Ordination of Priests and Deacons* is four times a Year; upon the several *Sundays* in the *Ember-Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canonists call them, in which the Church puts up solemn Prayers, with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Bishop lawfully consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be ordained *Priest* 'till he be twenty-four Years of Age; nor a *Deacon*, 'till he is at least twenty-three current.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, having obtained the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a *Presentation* Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a *Presentation* to a Living.

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 incumbentes ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo*, G. H. *Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsento humiliter supplicans quatenus præfatum*, G. H. *ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem* [if it be a Rector; or *Vicarium*, if a Vicarage] *ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis*

nentis 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 Domini nostri Georgii, *Dei Gratia,* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regi, 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 required, Letters-Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity and Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a *TESTIMONIAL.*

CUM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & delectum nobis in Christo, A. B. *in Artibus Magistrum per triennium 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 conferred; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Demissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the *Presentation* must be tendered to the Bishop within 182 Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, 'till the King (if the Living be 20 *l. per Annum* in the Valuation-Book, or the Lord-Chancellor, if under 20 *l.*) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.* After this, the

Person

Perſon to be admitted is examined, and if he be found duly qualified, the Biſhop, or his Surrogate, inſtitutes him in theſe, or other Words: *Inſtituo te Rectorem Eccleſiæ Parochialis de ..... & habere Curam Animarum & accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

And before he be inſtituted, he muſt ſubſcribe to this Declaration following:

I A. B. *do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm: And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as it is now by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

Then a Mandate is iſſued out, under the Biſhop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place, who himſelf, or by ſome Clergyman whom he ſhall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living, which is done by Delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new inſtituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this, he muſt in the ſaid Church, during Divine Service (*i. e.* after ſome Part of the Church Service, and before the Whole is finiſhed) read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeigned Aſſent and Conſent to all that is therein contained, poſitively, and without any Reſerve, one or two ſubſtantial Pariſhioners reading along with him, who may teſtify he omitted no Part. Likewiſe within two Months after his Induction, he muſt read the Book of *Common-Prayer*, upon 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 contained in theſe Words:

I A. B. *do declare my unfeigned Aſſent and Conſent to all and every thing contained and preſcribed in, and by the Book, intituled,* The Book of Common-Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, *and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Church of* England; *together with the* Pſalter, *or* Pſalms *of* David, *Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Conſecrating of Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons.*

After he hath ſubſcribed the Declaration afore-mentioned, he muſt have a Certificate from the Biſhop, or Vicar-General, of his having ſo done.

So likewiſe within three Months after his Inſtitution, upon ſome Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he muſt publickly and

and openly read his Certificate from the Biſhop, or Vicar-General, of his Subſcription to the ſaid Declaration, and he muſt at the ſame Time read the ſaid Declaration itſelf.

And if he hath failed in any of the aforeſaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parſon, or Vicar, goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tithes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant inſiſt upon it, he muſt prove the doing of all theſe Things.

Therefore he muſt have credible Witneſſes when he ſubſcribes before the Biſhop.

And two credible Pariſhioners having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, ſhould indorſe upon the Book in which they read, their Atteſtation; which Book ſo atteſted, the Parſon is to keep by him ſafely.

So likewiſe ſome intelligent Pariſhioners muſt atteſt under their Hands, that ſuch an One, on ſuch a Day, read the *Common-Prayer* and Declaration as aforeſaid; and all theſe Atteſtations are to be carefully preſerved.

See more in the *Acts of Uniformity*, printed before the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, ſome belonging to Archbiſhops, ſome to Biſhops, as they are ſo, and ſome belong to them, and the inferior Clergy, as they are Eccleſiaſticks, or Church-men.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any perſonal Functions (as to be Sheriff, Conſtable, Overſeer of the Poor, *&c.*) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Poſt, *&c.* for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum Clauſula nolumus.*

If a Clergyman acknowledges a Statute, his Body ſhall not be taken by Vertue of any Proceſs thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus ſit, &c.*

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sheriff's Turns*, or Views of *Frank-Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws preſuming, That thoſe whoſe principal Care and Office ſhould be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themſelves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be diſturbed, vexed, or moleſted, while he is preaching, or officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergyman is to be fin'd, or amerc'd, according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Eſtate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged, by the Common Law of *England*, from Tolls and Customs (*Si non exerceant Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bailiff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the *Leet*, nor to follow the *Hue* and *Cry*.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not, upon the producing his Orders, be burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from Time to Time; which no Lay-man can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum feodum in Baliva mea.* And this Privilege is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*. For general Words do not affect them: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, *&c.*

Revenues of the Clergy.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demesn. The second sole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, *Anno* 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all Goods, and the Tenth Part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuere præsumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encrease his happy Days; but if any one shall presume

preſume to change or diminiſh it, let him know, that he muſt give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Chriſt.

This ſolemn Sanction was afterwards confirmed by diverſe Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Etheldred*, *Alfred*, and *William the Conqueror*; ſo that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancienter Right, by Common Law, to their Tithes, than any Lay-Subject can ſhew for his Lands in Fee-ſimple.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found the Biſhopricks then in being ſo richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then conſiſted of Thirteen Knights Fees at leaſt.

The Revenues of the Biſhopricks are very much impaired ſince the Reformation; for the Great Men in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, forced the Biſhops of many Sees to ſurrender many of their beſt Mannors, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tithes, and in ſome Places no Compenſation at all. By this Means ſome *Sees* were exceedingly impoveriſhed, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Biſhops go through Dioceſes upon Epiſcopal Viſitations, all the Clergy are obliged to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then thoſe Procurations are never paid, unleſs a Biſhop viſits either by himſelf or his Proxy.

Tenths and Firſt-Fruits were anciently paid, as is believed, to the ſeveral Dioceſans, as was continued to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, 'till *Henry* VIII. deprived him thereof, and the *Pope* of all the reſt: Moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by diverſe Kings and Nobles richly furniſhed with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England* are generally very ſmall, and inſufficient; near a third Part of the beſt Benefices in *England* being anciently, by the *Pope*'s Grant, appropriated to *Monaſteries* towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Diſſolution of *Monaſteries*, made Lay-Fees. Beſides what hath been taken by ſecret or indirect Means, through corrupt Compoſitions, Compacts, and Cuſtoms in many Pariſhes, there are alſo very many large Eſtates wholly exempt from paying Tithes; as Lands belonging to Monaſteries, of which about 190 were diſſolved in *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a-piece; which, at a *Medium* of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tithe-free, beſides all the leſſer Priories, Abbies, and Monaſteries.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *Engliſh* Clergy, from the Reformation down to theſe preſent Times, 'till it pleaſed the late Queen *ANNE*, of bleſſed Memory, to take

the same into her Princely Consideration; and having in the first Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenths due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled, That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, she would make a Grant of her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths: [But one Man holding two Livings, besides, perhaps, a Deanery or Prebendary, is very hard on the Clergy in General.] Of which see more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion*, &c.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, *&c.* may be given; which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant *See*.

Papists.] The *Papists* are not very numerous. They abound chiefly in *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns, if we except *London*, there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-Fathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Proselytes; for which Reason it has been thought adviseable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, others since the *Revolution*; and yet, though they are not openly and directly tolerated, they enjoy, through the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allowed to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, though those Protestants have never been convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often experienced of the *Papists* amongst our selves.

The other *Dissenters* who are tolerated by Law in *England*, may be reduced into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists* (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and **Independents.**] How widely soever these formerly differ'd among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall *be* or *not be* between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they Teach, that every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives, and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial, National or Oecumenical*;

and that the Power of Ordination ought to reſide in the *Claſs*; and that none ought to adminiſter the Sacraments that are not 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*, where alſo a fuller Account ſhall be given of it, has been very little uſed ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in *England*.

Anabaptiſts.] The great conſtituent Doctrine of theſe Men, is their entire diſallowing of *Infant-Baptiſm*; and in the *Baptiſm* of *Adults*, they conſtantly making uſe of Dipping. In appointing Paſtors, ſome of them uſe Impoſition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, ſcruple the Lawfulneſs of paying Tithes, and ſome obſerve the *Jewiſh Sabbath*. The Number of theſe, as diſtinct from the former, is comparatively very ſmall, moſt of them being liſted under the former Denominations.

Quakers.] Theſe are a diſtinct Body from all the other Diſſenters, diſagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching, in Truth, a diſtinct Religion from every other Body of the Chriſtians throughout the World. Their Adverſaries have of late Years charged them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Chriſtianity. They are a diſtinct Political Body, 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 poſſibly can.

For their *Faith*, the faireſt Account we can take of it will be from an *Apology* which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, preſented to King *Charles* II.

In this there is *no* Mention of a *Trinity of Perſons in the Godhead*; nothing *of the Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt*, and of his *being* actually thereupon *God Man*, of the *Plenary Satisfaction which he gave to the Divine Juſtice for the Sins of Men by his Death*; of his *Aſcenſion into Heaven* with the *ſame Body* with which he appear'd to St. *Thomas* after his Reſurrection; of his conſtant *Interceſſion at the Right-hand of the Father of 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 to 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 Ma-"nifeſtation of the Spirit of Chriſt in us, is not another, but "a Manifeſtation of the *ſame Chriſt*, which did in Fulneſs and "Bodily *dwell in the Man Jeſus*." They never ſpeak of the Hypoſtatical Union of the two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Perſon of *Jeſus Chriſt*. Some of them have been charg'd with allegorizing away the whole Hiſtory of the Crucifixion of *Jeſus Chriſt* at *Jeruſalem*, and of his Reſurrection and Aſcenſion; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgment of the Reality of that Hiſtory; though they utterly deny, "That the outward Perſon who ſuffer'd his Body to be "crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jeruſalem*, is "*properly* the Son of God." It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of *England* in the *Doctrine* of the full and ſufficient *Oblation* and *Satisfaction* which *Jeſus Chriſt* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to *the Reſurrection of the Body*, what they *poſitively* mean by it, they have never yet explained: *Negatively* they aſſert, That the ſame *Natural* and *Fleſhly Body*, which was here upon Earth, *ſhall not riſe*, and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Aſſertion from St. *Paul*'s Account of the Reſurrection.

A famous Leader of this *Sect* was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoe-maker of *Mancheſter*, who firſt preach'd up theſe Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very illiterate Man, and ſo continued to his Dying-day. At firſt he was followed by ſeveral Mechanicks and Women in the *North* of *England*, who were accus'd of Blaſphemy, and himſelf was try'd for it at *Lancaſter*, and acquitted. 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 admoniſhed all Things, as he apprehended himſelf to be directed by *the*

Light

Light within; but as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together; and so under the Direction of their first Founder, *George Fox*, they form'd themselves into a regular Body, and observ'd a stated Discipline, in which (though without pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as united, and understand the State of one another, as well as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical, in *Christendom*.

Their *Meetings*, by which they act as a *Society*, are of several Sorts, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-days Meetings*, and *Meeting of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several Countries in which they live, and according as their Settlements are more numerous and thick, so more or fewer Towns send Deputies to these Assemblies. In their *Meetings* they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pays Tithes and Church-Wardens Rates; who suffer for Nonpayment of either; and who are marry'd by Priests; and accordingly they censure, or encourage. There they excommunicate, and there, upon Occasion, they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that Purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* Appeals lie to their *Yearly* ones. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither *Deputies* come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Plantations*; in which last they have many numerous *Settlements*. This *Meeting* is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a commodious Room built on purpose: Thither are transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends *Behaviour*, relating to Tithes and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books: There the publick Accompts are audited, and proper *Instruments* are given to their respective *Deputies* for them to observe at their Return home: They send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their *Settlements*, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting* of *Friends* throughout the World.

The *Second Day's Meeting* is a standing Committee, residing at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers residing in, or near the City; their Business is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to examine, approve,

and licenſe all Books printed or reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings* is one of the ancienteſt Aſſemblies they have: Its regular Time of Meeting is every ſix Weeks; its Buſineſs is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales*, from thoſe who have ſuffered for *Non-payment* of *Tithes* and *Rates*, and to take Care how to procure them Relief, either by ſending them Money, or by 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. [Theſe People are more indulged than any other Subjects: They are not oblig'd to take the Oaths to the Government; their bare Word or Affirmation is held ſufficient; and whereas they uſed to affirm in the Name of GOD, this was looked upon as too great an Impoſition on this pious Generation, and the Word GOD is now left out of it. *See the Statutes* 7 & 8 W. III. *cap.* 14. 8 Geo. I. *cap.* 6.]

CHAP. II.

Of ENGLISH *Computation, Numbering, Weights, Meaſures, Money.*

Engliſh Computation.

THE *Engliſh* Nation, as moſt of the other States that withdrew themſelves from under the Biſhop of *Rome*'s uſurp'd Authority before the Year 1582 did, 'till lately, ſtill obſerve the ancient Account made by *Julius Cæſar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Chriſt, which is therefore call'd the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other obſerv'd at preſent by moſt *European* Nations, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian* Account; and is, by reaſon of the aforeſaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Biſſextile* the laſt Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Feſtivals; but various for all Moveable Feaſts.

Eaſter, and the other Moveable Feaſts in *England*, are moſt certainly thus found: Shrove-Tueſday *is always the firſt* Tueſday *after the firſt New Moon after* January, *and the* Sunday *following is* Quadrageſima, *and the ſixth* Sunday *after is* Eaſter-day, *and the fifth* Sunday *after* Eaſter *is* Rogation-Sunday, *and the* Thurſday *following, being forty Days after the* Reſurrection, *is* Aſcenſion day; *ten Days after which, or fifty Days after* Eaſter, *is* Pentecoſt, *or* Whit-ſunay, *and the* Sunday *following is* Trinity-Sunday: Which Computation of the Church

of

of *England* agrees with all the *Eaſtern* Chriſtian Churches, but with none of the *Weſtern*. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this Old Computation may ſometimes be inconvenient: For the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, two *Eaſters* may happen in the Year; as in the Year 1667, the firſt *Eaſter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the ſecond, the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Eaſter* in the enſuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatiſe obſerved formerly in his Propoſals to the Parliament, concerning *England*'s Wants.

Advent-Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth *Sunday* before *Chriſtmas-Day*, or the neareſt *Sunday* to St. *Andrew*'s *Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to the Almanacks, begins on the firſt of *January*; but the *Engliſh* Church begins the Year from the Day of Chriſt's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is alſo obſerv'd in *Spain*; yet the *Portugueſe* (as in diverſe Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *Auguſt*; the *Venetians* on the firſt of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longeſt Day, as the old *Romans* did on the ſhorteſt Day; which two laſt ſeem to have moſt Reaſon, as beginning juſt at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The natural Day, conſiſting of twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans* at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and ſome other Countries, their Account is from Sun-ſetting by twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-ſetting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewiſh* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the firſt Hour after Sun-riſing to count One of the Clock, and ſo again at the firſt Hour after Sun-ſetting; but *Aſtronomers*, accommodating their Calculations to the moſt noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do ſtill the *Arabians* and ſome others. [The *Engliſh* Mariners alſo always begin their Day at Noon, in all their Journals at Sea.]

Engliſh Numbering.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongſt all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and ſometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they deſired to keep Account (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) And thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but ten in almoſt all Nations, and in ſome Nations but five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are ſold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fiſh, Haberdine, Ling, *&c.* have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thouſand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Laſt.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, twelve Skins make a Dozen, and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Laſt. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Meaſures.] By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Meaſures ought to be the ſame over all *England*, and thoſe to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Meaſures, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a ſpecial Officer of his Houſe, call'd the Clerk, or Comptroller of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts uſed at preſent throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Averdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight *Sterling*; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; twelve Ounces make a Pound; ſo there are 480 Grains 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 Dram [ʒ]; 8 Drams 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; ſo that there is in

℔	℥	ʒ	℈	*Gr.*
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The Goldſmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is in

1 ℔

lb	ʒ	P.W.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery-Ware, Metals, Wood, Tallow and the like, which they account thus; 16 Drams make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, 20 Hundred a Ton: So that there is in

Ton.	*Hun.*	*Qr.*	*Pound.*	*Ounces.*	*Drams.*
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Averdupois* Ounce; for 51 Ounces *Troy* are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound; for 14 Pounds *Avoirdupois* are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy Weight*.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation Towns, make their Bread by *Troy Weight*; but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it *Avoirdupois Weight*; for Freemen are allowed 3 *d.* in the Bushel more for Profit than those that are not Free.

For Instance, When the current Market-Price of middling Wheat is 5 *s. per* Bushel, a Freeman-Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and three Half-penny White-loaves the like Weight; but they that are not Free-men, must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d. per* Bushel, and when it is 5 *s. per* Bushel, they must out-weigh the Freemens Penny-loaf by ten Drams, and make their Houshold Penny-loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drams.

Measures.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest Applicative Measure is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof three in Length make a Finger's Breadth, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*; two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are sixteen *Nails*; one Yard and a Quarter makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell*, or *Stick*, by which Tapestry is measured, is but ¾ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*; six *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;

land; twenty-one for *Foreſt*, *Lancaſhire* and *Iriſh* Meaſure, and 18¾ *Scotch*: Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*, eight *Furlongs*, or 320 *Perches*, make an *Engliſh* Mile, which, according to the Statute of 11 *Hen.* VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly ſixty-nine *Engliſh* Miles and a half) make a Degree, and 360 ſuch Degrees, or 24840 Miles, compaſs the whole Globe of the Earth.

Horſes are meaſured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For meaſuring of Land in *England*, forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, ſo call'd from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*. Thirty Acres ordinary make a Yard-Land, an hundred Acres are accounted an Hide of Land, and ſix hundred and forty Acres, a Mile ſquare.

A Table of Long-Meaſure.

Inches.	Palms.	Span.	Foot.	Cubit.	Yard.	Ell.	Pace.	Fath.	Pole.	Furlongs.	Mile.
3	1										
9	3	1									
12	4	1⅓	1								
18	6	2	1½	1							
36	12	4	3	2	1						
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1¼	1					
60	20	6⅔	5	3⅓	1⅔	1⅓	1				
72	24	8	6	4	2	1⅓	1⅕	1			
198	60	22	16½	11	5½	4½	3⅓	3	1		
792	264	88	66	44	22	18	13⅓	12	4	1	
63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	1

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.

Of Timber, 43 Foot ſolid make a Ton, and 53 Foot a Load.

Receptive Meaſure is two-fold; firſt, of Liquid, or Moiſt Things; ſecondly, of dry Things.

The ordinary ſmalleſt receptive Meaſure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*, 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*, a Gallon of Beer, or the Meaſure containing 282 ſolid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 ſuch Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Laſt*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; two ſuch Firkins, or 18 Gallons, make a *Kilderkin*; two ſuch Kilderkins, or thirty ſix Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Beer; one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons, makes a *Hogſhead*; 2 Hogſheads make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, conſiſting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a Barrel of Butter or Soap is the ſame with a Barrel of Ale.

The *Engliſh Wine* Meaſures are ſmaller than thoſe of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-Meaſure are almoſt five Gallons of Wine-Meaſure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drams *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of theſe Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a Hogſhead 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a Hogſhead 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a Pipe or Butt holds 126, and a Tun 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To meaſure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is firſt the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and leſs than the Ale or Beer Gallon, containing 272¼ Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds, 13 Ounces, 12 Drams and a half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of theſe Gallons make a *Peck*, four Pecks a *Buſhel*, four Buſhels the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam*, or *Raff*, and ten Quarters a *Laſt*, which contains 5120 Pints, and ſo many Pounds *Troy* Weight; ſo that a Garriſon of 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will conſume near a Laſt, or 80 Buſhels every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; ſo a Buſhel 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and ſo likewiſe Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Meaſure, which is called *Wincheſter-Meaſure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are meaſured with this

Buſhel,

Buſhel, then they are heaped, or elſe there is allowed five ſtriked Pecks to the Buſhel, and this is called *Water-Meaſure*. 36 Buſhels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Shipboard 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 Civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as moſt portable, pliable, and beautiful, and leſs ſubject to Ruſt, have been, as early as the Days of *Abraham*, choſen to be the Inſtruments of Exchange and Eſtimation of all Things, and were at firſt paid only by Weight, 'till, in Proceſs of Time, the Way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When *Julius Cæſar* firſt entered this Iſland, the *Britons* uſed Braſs Money, and alſo Rings of Iron inſtead of Money. And afterwards diverſe of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are ſeveral Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious: Not to mention the *Roman* Money, which by the great Quantities continually found, ſeems to have been of common Uſe.

In the Time of King *Richard* I. Money coined in the *Eaſt* Parts of *Germany* being for its Purity highly eſteemed, ſome of thoſe *Eaſterlings* were ſent for over, and employed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Eaſterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as ſome think (as the firſt Gold coined in *England*, was by King *Edward* III. and thoſe Pieces called *Florences*, becauſe *Florentines* were the firſt Coiners thereof) tho' others ſay of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to ſteer, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is ſo called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Pennies. *Vid. Chron. Precioſ.* p. 42, and 47.

Silver.] King *Edward* I. ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, eſtabliſhed a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this Manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 Ounces, or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, conſiſting of 20 *s.* Of theſe 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18 *d. Sterling* in Alloy the Minter added; ſo that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* Weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third Part of a Pound *Troy*.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conqueſt 'till *Edward* III. who about the Year 1351, coined *Groſſes*, *i. e. Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 *d.* a-piece, and ſo the Matter ſtood 'till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who in the Year 1504, firſt coined Silver Pieces of 12 *d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62 *s.* and the ſeveral Silver

Coins now current in *England*, are the Crowns, or 5 *s.* which is almoſt the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crowns, Shillings, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence, and one Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the Pound *Troy* of Silver; ſo that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 *s.* lb each, which made the Ounce to be juſt 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665, for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Impoſition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; ſo that the Merchant receives 62 *s.* for every *Troy* of Bullion.

Of later Time, in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a ſmall Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and ſo likewiſe an Half-penny, or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man is inforced to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Chriſtian World; in all which there are ſeveral ſorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment, as the pureſt Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy*, of Gold, is divided into twenty-four Parts, which are called *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is ten-penny Weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; ſo that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* Weight and an half, or ſixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into diverſe Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty-two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of ſome Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and ſome all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins ſome more white, ſome more yellow.

In *England*, at preſent, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty-four Parts and a half; each Part is to paſs for 20 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the ſaid Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* There are alſo coined ſome Pieces of 40 *s.* and ſome 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineneſs to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and ſo proportionably; ſo that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* but with Alloy is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spaniſh*, *French* and *Flemiſh* Gold, is almoſt of equal Fineneſs with the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh* Silver Money hath leſs of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The

The Moniers divide the Pound Weight into twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	Ounce	into	20 Penny-Weight.
	Penny-Weight		24 Grains.
	Grain		20 Mites.
	Mite		24 Droites.
	Droite		20 Perits.
	Perit		24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

Since the Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamped by a Mill, or Screw; whereby it comes to pass, that our new Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debased by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

" It will (says the excellent Author of the *Chronical Precio-*
" *sum*) be much for the Honour of the late King *William*'s
" Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money that
" was ever known in *England*, at a Time of the greatest
" Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the
" People. But, sure, it is better to prevent a moderate
" Mischief, than to redress a very great one; and perhaps a
" Proclamation of three or four Lines, forbidding any clipped
" Money to be received into the King's Exchequer in 1690,
" would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling five
" Millions.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

English Names.

NOmina, *quasi Notamina*. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction Sake; by the *Jews* at their Circumcision; by the *Romans* at the ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism; of such Signification, for the most Part, that might denote the future good Hope, or good Wishes of Parents towards Children.

The

The *Engliſh* Names at Baptiſm are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmond*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very ſignificative; or elſe (eſpecially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Teſtament, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, &c. or ſometimes the Mother's Sirname, eſpecially if ſhe has been an Heireſs, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Chriſtian Names, which yet is uſual in other Countries, eſpecially in *Germany*.

Sir-Names.] Names ſuperadded to the Chriſtian Names, the *French* call *Sir-names* (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and moſt other Nations, had no Sir-names fixed to their Families, as in theſe Days, but counted thus: For Example, among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Caſam*, &c. So the *Britons*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rheſe*. So the *Iriſh*, *Neal mac Con*, *Con mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Chriſtian Names were firſt given for Diſtinction of Perſons, ſo Sir-names for Diſtinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000, the *French* Nation began to take Sir-names with *De* prefixed of a Place, and *Le* prefixed for ſome other Qualifications, as at this Day is their uſual Manner. The *Engliſh* alſo took to themſelves Sir-names, but not generally among the common People, 'till after the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt.

Great Offices of Honour have brought diverſe Sir-names, as *Edward Fitz-Theobald* being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Anceſtors deſcending from him, took the Sirname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy* being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, about 400 Years ago, his Deſcendants of *Skerborn-Caſtle* in *Oxfordſhire*, lately extinct, and of *Preſtbury*, *Maugerbury*, and *Oddington* in *Glouceſterſhire*, from whom the Author of this Book was deſcended, bear ſtill the ſame Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At firſt, for Sir-names the *Engliſh* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aſton*, or *Eaſt-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry* of *Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, ſo they altered their Sir-names. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themſelves *Thomas Aſton* of *Aſton*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*, *Henry Wotton* of *Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the Generality of the *Dutch*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Iſlanders*, and *Swedes*, to this Day) for Sir-names, added their Father's Name with *ſon* at the End thereof, as *Thomas Johnſon*, *Robert Richardſon*, and ſometimes their Mother's Name in like Manner, as *Bettiſon*, *Nelſon*, and *Margetſon*; they alſo oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name, or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates*

of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samson*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also sirnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joiner*, *Weaver*, *Walker* (that is *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welch*, &c.) or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer* (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp* (that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*) or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour, or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is, *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*; *Blunt*, or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxen-hair*: So from *Birds*, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, *Mule*: From Colours, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Wind, as *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: Sometimes from Saints, as St. *John*, St. *George*, St. *Leger*, St. *Amond*, *Seymour* (*i. e.* St. *Maur*) &c.

The *Normans*, at their first coming into *England*, brought Sirnames 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 Progeny of the Old *Scandians*; and some, for about 200 Years after the Conquest, took for Sirnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz*, or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz-Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerald*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britons*, or *Welsh*, more lately refin'd, did not take Sirnames 'till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*, *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families, and the best Account for Sirnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from Places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries, or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Sturton*, *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 flourished ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour and Degrees of Nobility.

Name. THE Nobility of *England* are called the *Peerage* of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu Impares*,

Degrees.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *Engliſh* Nobility are only five, *Duke*, *Marquiſs*, *Earl*, *Viſcount*, and *Baron*.

Duke.] A *Duke*, in Latin, *Dux à ducendo*, in *High-Dutch*, *Hertſog*, which alſo ſignifies the Leader of an Army, Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies, in Time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made ſo for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length Hereditary and Titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*.

His *Coronet* hath only *Leaves* without *Pearls*.

Marqueſs.] *Marchio*, a *Marquis*, was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A Marqueſs is created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Moſt Noble*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves* intermixed round of equal Height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counſel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palſgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons*, *Earldormen*, unleſs that Title might be more properly applied to our Dukes; the *Danes*, *Eorlas*, and the *Engliſh*, *Earls*. They had anciently for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, iſſuing out of 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 County, or Shire, for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the Earls encreaſing, and no more Counties left, diverſe made Choice of ſome eminent Part of a County, as *Lindſey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; ſome of a leſſer Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkſhire*, &c. Others have choſen for their Title ſome eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *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*, *Cholmondeley*.

An Earl is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place; except three, whereof one is Perſonal, as the *Earl Marſhal of England*, who is not only Ho-

norary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The others are Nominal, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*, and Earl *Poulet*, who take their Denomination from illustrious Families, as the rest do from some noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three Doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscount.] *Vicecomes, quasi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum.*

Viscounts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *pearled* with a Row of *Pearls*, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day, *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish Tongue* is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*. So the chief Burgesses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinque-Ports* are called *Barons*.

Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* III. were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that great Rebellion was suppressed, called by Writ unto Parliament only such Great Men as had continued Loyal.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them. In *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Soder* and *Man* holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby*, is no Peer of *England*) so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath two Guards, or Doublings, on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles* II.

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of Lord, from the *Saxon* Word *Hlaford, Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the ſole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince, or Emperor, without the Conſent of their own Sovereign.

None of theſe Honours beſtowed by the King on a Family can be loſt, but by want of Iſſue Male, nor then neither if the Patent extends to Iſſue Female, as ſometimes it doth, or elſe by ſome heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be reſtored to their Blood by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many conſiderable Privileges.

All the Peers of the Realm being looked on as the King's Hereditary conſtant Counſellors, their Perſons out of Parliament-time are privileged (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arreſts, unleſs for Treaſons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted againſt them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* ſued out againſt them for Actions of Debt or Treſpaſs; no *Eſſoin* lies againſt any Peer of the Realm: In Criminal Cauſes, Treaſon, or Felony, they cannot be tried by a nyother Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *upon their Honour* ſufficeth. In Civil Cauſes they are not to be impannell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inqueſts *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers. In caſe any Peer be returned upon any ſuch Jury, there is a ſpecial Writ for his Diſcharge.

They are upon no Caſe to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to ſwear they will not break the Peace, but only to promiſe it *upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted ſo Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Abſence to conſtitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other beſides Biſhops, and ſome Great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courteſy the Title of Lord is given to all the *Sons* of *Dukes* and *Marqueſſes*, and to the eldeſt Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons of England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriff*'s *Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to 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 preſs'd 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.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there muſt be returned of the Jury at leaſt one Knight, otherwiſe the Array may be quaſhed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are ſo tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and 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 entered by Officers of Juſtice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be aſſeſſed towards the *Standing Militia*, but by ſix or more of themſelves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being arraigned for Felony, or Treaſon, *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge thirty-five of his Jury, without ſhewing Cauſe, and others by ſhewing Cauſe; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or put any of them to their Oath, the Law preſuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falſhood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Diſpenſation from the Archbiſhop, if to him it ſeems good, and the ſame ratified under the Great Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within ſuch a Diſtance, with Cure of Souls. In this Manner every Duke may qualify Six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a-piece, every Viſcount four, and every Baron three.

In Caſe of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-ſuits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under, only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*; altho' it is often done now by the King's Juſtices, inſtead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, becauſe formerly there ſat no other in that Court but Barons of *England*; and now the uſual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not leſs than 5 Pounds.

Only

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, for ſome eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Preſence; but, perhaps, in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King *Philip*, her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day, to ſome of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees of Spain*.

If an *Appeal* of Murder, or Felony, be ſued by any common Perſon againſt a Peer of the Realm, he ſhall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Caſe of *Fines*, Lord *Dacres*, ſaith *Guillim*.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongſt the Nobility of *England*, it is to be obſerved, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, and after the two Archbiſhops, Dukes amongſt the Nobility have the firſt Place; then Marqueſſes, Dukes eldeſt Sons, Earls Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viſcounts, Earls eldeſt Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viſcounts eldeſt Sons, Barons eldeſt Sons, Knights of the Garter, *quatenus tales*, Privy-Counſellors, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench, Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the ſaid Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard diſplayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King perſonally preſent; Viſcounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Maſters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights-Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Eſquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, *&c.*

Moreover obſerve, that all Nobles of the ſame Degree take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal; theſe being Barons, or above, ſhall in Parliament ſit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High-Steward of *England* is not here named, becauſe it was intended that he ſhould not continue beyond the Occaſion for which he ſhould be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High-Conſtable, the Earl-Marſhal the Lord High-Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold: Theſe ſhall ſit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes Place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned;

tioned; but if he be a Viſcount, or of higher Degree, he ſhall take Place only according to his Degree. Alſo, if the King's Secretary be a Biſhop, as anciently was uſual, he takes Place next to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, before all other Biſhops that have none of the Offices aforeſaid.

All Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, not having any of the ſaid Offices, ſhall take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree among the Nobility, which they may practiſe or not practiſe at Pleaſure.

Duke.] The firſt Duke in *England*, after the Entrance of the *Norman* Race, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwal* in the 11th of *Edward* III. A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Preſence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; ſo may his Dutcheſs, and her Train borne up by a Baroneſs; and no Earl is to waſh with a Duke, without the Duke's Permiſſion.

Marqueſs.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marqueſs of *Dublin*; and was the firſt Marqueſs that any of our King's created. A Marqueſs may have a Cloth of State reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Preſence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioneſs to have her Train borne by a Knight's Wife, out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viſcount is to waſh with a Marqueſs, but at his Pleaſure.

Earl.] Earl was the moſt eminent Dignity in *England* from *William* I. 'till *Edward* III. when the Black Prince was created *Duke of Cornwal*: And thoſe which in ancient Times were created *Counts*, or *Earls*, were of the Blood Royal; for which Reaſon our Monarchs, even to this Day call them, in all publick Writings, our moſt dear Couſin. They anciently did, and ſtill may, uſe the Stile of *Nos. Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viſcount *Averenches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the Firſt's Siſter, was the firſt Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William* I. Earl of *Cheſter*. An Earl may alſo have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Counteſs may have her Train borne by an Eſquire's Wife out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Gentleman.

Viſcount.] Viſcount is a Title of Honour never heard of in *England* 'till *Henry* VI. Days; for the firſt Viſcount that ever ſat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry* VI. was created Viſcount. A Viſcount may have a Cover of Eſſay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Eſſay taken as Dukes, Marqueſſes and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own Houſe; and a Viſcounteſs may have her Gown borne up by a Woman,

out of the Preſence of her Superiors, and in their Preſence by a Man.

Baron.] Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were called by Writ of *Summons* to Parliament: Before they were created by *Letters Patents*, *Richard* II. created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Caſtle*, Baron of *Kiderminſter*, who was the firſt *Baron* made by *Letters Patents*. A Baron may alſo have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilſt he drinks; and a Baroneſs may have her Gown borne up by a Man in the Preſence of a Viſcounteſs.

All Nephews and Grandſons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highneſs*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldeſt Sons are born and have Title of Marqueſſes, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marqueſs's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a Place, and by the Courteſy of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but ſhall give Place to an Earl; and the younger Sons Lords; as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldeſt Son is born as a Viſcount, and ſhall go as a Viſcount, ſo their younger Sons ſhall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngeſt Sons not Lords.

A Viſcount's eldeſt Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldeſt Son and the eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Viſcount of *England*, is ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viſcount's eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *Engliſh* or *Foreign*, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, though he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduct, and though the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note alſo, That the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged; for a *Knight*, *Engliſh* or *Foreigner*, is a Knight in all Nations. Alſo, if the Emperor, or any Foreign King come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct, as he ought (for a King or Abſolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Caſe he ſhall here ſue, and be ſued by the Name of *Emperor*, or *King*, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate. *Guillim*, p. 17.

Revenue.] The Weight and intrinſick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was anciently Three Pounds of our preſent Money (*Vide p.* 156.) and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound *Sterling* then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pounds *Sterling* now (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that twenty Pounds a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about two Hundred now. A Baron was to have thirteen Knights Fees,

Fees, and one Third, which amounted to about 267 Pounds then, or 2670 Pounds now: And an Earl Twenty Knight's Fees; a Duke Forty; and in case of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the *Roman* Senators were in such Cases removed from the Senate) so sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the higher House of Parliament, though they kept the Name and Title, or Dignity still.

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the COMMONS *of* England, *and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts,* &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equestris*, so in other Christian Kingdoms they are stiled *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires*, and *Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to *Barons* are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the room of the ancient *Valvasors*, between the Barons of *England* and the Orders of Knights. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James* I. *Anno* 1611. given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Male of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the Exchequer as much as will, for three Years, at 8 *d. per diem*, pay 30 Foot-Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which is now always remitted.

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. *in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules.* Also in the King's Armies to have Place in the Gross near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals.

The whole Number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed two Hundred at one and the same Time; but now their Number is without Limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and have also a Yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro.* They take Place according to the Priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title is *Sir*, granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patent of Creation, tho' they be not dubbed Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ.*

Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the *German* Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servitor*; afterwards commonly used for a *Soldier*, or *Man of War.*

A Knight is at this Day expressed in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common-Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several Sorts of Knights, whereof the Chiefest are those of the Order of St. *George*, commonly called, *Knights of the Garter.*

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in Use in *Christendom*: It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, 50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of St. *Michael* by *Lewis* II. 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James* V. refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*, and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward* III. who triumphed several Times over *France* and *Scotland*; who kept Prisoners at one Time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and inthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful

King. He that did theſe Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Moſt Noble Order of the Garter.*

It was ſince commonly called, *The Order of the Garter,* becauſe this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made Choice of at firſt to be conſtantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe,* i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reaſon why this Motto was put in *French,* was becauſe then the King of *England* being poſſeſſed of a great Part of *France,* not only our Laws, Pleadings, and Sermons were in *French,* but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England.*

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal: It conſiſts of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England,* and of twenty-five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean and twelve Canons, beſides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty-ſix poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in reſpect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is entituled to St. *George,* who hath been accounted (as St. *Dennis* is of *France,* St. *Andrew* of *Scotland,* St. *Patrick* of *Ireland,* St. *James* of *Spain,* &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England,* and of this Order in particular.

There be alſo certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter,* the Biſhop of *Wincheſter,* which Office is ſettled on that Biſhoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter,* the Biſhop of *Salisbury,* which Office did anciently belong to the Biſhop of *Salisbury,* and was by King *Charles* II. re-annexed to that See: A *Regiſter,* Dean of *Windſor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, called *Garter,* whoſe chief Function is to manage and marſhal their Solemnities at their Inſtallation and Feaſts: Laſtly, the *Uſher of the Garter,* Uſher of the *Black-Rod.*

The College is ſeated in the Caſtle of *Windſor,* with the Chapel of St. *George,* there erected by *Edward* III. and the Chapter-Houſe.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be beſtowed upon the moſt excellent and renowned Perſons for Honour and Virtue; and with it a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; alſo at high Feaſts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, compoſed of Roſes enamelled red, with a Garter enamelled blue, with the uſual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each

each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon pain of paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left-side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. *George*, enamelled upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the End of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, eight Emperors, twenty-seven, or twenty-eight Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, *&c.*

None can be of this most Honourable Order that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws and Ceremonies *of the Noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Folio*.

Knights-Bannerets.] In the next Place are *Knights-Bannerets, Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in Time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this Time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1399, who preparing for his Coronation, made forty-six Knights at the *Tower* that were bathed, though Bathing was used in making Knights-Batchelors long before that Time in *France*, and probably in *England*. *See* Selden's *Tit. of Hon. p.* 2. *c.* 5. § 34 *and* 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Coronation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be described here. See at large in *Dugdale*'s Description of *Warwickshire*.

[This Order was revived by King *George* I. on the seventeenth of *June* 1725, when 18 Noblemen, and as many Commoners of the first Rank were Installed Knights of the Order

der with great Ceremony at *Westminster*. [See the List of the Knights of the *Bath* at the End of this Part.]

Knights-Batchelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, for the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights-Batchelors*: These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for couragious Persons: But of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, altho' it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England*, and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and sometimes to Artists, as *Painters*, *Mathematicians*, &c.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but Kneeling down, the King, with a drawn Sword, lightly touching them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au Nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as Sir *A. B.* Knight, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluck'd off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquires.] Next among the lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so called from the *French* Word *Escuiers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common-Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquesses and Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court: After these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, Diverse that are in superior publick Office for King, or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as 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, Law, or Physick; tho' none of them are really so.

In

In the laſt Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry* of *England*, that have no other Title, but are deſcended of ancient Families that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is deriv'd from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the reſt of *Chriſtendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Cuſtoms were unknown, as in *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

A Gentleman is properly one whoſe Anceſtors have been Freemen, and have 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 Gentleman in *England* (as of the *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not diſdain'd by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby loſt his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England* have not diſdain'd ſo to diſpoſe of their younger Children.

PRIVILEGES *to the Lower Nobility.*

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer, or leſs Privileges than thoſe in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excuſed from Attendance at *Court-Leets*.

Knights, by *Magna Charta*, *Cap.* 21, are ſo freed, that no Demeſn Cart of theirs 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.

Some Privileges alſo belong to Gentlemen.

If a *Capias* go againſt *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of falſe Impriſonment lieth againſt the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede ſimple Knights; ſo are all General Officers, as Maſter of the Artillery, Quarter-Maſter-General, *&c.*

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, and all Sergeants at Law precede Eſquires.

All Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Maſters of Arts, all Barriſters in the *Inns of Courts*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commiſſions, diverſe other Officers in the King's Houſhold, *&c.* may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of theſe Qualifications.

In

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, deſcending to all the Sons alike, only the eldeſt Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is ſo great, that there are reckoned at preſent above 500 Baronets more than the firſt intended Number; that is, in all above 700, who are poſſeſſed one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who, one with another, may have about 800 *l.* in Lands a Year. Of Eſquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one poſſeſs'd, one with another, of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third Part of the Yearly Revenue of all *England*; beſides younger Brothers, whoſe Number may amount to above 16,000 in all *England*, who have ſmall Eſtates in Land, but are commonly bred up in Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themſelves without manual Labour, and then well may thoſe (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and diverſe Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, ſtile themſelves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the firſt Degree of the Commons, or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, uſually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemæne*, in *Engliſh*, *Common*. In the King's Court it ſignifies an Officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Caſes, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradeſmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England* there are more in Number, and Richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in ſome Countries is not rare; ſometimes in *Kent* and the Wild of *Suſſex*, 5 or 600 *l. per Annum*, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat.* 1 *Jac.* I. *Cap.* 27. *& alibi.*

Beſides theſe Freeholders, which are ſo called, becauſe they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within ſome Manours, only by Copy of Court-Roll of the ſaid Manour, *&c.* and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be ſaid to have, for, properly, none in *England* but the King hath.

Among

Among the Commons of *England*, in the next Place are reckoned Tradeſmen, among whom *Merchants* of Foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of beſt Repute in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Diſparagement to a Gentleman born, eſpecially to a younger Brother.

Amongſt Tradeſmen, in the firſt Place are Wholeſale-men, then Retailers: Laſtly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men. Theſe are capable of bearing ſome Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapneſs of all Neceſſaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in moſt other Countries. [The Wages of Day-Labourers being but eight or ten Pence a Day, in Counties diſtant from *London*, thoſe who have large Families find it very difficult frequently to find them Bread.]

LIBERTIES *and* PROPERTIES.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themſelves, ſo they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are beſt above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

Firſt, No Freeman of *England* can be impriſoned, or otherwiſe reſtrained, without Cauſe ſhewn, for which by the Law he ought to be ſo impriſoned.

Secondly, To him that is impriſoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be deſired, which brings them ſpeedily to their Trial.

Thirdly, If no Cauſe of Impriſonment be alledged, and the ſame be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Priſoner muſt be ſet at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the Houſe of any Freeman (unleſs he be a Victualler, or ſell Brandy and other ſtrong Liquors by Retail) in Time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in Time of War, unleſs the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath ſuch a full and abſolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be impoſed upon them, without their own Conſent, by their Repreſentative in Parliament. Moreover, they have ſuch an abſolute Power, that they can diſpoſe of all they have how they pleaſe, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without

ſhewing any Cauſe; which other Nations governed by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *Salvo ſibi contenemento ſuo*, in ſuch manner, that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be conſidered only, that they are ſubject to no Laws but what they make themſelves, and pray the King and the Lords to conſent unto, their Liberties and Properties muſt be acknowledged to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour-Nations.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOuching the Women of *England*, there are diverſe Things conſiderable in the *Engliſh* Laws and Cuſtoms: Women in *England*, with all their moveable Goods, ſo ſoon as they are married, are wholly *in poteſtate Viri*, at the Will and Diſpoſition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* (i. e.) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Huſband's: She can't let, ſet, ſell, give away, or alienate any thing without her Husband's Conſent.

Her very neceſſary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property. If ſhe hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, ſhe holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels perſonal the Wife had at the Marriage, are ſo much her Husband's, that after his Death they ſhall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Adminiſtrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her neceſſary Apparel, which, with the Conſent of her Husband, ſhe may deviſe by Will, not otherwiſe by our Law, becauſe the Property and Poſſeſſion even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Conſent, and in all Law-Matters *ſine viro reſpondere non poteſt*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* ſuppoſes in the Husband the Power over his Wife as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he muſt anſwer for his Wife's Fault; if ſhe wrong another by her Tongue, or by Treſpaſs, he muſt make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the ſame Puniſhment to a Woman that ſhall kill her Husband, as to a

Woman

Woman that ſhall kill her Father or Maſter; and that is Petit-Treaſon, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loſeth not only the Power over her Perſon, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after ſhe uſeth her Husband's Sir-name, and her own is wholly laid aſide; which is not obſerved in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife ſubſcribes her ſelf by her Paternal Name, as if *Suſannah*, the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, ſhe either writes her ſelf *Suſannah Clifford*, or elſe *Suſannah-Clifford-Chamberlayne*.

Notwithſtanding all which, their Condition *de facto* is the beſt of the World: for ſuch is the good Nature of *Engliſhmen* towards their Wives, ſuch is the Tenderneſs and Reſpect, giving them the uppermoſt Place at Table and elſewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardſhip; that they are, generally ſpeaking, the moſt happy Women in the World.

Beſides, in ſome things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations ſo favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Abſence, tho' it be for ſome Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Iſland, he muſt Father that Child; and if that Child be her firſt-born Son, he ſhall inherit that Husband's Eſtate, if intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other before Marriage, but born after the Marriage with another Man, this latter muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Jointure ſettled before Marriage, may challenge the third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. [This laſt Clauſe is altered by the Statute of 2 *George* I. *Cap.* 18. which impowers Freemen to diſpoſe of their perſonal Eſtates by Will as they think fit.]

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, ſo likewiſe of his Condition. If he be a Duke, ſhe is a Dutcheſs; if he be a Knight, ſhe is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Deniſon, ſhe is *ipſo facto* ſo too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, ſhe is alſo free during the Coverture; whereof alſo it is ſaid as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti.*

All Women in *England* are compriſed under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble Women are ſo three manner of Ways; by Creation, by Deſcent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and often hath created Women to be Baroneſſes, Counteſſes, Dutcheſſes, and the like.

As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk* was made Dutchess of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Boleyne*, afterwards Wife to *Henry* VIII, was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton*, in King *James* the First's Time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, to her and her Heirs Male of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, *& inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones, ut Vicecomites Maidstone.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble to whom Lands holden by such Dignity do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for, *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur.* But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Courtesy of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth, by Courtesy, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesy.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes Place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, or to a Knight or Gentleman, then, by Courtesy, Place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble Women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't, in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnato*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if the like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesy of *England* such, that as the Wife

for

for her Dowry hath the third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, ſo the Husband, for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which muſt appear by being born alive) ſhall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be ſo called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *Engliſh* Man, and ſhe herſelf be not denized, ſhe is barred all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can ſhe claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted ſo much one with her Husband, that ſhe can't be produced as Witneſs for or againſt her Husband, unleſs in Criminal Caſes, where herſelf is concerned, as in Aſſaults, Rapes, *&c.*

If an *Engliſh* Woman marry a *French*, *Spaniſh*, or other Foreign Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet ſhe ſhall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if ſhe marry an *Iriſh* Peer, by reaſon ſuch an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

CHILDREN.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from thoſe in our Neighbouring-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 unintail'd from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the reſt.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may chooſe his Guardian, may conſent to Marriage.

At 21 he is ſaid to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may paſs not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to ſit in either Houſe of Parliament; which in other Countries may not be done 'till the *Annus Conſiſtentiæ*, the Age of twenty-five.

A Daughter at 12 is able to conſent to Matrimony; and if at that Age ſhe diſſent not, ſhe is bound for ever.

At 21 ſhe is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwiſe.

The eldeſt Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are diſpoſed Goods and Chattels, and beſides, they are carefully educated in ſome Profeſſion or Trade. [In ſome Places, as in *Kent*, by the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*, the Lands are equally divided among the Sons, and in others the youngeſt inherits all the Lands by a Cuſtom called *Borough-Engliſh*.]

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided among the Daughters; yet in ſome Manours, as that of *Bray* in *Berkſhire*, the eldeſt Daughter ſucceeds, like the eldeſt Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of SERVANTS.

SErvants in the *Saxon* Times were properly *Slaves*, and very many Inſtances of their Manumiſſions are ſtill extant, with the Forms by which their Maſters ſet them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the End whereof they might be free, giving Warning three Months before, and may place themſelves with other Maſters; only it is accounted diſcourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant before Leave given by his former Maſter; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulneſs in his Service to his former. [This Act of 5 *Eliz.* Cap. 4. here referred to, relates only to Servants in Husbandry, and ſome few Traders, and that only where the Wages are fixed by the Quarter-Seſſions in each County, which is ſcarce ever done at preſent. Servants having ſerved the Time they contracted for, are at Liberty to go where they pleaſe, and any Man may hire them. They are ſcarce under any Government, but the Peſts of every Family.]

All Servants are ſubject to be corrected by their Maſters, or Miſtreſſes; and Reſiſtance in a Servant is puniſhed with a ſevere Penalty; But for a Servant to take away the Life of his Maſter or Miſtreſs, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treaſon, and called *Petit-Treaſon*, and hath a peculiar Capital Puniſhment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none ſince Chriſtianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipſo facto*, free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service. [He is not at Liberty to go into the Service of another, nor can he demand Wages like another Servant, but remains his Maſter's Property, notwithſtanding his being brought into *England*.]

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do ſome particular Services to the Lord of the Manour; and ſuch Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of uſe.

CHAP

CHAP. VI.

Of the LAWS *of* England.

THE particular Laws now in Uſe, are the

Civil-Law.] Of this Law and the Canon-Law, Uſe is made in all Eccleſiaſtical Courts of Biſhops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commiſſaries. So this Law is made uſe of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, Uſe is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marſhal. Of this Law much Uſe is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this moſt excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cauſe Foreign Princes take eſpecial Care to chooſe ſuch Perſons for their Ambaſſadors as are skilled in the Civil-Law; and this Policy was heretofore duly obſerved by our *Engliſh* Princes, with very good Succeſs. Laſtly, The two Univerſities of *England* ſerve themſelves of the Civil-Law; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be be ſued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, *&c.*

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *Engliſh* Synods, beſides diverſe Decrees of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which ſhe always proceeded in the Exerciſe of her Juriſdiction, and doth ſtill, by Vertue of the Statute 25 *Henry* VIII, ſo far as the ſaid Canons and Conſtitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of this Realm.

Common-Law.] the Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the beſt and moſt ancient *Saxon* Laws, firſt made by *Ethelbert* the firſt Chriſtian King. Venerable *Bede* ſays, theſe Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* Mid Snoꝺepa ꝺepeaꝺe, with the Thought or Advice of his wiſe Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and publiſhed in *Engliſh*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus Juris Anglicani Conditor*, the Great Founder of the *Engliſh* Laws; but not that they were firſt made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in Being, which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the Meaning was this only, that he being the Firſt *ſole* Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Subſtance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings,

from King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of Part of the Land, into one Body, and ſo formed one entire *Codex*, or Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of ſuch Variety of different Laws, enacted by the ſeveral *Saxon* Kings reigning over diſtinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *Jus Commune*, *Jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was ſoon after called in *Saxon* the Folc-ꝑıȝhꞇ, or Peoples Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and ſet down in one *Codex*, might be the ſame with the Dom-bec, or Dome-Book, which is referred to in all the ſubſequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws or Statute-Book that they determined Cauſes by; for before the King's Reign, that is King *Alfred*'s, I no where find any Mention made either of Folc-Right or Dome-Book; but in the next Reign, you find King *Edward* the Eldeſt, commanding all his Judges to give ꝑıȝhꞇ Domaꝑ, right or juſt Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the beſt of their Skill and Underſtanding, ꝼꝑahrꞇon pæpe Þom-bec ꝼꞇanꝺ, as it ſtands in the Dome-Book, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and adminiſter Folc-Right, that is, the Common-Law of *England*, to all his loving Subjects.

Theſe Laws indeed were not much obſerved in the Reigns of *Harold* the Firſt and *Hardicanute*, becauſe they were Uſurpers of the *Daniſh* Race, and their Reigns very ſhort, both of them not exceeding ſeven Years. But in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all theſe Laws were again received and reſtored: And out of thoſe Laws then extant, *Edward* the Confeſſor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him, and then ordering thoſe to be obſerved which were neglected in the ſhort Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be called *the Reſtorer of the* Engliſh *Laws*. And as thoſe Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, ſo the preſent Common-Law is in Subſtance the ſame, though it hath undergone diverſe Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not ſo much alter the Subſtance, as the Names of Things: And notwithſtanding the pretended Conqueſt of *William* I. theſe Laws of good King *Edward* were not aboliſhed by him; for when King *William* publiſhed thoſe Laws, he expreſly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confeſſor's Laws, publiſhed them as ſuch, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the ho-

ly

ly and pious Kings of *England*, his Anceſtors, had done before him.

From this Original it is that our Common-Law came, and from it, our Common-Law, Judges fetch that excellent Uſage of determining Cauſes according to the ſettled and eſtabliſhed Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years together, and, to their great Honour, continue ſo to do to this very Day.

Beſides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are, in diverſe Parts of *England*, Cuſtoms and Common Uſage, which have the Force of Common-Law among thoſe People to whoſe Property they belong, as *Borough-Engliſh*, a Cuſtom ſo called, becauſe not in Uſe out of *England*, where the youngeſt Son, or for want of Sons, the youngeſt Brother is to inherit; being preſumed that in Boroughs, or Trading Towns, the eldeſt Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngeſt would always be leaſt able to help himſelf. *Gavel-kind*, of which ſee *Page* 15, in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is ſilent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws* made by the ſeveral Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Repreſentatives in Parliament, whereunto the *Engliſh* eaſily ſubmit, as made at their own earneſt Deſire and Requeſt, and yet too much neglect them.

All Trials of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury of Twelve Men*. which is thus: The Sheriff ſummons Twenty-four Men, Houſholders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter conteſted lies; Twelve of whom are choſen to try the Cauſe. [By the Statute of 3 *Georg.* II. *Cap.* 25. the Sheriff is obliged, in civil Cauſes, to return a Number of Juries, not leſs than 48, and not exceeding 72, whoſe Names being written in diſtinct Papers of equal Size, are to be roll'd up and put into a Box or Glaſs, and when a Cauſe is to be tried, drawn by an indifferent Perſon in open Court, 'till twelve are drawn (not challenged and ſet aſide) and ſuch twelve Perſons firſt drawn and appearing, are to be the Jury to try the Cauſe: *But this Method of drawing Juries is unhappily reſtrained to Civil Cauſes, and not extended to Criminal Proceedings.*] The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges; theſe *Twelve Men* ſtanding near may hear all that is ſaid and produced on either Part, and may ask what Queſtions they pleaſe of the Witneſſes. When all the Witneſſes are examined, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has paſt, putting the *Twelve* Men in mind of what has been alledged, and defended on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which, theſe Jury of

Twelve

Twelve Men are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman* (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them; he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment the Sentence passes finally. Note, the Returns of Verdicts are bound up to Forms, adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, Finding *for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit. [A Prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason, and as many more as he can shew just Cause of Challenge against. In Felony, the Prisoner may challenge Twenty peremptorily; the same in Petit-Treason.]

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter, granted to diverse Cities in *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land; and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Laws.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*: Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a Manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since, by Statute, thought fit to alter *per Assisas Foresta*; yet in the Time of *Edward* the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in Time of actual War; for altho' in Time of Peace, the King, for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the Consent

of 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 goes for a Law. Martial Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practiſed in Times of Peace, but only in Times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on Foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law. [By 1 *Georg.* I. *Cap.* 9, and ſubſequent Statutes, every Court-Martial for Trial of Soldiers is to conſiſt of 13 Officers at leaſt, and the Preſident to be a Field-Officer: Every Officer is to take an Oath to go according to Evidence, and the Witneſſes are to be ſworn; no Sentence of Death to be given unleſs nine Officers concur therein: Martial Law is ſometimes exerciſed in Time of Peace.]

CHAP. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations and Buildings.

THE *Engliſh* differ from one another in their Humours as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profeſſion. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, as well as moſt of the Merchants and chief Tradeſmen, are extremely well poliſhed in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude and even *barbarous*, as the Effects of popular Tumult ſhew: [This Character of the *Engliſh* is very unjuſt; the better Sort of People are not *extremely* polite, neither are the common People *barbarous*. It is ſaid of the *Engliſh*, with a great deal of Truth, that they are neither ſo light and trifling as the *French*, nor ſo ſtiff and haughty as the *Spaniard*, and that their Humanity and Benevolence is equal to that of any Nation in *Europe*. As to their being addicted to Riots and Tumults, I queſtion whether they ever deſerv'd that Charge more than their Neighbours; but if they did, the Act of 2 *Georg.* I. *Cap.* 19. has perfectly cured them.] For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greateſt Outrages, and render themſelves ſometimes very formidable even to the Magiſtrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppoſe them: And, in Truth, at ſuch Times there is no Way without Blood-ſhed to quiet them.

The *Engliſh* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the beſt Sort of it in the greateſt Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

Manners.] The *Engliſh*, according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper; graceful, and yet eaſy; chearful, yet well compos'd.

Their

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are ſubject in that Point rather to take than give; and ſuppoſing others to be as open-hearted as themſelves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour, in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almoſt in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *Engliſh*, ſince the Reformation, are ſo much given to Literature, that all Sorts are generally the moſt knowing People in the World: Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the greateſt Encreaſe of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Poſt-Office, in Proportion beyond any other Poſt-Office of *Europe*. And yet ſome compute the Revenues of the Poſt in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenues of the *Engliſh* Poſt, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality muſt ariſe from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in Effect the Poſt-Road of all *Europe*.

The *Engliſh* have been ſo much addicted to writing of Books; eſpecially in their own Language, and with ſo much Licenſe or Connivance, that, according to the Obſervations of a learned Man long ago, there were, during our late Troubles and Confuſions, more good, and more bad Books printed and publiſhed in the *Engliſh* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, the Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*, and alſo in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, *Hiſtory*, and all other ſolid Learning, no Nation hath ſurpaſſed, and few equalled them.

The *Engliſh*, eſpecially the Gentry, are ſo much given to Prodigality, Sports and Paſtime, that Eſtates are oftner ſpent and ſold than in any other Country.

Diet.] The *Engliſh* are generally great Fleſh-eaters, although by the Nearneſs of the Sea on every ſide, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almoſt all Sorts of excellent Fiſh, as is before-mentioned.

England abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Beſides all Sorts of the beſt Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are ſold in *London* above Twenty Sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Uſquebaugh, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many Sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Steponey, Stitchback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Nottingham*, *Sandbach*, Betony, Scurvy-Graſs, Sage Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, *Butler's* Ale, *&c.*

Attire.]

Attire.] For Apparel or Cloathing, the *French* Mode hath been generally uſed in *England* of late Years; in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* ſometimes the *High-Dutch*, ſometimes the *Spaniſh*, and ſometimes the *Turkiſh* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *Engliſh* worn in *England*.

Recreations.] For Variety of Diverſifements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *Engliſh*.

The King hath abroad his Foreſts, Chaſes, and Parks, full of Variety of Game, Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters, Hawking; his Paddock-Courſes, Horſe-Races, *&c.* and at home, Tennis, Billiards, Comedies, 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, Low-bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Cheſs, Draughts, Cards, Dice; Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarter-ſtaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion (theſe moſtly practiſed by thoſe who ſtile themſelves Maſters of the *Noble Science of Defence*) Stage-plays, Maſquerades, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all Sorts of Muſical Inſtruments, *&c.* The Citizens and Peaſants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Cricket, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Quoits, Leaping, Wreſtling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation uſed in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices, are generally of ſolid Stone covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the moſt part ample and magnificent; and the Churches in Market-Towns and opulent Villages ſpacious and ſolid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at leaſt with ſtately high Towers: Houſes in the City that were heretofore uſually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate, or Tile; the Rooms within wainſcoted, or hung with Tapeſtry, or other convenient Stuff, and all ceiled with Plaiſter, excellent againſt the Rage of Fire, againſt Cold, and to hinder the Paſſage of all Duſt and Noiſe; of late Years Deal-Wainſcot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houſes of the Noble and Rich are abundantly furniſhed with fine Linnen, China-ware, and Plate; the meaneſt Mechanicks and Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and ſome Silver Cups in their Houſes.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is uſually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in moſt Places,

Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly ſubſiſt in the Winter without them.

CHAP. VIII.

Of VICES *and* PUNISHMENTS.

Vices.] THE *Engliſh* National *Vices* were anciently *Gluttony*, and the Effects thereof *Laſciviouſneſs*; ſo likewiſe Pride in Apparel, wherein they were ſo extravagant, fooliſh and ſuperfluous, that diverſe Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies ſince, have been made againſt that Exceſs; and an *Engliſhman* was wont to be pictured naked, with a Pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a Piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verſes annexed, intimating, that he knew not what Faſhion of 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.

However, it may be truly affirm'd, That at preſent there is generally leſs Exceſs in Drinking, eſpecially about *London*, ſince the Uſe of Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and leſs Exceſs in Diet than heretofore.

Impoiſonments, ſo ordinary in *Italy*, are ſo abominable amongſt the *Engliſh*, as 21 *Henry* VIII. it was made High-Treaſon, though ſince repealed; after which the Puniſhment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At preſent it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more ſeldom than in *Italy*, the *Engliſh* being eaſily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to ſeek Revenge: The true well-bred *Engliſh* have more Inclination to Goodneſs, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be gracious and courteous to Strangers, compaſſionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purſe or Eſtate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them Leave to remember them.

of

Of Punishments, and first ECCLESIASTICAL.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon scandalous, notorious and contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this Manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, *&c.*

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church, which respects Church-Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in Publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this Manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some *Sunday*, bare-head and bare-foot, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground; then in the Middle of the Church is he, or she, eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, *&c.*

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses, which is more usually done.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body, and that is Denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not *in pœnam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Persons dying Excommunicate, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates and Hereticks.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject: But, besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a Time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a Time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Layman for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil *Discipline.*

Because the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treason, Petit-Treason, Rape, Buggery, Murder*, or *Felony*.

Although some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all Sorts (except Clipping and Coining Money) and that is, that the Traitor, laid upon a Hurdle, or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw* III. it remains so still; but *Hovedon* saith, that before his Time the Punishment for falsifying Money was Loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn, as before, and to be hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petit-Treason, is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, these were anciently several Sorts of Punishments, 'till *Henry* I. ordained, that the Punishment

Puniſhment for all Felonies ſhould be to be hanged by the Neck, 'till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treaſon, Petit-Treaſon, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the ſame with that of common Perſons, yet the King doth uſually extend ſo much Favour to ſuch, as to cauſe them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not, as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or ſtanding.

If a Criminal, indicted of Petit-Treaſon, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuſeth to anſwer, or put himſelf upon a legal Trial, then for ſuch ſtanding Mute, and Contumacy, he is preſently to undergo that horrible Puniſhment called *Pein forte & dure*; that is, to be ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, and there laid, in ſome dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked except his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, faſtened to the ſeveral Quarters of the Room; and then ſhall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, ſo much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day ſhall have Drink of the Water next to the Priſon Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this ſhall be his Diet 'till he die. Which grievous Kind of Death ſome ſtout Fellows have ſometimes choſen, and ſo not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Eſtates may not be forfeited to the King, but deſcend to their Children, nor their Blood ſtained.

But though the Law continues, yet we ſo abhor Cruelty, that of late they are ſuffered to be over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire preſently.

But in Caſe of *High-Treaſon*, though the Criminal ſtand mute, yet Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as if he had been convicted, and his Eſtate confiſcated.

After Hanging and Beheading, the Criminal's Friends uſually interr the Body decently, where they pleaſe; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Perſon, then by Order is the Criminal uſually hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains 'till the Body rot; and in ſome Caſes his Right-hand is firſt cut off, and then he is hanged.

In all ſuch Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manſlaughter, on the Left-hand, or with a *T* for Thief; and wandering Rogues are to be marked on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or ſmall Theft, that is under the Value of 12 *d*. the Puniſhment anciently was ſometimes Loſs of an Ear, ſometimes Cudgelling; but ſince *Edward* III. only by Whipping. But if ſuch Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the ſame, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P*, his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, Forestalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing, are commonly punished with standing on the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision* of *High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn*, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right-hand stricken off in a sad and solemn Manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

For one found in a *Premunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 *Rich.* II. *cap.* 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, witingly, is severe: They are condemned to lose the Franchise, or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, uncapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsly and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. *The Execution of those wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion, by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

Scolding

Scolding Women are to be ſet in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking-Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Queen's Chair*, placed over ſome deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Miſdemeanours* are commonly puniſhed with Impriſonments, or Fines, and ſometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, common in other Chriſtian Countries, the *Engliſh* look upon them as too cruel to be uſed by the Profeſſors of Chriſtianity.

CHAP. IX.

Of SOCIETIES *inſtituted in* England, *for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.*

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods uſed by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, beſides thoſe, ſome 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 moſt effectual Promoting of God's *Worſhip*, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Chriſtian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts; which are known by the Names of *Religious Societies*, *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*, *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, and *The Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are ſo called, becauſe the particular End and Deſign of them is to improve themſelves and others in the Knowledge of our moſt Holy Religion, and to animate one another in the ſerious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the Year 1678, by a few ſerious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Pſalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Bleſſedneſs of Religion, and Value of Souls, ſoon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and encreaſed, and New Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above *Forty* diſtinct Bodies of them within the Compaſs of the Bills of Mortality, beſides diverſe others in diſtant Parts of the Nation.

Thoſe that compoſe theſe *Societies*, are Members of the *Church of England*, and in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty,

oblige themſelves to conſult the *eſtabliſhed Miniſtry*. They receive the Holy Sacrament at leaſt once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have ſet up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the City, procured the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament every Holy Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, almoſt every Lord's Day Evening, in ſome one or more Churches.

They induſtriouſly apply themſelves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, ſetting Priſoners at Liberty, 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 the Time of the Revolution, by five or ſix private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of *England*; and, by the Acceſſion of many virtuous Perſons of the too various Denominations of *Proteſtants* among us, are now become conſiderable both for their Number and Intereſt. Of theſe,

1. There is a large Body compoſed of Perſons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Juſtices of the Peace, and conſiderable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to conſult of the beſt Methods for carrying on the Buſineſs of *Reformation*, according to the *Eſtabliſhed Laws*, and to adviſe and aſſiſt others that are already engaged, or willing to join in the ſame Deſign. By this Body the neceſſary Charge of this Deſign is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members: By their Endeavours ſeveral Thouſands of Offenders in *London* and *Weſtminſter* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkenneſs* and *Prophanation of the Lord's Day*, and puniſhed accordingly.

2. A ſecond Body, conſiſting of about 50 Perſons, Tradeſmen and others, have more eſpecially applied themſelves to the Suppreſſion of Lewdneſs, by bringing the Offenders to Legal Puniſhment, and have actually ſuppreſſed above 500 diſorderly Houſes, and convicted ſome Thouſands of lewd Perſons, beſides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Profaners of the Lord's Day*, &c. as appears by their ſeveral printed Liſts of Offenders.

A third is of Conſtables, of which Sort of Officers Care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to conſider of the moſt effectual Way to diſcharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to conſult of proper Remedies. Theſe divide themſelves in the ſeveral Parts of the City, for the more regular Inſpection of diſorderly Houſes, ſeizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magiſtrates.

A fourth is ſuch as give Informations to the Magiſtrate of ſuch Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There are eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of Houſe-keepers and Officers in the ſeveral Quarters of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, who differ in their Conſtitution from theſe before-mentioned, but generally agree in the Methods of inſpecting the Behaviour of Conſtables and other Officers, whom they alſo aſſiſt in ſearching diſorderly Houſes, ſeizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several *Societies* of this kind are ſet up at *Briſtol*, *Canterbury*, *Hull*, *Nottingham*, and other diſtant Parts of the Kingdom, and of late Years the like Deſigns have been carried on in *Ireland*, and in ſeveral of his Majeſty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.* That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be ſecured, and other Proviſion made for the Propagation of the Goſpel in the *Plantations*, *Colonies*, and *Factories* beyond the Seas, the late King, by his Letters-Patent, dated *June* 16, 1701, did incorporate the moſt Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *John*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry*, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, and ſeveral others of the Lords the Biſhops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein 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-Preſident, and Officers for the Year enſuing, and on the third *Friday* in every Month, or oftner, if need be, to tranſact Buſineſs, and to depute fit Perſons to take Subſcriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and of all Monies received and laid out, to give Account yearly to the *Lord-Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, the two Lord Chief-*Juſtices*, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the *Charter*, and hath a ſtanding Committee, to prepare Buſineſs for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin*'s Library, the latter at *St. Paul*'s Chapter-Houſe.

Of the above-mentioned *Society* there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Succeſs.*

4. *The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*, whoſe Original Deſigns were to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to ſecure the pious and uſeful Education of the Poor here at Home, and to reclaim thoſe that err in the Fundamentals of Chriſtianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March* 169$\frac{8}{9}$, by ſome Perſons of Honour and Quality, who held their ſtated Meetings for theſe Purpoſes, regulating themſelves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701, a Reverend Member of the Society, by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Deſign which concerned the *Plantations*, procured above eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society as in it, and tranſmitted the ſame to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechiſms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Senſe of Religion among the *Britiſh* Subjects in *America*: And by his Intereſt and great Application, ſecured a tolerable Maintenance for ſeveral Miniſters to be employed in the Plantations, when by the earneſt Sollicitations of the ſame Divine, at the Requeſt of the Society, the late King *William* was pleaſed, by Royal Charter, to eſtabliſh the *Society of the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the *Society for Propagating*, ſince called, *for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*, with diverſe others, of the firſt Rank for Quality, both in Church and State; thereby diſcharging this Society from the further Purſuit of this Branch of their Original Deſign.

Upon this Eſtabliſhment the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing good, were ſo ſucceſsfully engaged in ſetting up Charity-Schools, and diſperſing Religious Books and Catechiſms, *&c.* among the Poor at Home, that they did not think fit to diſſolve themſelves, but appointing new Officers to ſupply the Place of thoſe that were taken into the Service of the Corporation-Society, to ſubſiſt.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that time did very much aſſiſt the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subſcriptions and charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the ſeveral Pariſhes where ſuch Schools were moſt wanted, and even in ſeveral of the richer Pariſhes of the City, where there was no Schools, they obtained both Subſcriptions

ſcriptions and Collections, to be applied towards maintaining Schools in the out-Pariſhes, where the Poor were moſt numerous: And this was done with ſo great Succeſs, that in the Year 1704, there were erected in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and within ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools for the Inſtruction of 1386 Boys, 745 Girls; and the better to diſpoſe the Parents of theſe Children to ſend them conſtantly to School, above half of them were compleatly cloathed.

The Succeſs of this Example in the Metropolis, ſoon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it; and the Society inviting to their Correſpondence many of the moſt active, well-diſpoſed Gentlemen that they could hear of in every County, were enabled by them to publiſh in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Uſefulneſs of the Inſtitution of Charity-Schools; and, in order to it, preſented them, from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules of erecting and better governing theſe Schools, after the Manner practiſed in *London*, and alſo the Sermons preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by ſome of the moſt learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Deſign: So that in the Compaſs of about Twenty-two Years paſt, the Society have given away above Two hundred thouſand of theſe Sermons and Accounts, *&c* beſides ſeveral Hundred Bibles, New Teſtaments, Common-Prayers, Whole Duties of Man, Expoſitions of the Church-Catechiſm, and other good Books, which the Society, or their Correſpondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Priſons, to the Fleet and Army, and *Britiſh* Garriſons abroad. And in Conſequence of theſe Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleaſed God ſo far to bleſs them, that in the Year 1721, there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thouſand poor Children of both Sexes were taught to read, write, and ſay the Catechiſm; and if thoſe are taken into the Account that have been educated in theſe Schools, and diſpoſed of to Services and Apprenticeſhips during the laſt Twenty-one Years, it is very probable, that at leaſt One hundred thouſand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them; by which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain that the Nation is delivered from many Thouſands that would have been common Beggars, had they not come through theſe Schools into the World: And it may well be hoped, if it pleaſe God to bleſs the Inſtruction given them, that they will be inſtrumental to leſſen the Prevalence of Profaneneſs, Vice, and Idleneſs, among the lower Sort of People, in the next and ſucceeding Generations.

In 1710, this Society engaged themſelves to aſſiſt the Proteſtant Miſſionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*,

del, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *Engliſh* Settlements in thoſe Parts; the Succeſs of which may be beſt learned from a Collection of Letters from the Miſſionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Miſſion, printed by *Joſeph Downing*.

In 1720, this Society publiſhed a Propoſal for printing the *New Teſtament* and *Pſalter* in *Arabick*, for the Uſe of the poor Chriſtians of the Eaſtern Nations, in *Paleſtine*, *Syria*, *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*; which is now printed.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul*'s *Chapter-Houſe*, and now conſiſts of between Four and Five hundred Perſons, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of Reſiding and Correſponding Members; the former of whom generally reſiding in *London*, take that Name, and are annually Contributors to the Expence of Books, *&c.* But the latter, called Correſponding Members, are exempted from any Contributions but what they pleaſe to ſend in to their common Treaſury, in regard of the Expence they are ſuppoſed to be at in their reſpective Countries where they live. But whenever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Aſſiſtance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Deſigns.

5. *The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings*, was founded about the latter End of the Year 1703. Her late Majeſty, of bleſſed Memory, being then pleaſed to inform her Parliament, by a Meſſage, of her gracious Intentions of granting her whole Revenue of Firſt-Fruits and Tenths to the poor Clergy; whereupon an Act was paſſed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths; and alſo for enabling any other Perſon to make Grants for the ſame Purpoſe:* After which, her Majeſty, by Letters-Patent under her Great-Seal, bearing Date the third Day of *November*, 1704, was pleaſed to eſtabliſh a Corporation, by the Name and Title of **The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy**, the greateſt and moſt conſiderable that ever was known in *England*; being compoſed of all the Lords and others of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, for the Time being; all the Lords Lieutenants, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* in *England*; all the Lords, the Biſhops; all the Deans of Collegiate Churches; all the Judges; the Queen's Serjeants; the Attorney and Sollicitor-General; the Advocate-General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Univerſities; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; and all Mayors of Cities for the Time being: And by new Letters-Patent, dated the 5th of *March* 1713, for preventing

venting the Delay and Obſtruction of the Buſineſs of the ſaid Corporation, her late Majeſty was pleaſed to encreaſe the Number of the ſaid Governors, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Sergeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council. The firſt Thing the Governors did, after opening their Commiſſion, was to conſider the State of the Revenue of Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, *viz.* to all under 80 *l. per Annum*, which, upon Enquiry, appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

Theſe Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths (when this Corporation was firſt eſtabliſhed) being for the moſt part anticipated by diverſe Grants for Lives and Years, no Diſtribution could be made for many Years; but ſince the Expiration of ſeveral of thoſe Grants, there has been a conſiderable Diſtribution yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200 *l.* each before *Chriſtmas* 1720, and 53 this Year (whereof about 300 in Number have each received the like Sum from private Contributions) which is very conſiderable, if it be obſerved, that by reaſon of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mentioned, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the ſaid Governors will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 ſmall Livings at leaſt.

Beſides theſe Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whoſe Province is in a more peculiar Manner to aſſiſt their *Widows* and *Children*; and that is the Society of *the Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles* II, *July* 1, 1678, by the Name of **the Governors of the Charity for Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergy-Men.** Several Hundreds of Widows and Children of the Clergy have yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which in the Year 1713, was 449, and the Sums diſtributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Cheſter*, firſt promoted in the Year 1700, which deſerves to be taken Notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the *Arch-Deaconry* of *Cheſter*, at the Deſire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and Dr. *Entwiſle*, then Arch-Deacon, conſented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergy-Men. They have ever ſince continued to meet there on the firſt *Thurſday* in *June* annually. They walk in a Body to Church, the Biſhop being uſually at the Head of them, where they hear divine Service and a Sermon: Thence they return to a Houſe where they dine. After Dinner a Collection is made, every one putting ſecretly into a Box, prepared for that Purpoſe, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts

amounts to about 60 or 70 *l.* which by five Stewards is diſtributed to ſuch Widows and Children of Clergy-Men as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheſhire* is now become a Member of the Corporation of *the Sons of the Clergy in* London, by an Inſtrument regularly executed, and is made capable of enjoying the ſame Privileges and Advantages with them.

'Till the Reformation, there was no ſettled Allowance for the Poor in *England*, the Care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houſes*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endowed. But whether they were ſuch bountiful Diſpenſers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reaſon to complain of them, may be very juſtly queſtioned. This is certain, that the Care of providing for them, was one of the earlieſt and chiefeſt Concerns of our firſt Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551, Dr. *Ridley*, Biſhop of *London*, having preached upon this Subject before King *Edward* VI, the King was ſo moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Biſhop and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, and others, to conſider how the Neceſſities of the Poor of that City might be beſt ſupplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. Theſe Commiſſioners accordingly divided the Poor into theſe four Claſſes.

1. *Orphans and Infants.*
2. *Sick and Wounded.*
3. *Idle Perſons and Vagabonds.*
4. *Decayed Houſholders.*

For the three firſt of theſe, the King himſelf made the following Proviſions.

To the *Orphans* and *Infants* he gave *Grey-Friars*, now called *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* in *London.*

For the *Sick* and *Wounded*, the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas* and St. *Bartholomew* were ſet by.

For *Idle Vagabonds*, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miſcarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt ſome Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles* V. He furniſhed it alſo with Goods from the *Savoy*, and licenſed it to purchaſe Lands in *Mortmain*, to the Value of 4000 Marks *per Annum.* That Licence was ſigned but two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God that his Life was ſpared long enough to make an End of that good Work.

The *poor Houſholders* were ſupplied by voluntary Contributions, raiſed and diſtributed as they ſaw proper from Houſe to Houſe.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward* VI's Foundation.

Queen

Queen *Elizabeth* appointed *Overſeers for the Poor* by *Act of Parliament*, who are a Sort of *Lay-Deacons* in every Pariſh, who are bound to take Care of the Poor, and are impower'd, by the ſame Authority, to raiſe Sums of Money ſufficient to ſupply their Wants. See the 43d of the ſaid Queen.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of LONDON.

LONDON] being the Seat of the *Engliſh* Empire, and the chiefeſt Town of Trade in the World, the largeſt and moſt populous, the faireſt and moſt opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, ſurpaſſing, as ſome learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, it will not, I hope, ſeem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, ſo called, as ſome conjecture from *Llong-din* or *Dinas*, the *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* Times, and that very early. For in *Nero*'s Time, when *Boadicea* roſe againſt *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinum*, as *Tacitus* calls it, was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

Situation.] In the moſt excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors is very conſpicuous and admirable: It is ſeated upon a gentle riſing Bank, in a wholſome Soil, mixed with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is caſt into a Creſcent, that ſo each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far diſtant one from the other; about 60 Miles from the Sea: In an excellent Air upon the North-ſide of the River (for the Villages ſeated on the South-ſide are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the North and South Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways leading from all Parts to this noble City, are large, 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 *Newcaſtle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thouſands of Seamen, who are reputed the ableſt and hardieſt Men we have. In a Word, all the Bleſſings of Land

and

and Sea, by the Benefit of Shipping, may be ſaid to be here more eaſily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, with that of *Weſtminſter*, and the Borough of *Southwark* (which being contiguous to one another, ſeem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly ſhall be ſo conſidered when we ſpeak of Buildings, *&c.*) is of a vaſt Extention: From *Lime-Houſe*, meaſured to the End of *Tothil*, or *Tuttle-Street*, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces; that is, above ſeven *Engliſh* Miles and an half. [The Length of the Town is not more than ſix Miles: The Royal Exchange ſtands about the Middle, and it is not more than three Miles from thence either to the Eaſt or Weſt End of it, taking in the Winding of the Streets; and if we meaſure in a direct Line, it is not ſo much by near half a Mile either Way.

The Number of Houſes is computed to be about 120,000 at preſent, and allowing 8 and ½ to a Houſe, this makes the Inhabitants ſomething more than a Million: Thoſe that calculate the Number by the Weekly Bills, make them ſomething leſs than a Million; if we compute them therefore at a Million of Souls, we come pretty near the Truth.] And from the farther End of *Blackman-ſtreet* in *Southwark* to the End of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an Half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, are in Number above 5000, and yet ſome of them above half a meaſured Mile in Length: Dwelling-Houſes before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15,000, and that is now accounted but a ſeventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Number of Houſes at preſent may in all Probability be at leaſt 140,000, eſpecially if we include all the new Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, *&c.* built within twenty or thirty Years laſt paſt, on the North and North-Weſt Parts of this vaſt Town; ſuch as all thoſe about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all thoſe in the upper Liberties of *Weſtminſter*; and the moſt ſurprizing of all, thoſe about *Groſvenor-Square*, *Hanover-Square*, bigger than moſt of the great Towns in *England*, and ſprung out of the Ground in ſo ſhort a Time, as is almoſt ſufficient literally to defeat the old Adage, Rome *was not built in a Day*.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better gueſs at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or human Souls, within this great City, he muſt know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was leſs by two Thirds, 67,500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, beſides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all Sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fiſh, Roots, Milk, *&c.* Alſo that every Year, to ſupply *London* with *Newcaſtle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Buſhels.

Again,

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be gueſs'd at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Peſtilence, amount of late to about 25,000 in a Year.

Drinks brewed in London in a Year.] The Total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481 ¼ Barrels. The Total of Small-Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The loweſt Price of ſtrong Beer, or Ale, is 18 *s. per* Barrel, the higheſt 2 *l.* 10*s.*

The Small, not amended with ſtrong, is uſually ſold at about 7 or 8 *s.* a Barrel: If the Cuſtomers come to the Brew-Houſes, 'tis ſold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Cuſtomers, 'tis ſold the dearer.

Note, What is brewed by private Perſons is not included in the Account above, which, without doubt, is a very conſiderable Quantity, tho' 'tis difficult to make any near Computation.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great; but 'tis far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London*, from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Litchfield*, *Burton*, and ſeveral other Places in *Staffordſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Exciſe only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Impoſition) was not long ago farmed, or rented of the Crown at far above 120,000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, publiſhed *Anno* 1684. reckons in this vaſt City 1,200,000 Souls; but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115,846 Families and 695,076 Souls, [The Numbers of Houſes and People are vaſtly encreaſed ſince Sir *William Petty* wrote] which is, as he computes it, more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen*; more than in *Paris* and *Amſterdam*; more than in *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Briſtol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Courſe, extraordinary wholſome Water, and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 70 Miles; that is, almoſt to *Richmond*, 8 or 9 Miles above *London* by Land, and 14 by Water. Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City as often as the Moon comes to the *North-Eaſt* and *South-Weſt* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemiſphere, and the other in the other Hemiſphere. The higheſt Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-Weſt*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full: When theſe four Cauſes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* ſwells in ſome Places over its Banks, and *Weſtminſter* is a little endamaged in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms,

Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is ſometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eaſtward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for the Trade of thoſe Countries than any other *River* of *England*; to ſay nothing of the Variety of excellent Fiſh in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful Soil, the pleaſant rich Meadows, and innumerable ſtately Palaces on both Sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* ſeems to be the very radical Moiſture of this City, and in ſome Senſe the natural Heat too; for almoſt all the Fuel for Firing is brought up this River from *Newcaſtle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, &c. or elſe down the River from *Surry*, *Middleſex*, *Berkſhire*, &c.

From this River the City, by Water-Engines, is in many Places ſupplied with excellent wholſome Water, alſo from almoſt twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, and ſo commodiouſly placed, that they ſerve all the chiefeſt Parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vaſt Charge, and excellent Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Anwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Courſe, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City: In ſome Places the Channel is neceſſarily 20 Foot deep, in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high, above Ground, in open Troughs: Over this new River are made 800 Bridges, ſome of Stone, ſome of Brick, and ſome of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608, and finiſhed in five Years; it ſerves in the higheſt Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts, the higheſt Rooms. Moreover, this City is ſo ſituated, that in all Parts, though on the higheſt Ground, it is abundantly ſerved with Pump-water, and thoſe Pumps in many Places not ſix Foot deep in the Ground. [*Groſvenor* and *Hanover* Buildings are ſupply'd with Water from a fine Reſervoir in *Hide*-Park, to which the Water is brought from the *Thames*, by Cuts made between the Grounds belonging to *Chelſea*-Water-works, and from thence convey'd in Pipes to the ſaid Reſervoir.]

Trade.] The vaſt Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flouriſhes, may be gueſſed at chiefly by the Cuſtoms which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only, without computing the Cuſtoms of other Cities, did lately amount to 330,000 Pounds a Year, and thoſe of all *England* beſides, to above three Times that Sum, and are now above 1,300,000 *l.* a Year at a Medium, in Time of War: And next, by the infinite Number of Ships, which, by their Maſts, reſemble a Foreſt as they lie along the *Thames*: Beſides many that are ſent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to paſs, that no ſmall Number of Merchants

of

of *London* for Wealth, for ſtately Houſes within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living; for great Eſtates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel ſome Princes in diverſe of our Neighbouring Nations.

Of the GOVERNMENT *of the City of* London.

THE Government of this City, conſidering the Greatneſs and Populouſneſs thereof, is admirable.

Eccleſiaſtical Government.] The *Eccleſiaſtical Government* is by a Biſhop, who is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury:* The See of *London*, ſince its Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, ſoon after *Auguſtine* the *Monk*'s coming hither, has been conſtantly governed by an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Biſhops for 1100 Years: In which Space there are reckoned 92 Biſhops of *London*. To this Cathedral alſo belongs a Dean, three Reſidentiaries, a Treaſurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſeveral Pariſhes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Pariſh; and theſe have for a long Time had the moſt excellent Way of Sermonizing in *Chriſtendom*; inſomuch as diverſe Divines of foreign *Reformed* Churches have come hither on purpoſe to learn their Manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining theſe Miniſters with their Families, there is, in almoſt every Pariſh, a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe, and in moſt a competent Allowance in Tithes. But ſince the great Fire, there is an Allowance ſettled by Act of Parliament, in thoſe Pariſhes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar; by which Act none of them have leſs ſettled than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum*. And to ſave Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the ſame Act of Parliament, two Pariſhes, where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Miniſter between them: So that there are not much above half ſo many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government.] The *Civil Government* is not (as at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in ſome Nobleman, or Lawyer, who is ſet over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgereſa*, that is, *Cuſtos*, or *Guardian*; and ſometimes *Provoſt* of *London*. But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magiſtrate was called *Ballivus*, from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*, that is *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to govern others. There were ſometimes two Bailiffs of *London*, 'till King *Richard* the Firſt, *Anno* 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiffs* into *Mayor*.

Lord-Mayor's Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman, that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this Particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and Part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*: Eastward, as far as *Yendale* or *Yenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and *Westward*, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Stains-bridge*. He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surry*; and for this Purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that End he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord-Mayor's Courts of Judicature.] To the Lord-Mayor and City of *London* belong diverse Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, from the *Danish Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicij*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of *Request*, or *Conscience*; so called, because meddling with nothing above 40 *s.* Value. There the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy, sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *Great-Britain*) of two Houses; one for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Courts are made all By-laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*: For every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subjects, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the Buſineſs of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord-Mayor alſo belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and *Eſcheater*; and another Court for the Conſervation of the River of *Thames*.

Laſtly, the Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held uſually eight Times a Year at the *Old-Bailey*, both for the City and *Middleſex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord-Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts, called *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; alſo the Court of *Halmote*, or Aſſembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State.] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former Times was moſtly on Horſe-back, with rich Capariſon, himſelf always in long Robes, ſometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly furr'd, and ſometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which ſome ſay, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him; but more eſpecially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the ſeveral Companies, or Corporations, in their ſeveral ſtately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer*-Chamber taken his ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like Manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall* (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities) where is prepared for him and his Brethren a moſt ſumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council; alſo foreign Ambaſſadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleaſed to honour the Feaſt with their Preſence. This great Magiſtrate, upon the Death of the King, is ſaid to be prime Perſon of *England*; and therefore when King *James* I. was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribed in the firſt Place, before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of ſuch high Repute and Eſteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Biſhops, Judges, and

of later Time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired. The Lord-Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the higheſt Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnished, that it is supposed to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord-Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord-Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord-Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable: He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Crier.

The Water-Bailiff.

Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn 'till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400 *l.* unless he will swear that he is not worth 10,000 *l.*

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmote return two, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen choose one out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord-Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are, 1. *Mer-*

1. *Mercers.*	5. *Goldſmiths.*	9. *Salters.*
2. *Grocers.*	6. *Skinners.*	10. *Ironmongers.*
3. *Drapers.*	7. *Merchant-Taylors.*	11. *Vintners.*
4. *Fiſhmongers.*	8. *Haberdaſhers.*	12. *Clothworkers.*

All theſe 12 Companies have ſtately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord-Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he preſently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Cuſtom of ſome of our Kings, to honour ſome of theſe Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof, as his late Majeſty King *William* was pleaſed to be made free of the *Drapers* Company, one of his Predeceſſors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company, or Myſtery, hath a Maſter annually choſen from among themſelves, and hath other ſubordinate Governors, called Wardens, or Aſſiſtants: Theſe do exactly correſpond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord-Mayor and Common-council, who are ſelected out of theſe ſeveral Companies; ſo excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are beſides 74 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and moſt of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY *of* WESTMINSTER.

THE 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 vita*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity.

The Dean and Chapter here are invited 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*.

The Under-Steward of *Weſtminſter* is likewiſe an Office of great Note, and inſtead of a Sheriff, he holds this honourable Office *durante vita*.

The High-Bailiff is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High-Steward; he holds likewiſe for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgeſs is annually choſen out of the wealthieſt Citizens, by the reſt of the Burgeſſes, who repreſent Aldermen.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Juriſdiction, under a Commiſſary; from whom no Appeal muſt be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark] was granted by Letters-Patent of *Edward* IV. to be counted as one of the Wards of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vaſtly large, rich, and populous; a great Part of it hath been burnt down ſome Years ſince the great Fire of *London*; but all thoſe Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

City Trained-Bands.] At the Time of the Happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, ſix Regiments of Trained-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horſe; but in caſe of Need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raiſed 40,000 Men, beſides *Southwark*. One Regiment of Trained-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holbourn* Regiment and *Weſtminſter* Regiment 2000 each; and in caſe of Neceſſity they can raiſe 20,000 more.

Artillery Company.] Beſides theſe Trained-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above 60 Years. This Company conſiſts of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Serjeants, a Provoſt-Marſhal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* They have alſo a Court-Marſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident and 24 Members of the Company; on the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Publick Buildings] in this noble City are very many and magnificent, thoſe moſt eſpecially that are conſecrated to the Worſhip of God: For, beſides the Royal Chapels of *White-Hall* and St. *James's*, that ſpacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others, there are 135 Pariſh-Churches, beſides Chapels and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*; it was firſt founded by *Segbert*, a *Saxon* King, *Anno* 610, in a Place, ſaith Mr. *Selden*, where had ſtood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antonius*'s Itinerary, ſuppoſes our Antiquary not to be in Earneſt, when he ſays *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of* Diana. Afterwards it was enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Biſhop of this See. The greateſt Part was deſtroyed by Fire, 1086, in a general Conflagration of almoſt the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauri-*

tius,

tius, the 35th Biſhop, but not finiſhed 'till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that is 20 more than St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*. The *Nave*, or Body of the Church, 102 Foot high, 130 broad: Its Area 3 Acres and a Half, its Tower in the Middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, croſs-wiſe) 520 Foot high, beſides a Bowl of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in Compaſs; on which was a Croſs 15 Foot and a half high; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the late moſt renowned Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*.

The next is that ancient ſtately Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter*, founded before the *Norman Conqueſt* by the pious King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and moſt richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry* III. with that rare Architecture now ſeen, wherein are the moſt magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greateſt Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the Eaſt End of which is added a Chapel of King *Henry* VII. which, for the moſt admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of maſſy Braſs, moſt curiouſly wrought, and other Maſter-pieces of Art, is ſcarce to be parallel'd in the World.

Theſe are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; but it would be endleſs to ſpeak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*, whoſe coſtly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rivaled by none but St. *Brides*. The ſpacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, beſides thoſe Magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet ſubſtantially ſupported by myſterious Workmanſhip. The Amplitude and Statelineſs of diverſe other Churches is very wonderful; as *Chriſt*'s-*Church*, St. *Andrew*'s-*Holbourn*, St. *Lawrence*'s, where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. *Michael*'s *Cornhil*, St. *Margaret*'s, St. *James*'s, and St. *Anne*'s *Weſtminſter*; St. *Brides*, where the Hoſpital, or Spittal-Sermons in *Eaſter-Week*, have been commonly held; St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*, where the Sermons are on all ſolemn Occaſions preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons. [There are ten Churches already erected of the 50, which were to have been built by the 9th of Queen *Anne*, which exceed any other Pariſh-Churches of *London*, in the Beauty of their Architecture, and are moſt of them of very large Dimenſions. *See more of this hereafter in the Commiſſion for Building* 50 *New Churches.*]

Palaces and Houſes belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR to the Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter* ſtood the Royal Palace and uſual Place of Reſidence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houſes (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Iſle de Noſtre Dame*, and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times ſat themſelves in the ſaid Courts of Judicature, as they do ſtill ſometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great Part of this ſpacious Palace was in the Time of *Henry* VIII, deſtroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been ſtill employed for the Uſe of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treaſury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Chancery* are kept, ſome ſay was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard* I, or II, which, for all its Dimenſions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Chriſtendom*. It is, including the Walls, juſt 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimenſions, and the Roof of *Iriſh* Oak.

Cottonian Library.] This Library was placed by Sir *Robert Cotton* in his Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, where it ſtood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-Houſe* was in the Poſſeſſion of that worthy Family, which it was 'till very lately, when Sir *John Cotton* (Great Grandſon of Sir *Robert*) ſold the Houſe to the late Queen, to be a Repoſitory of her Library, along with that which formerly belong'd to his Anceſtors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and *Cotton-Houſe* was wholly ſet a-part for the Uſe of the King's Library-Keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton* Libraries immediately under his Eye; of which laſt Collection, in its Kind the moſt excellent that is in *England*, I ſhall give this ſhort Account. [This Library was lately kept in a Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, purchaſed by the Crown of the Lord *Aſhburnham*, where there happening a Fire in the Year 1735, the Books were ſome of them damaged: It was removed from thence to the new Dormitory belonging to *Weſtminſter*-School, and is ſince removed to the old Dormitory, where it is to remain 'till a commodious Room is built aſſigned for its Reception.]

This noble Library conſiſts wholly of *Manuſcripts*, and as they are now *bound up* together, are not above a *Thouſand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir *Robert Cotton*, was the *Hiſtory of* England, whereunto he was naturally inclined, and in which he came to be a great Maſter; and conſequently his Collections lean'd principally that Way; though he

ſeems to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curioſity which had no Relation to his main Deſign.

By a continual Purſuit of this *Deſign*, he gathered together a moſt prodigious Collection; nay, it ſeemed as if Things had fallen out on purpoſe to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there were many noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monaſteries* at their Diſſolution, and from our *Univerſities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Viſitation. He lived alſo at a Time when diverſe ſtudious and learned Men died, who made it their chief Buſineſs to ſcrape up the ſhattered Remains of our Monaſtical Libraries, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchaſe*, he became Maſter of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this Means he ſaved ſo many *Books*, *Charters*, &c. which had formerly been ſearched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Joſceline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elſing*, *Camden*, and very many others: And as his Intent was publickly known, ſo thoſe who ſought after his Favour (as well as his Money) knew no better Way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him ſome one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many conſiderable Acceſſions) grown very numerous, were conſecrated to Poſterity in the Place I mentioned before; he having repaired it, and taken ſufficient Precautions againſt Fire, which has hitherto been the common Deſtroyer of almoſt all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not ſet out for Oſtentation, or a pompous Shew, but ſo put together as to be of greateſt Uſe to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books encreaſed, as he leſſened the Number of his Volumes.

I have before ſaid, That his main Deſign was the *Hiſtory of* England; but in relation to the Whole, his Books may be ranked under theſe Heads:

I. Hiſtories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Ex profeſſo*, together with other ſhorter Annals, which ſerved as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Regiſter-Books of the Monaſteries, with their Hiſtories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Inſtruments of our Kings, Queens, Biſhops, Nobility, *&c.*

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, eminent Scholars, *&c.*

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, *&c.* Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our publick Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History of* England from the Beginning of Christianity here to the Time of King *James* I. especially about the Time of the Dissolution of Abbies, and the Reformation by King *Henry* VIII, and *Edw.* VI.

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books, as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles in *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, *&c.* of all which (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) *a Catalogue hath been published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the ingenious Mr.* Humphrey Wanley, *whereby we are now apprized of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that great Critick of the Northern Languages, the late Dr.* Hicks, *has taught us in his* Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, *to apply them to the best Advantage.* In *Latin* are diverse ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, *&c.* belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, *&c.*

IX. Diverse excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations, either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs in *England:* Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most Magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan* Pentateuch, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

Sir *Robert Cotton* had also a due Regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina* after *Domitian:* So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, it is adorned with Pictures, *viz.* of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *John*; Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Thomas Allen*, *John Buchanan*, Mr. *Camden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Thomas James*, Mr. *William Lambard*,

bard, and Mr. *John Speed*; not to mention the old Altar-Piece, anciently belonging to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, with other ancient, and ſome choice Pictures in the Houſe.

To make his Library a compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir *Robert Cotton* procured alſo many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Sett of Coins, *Roman*, *Britiſh* and *Saxon*; a Gueſs at which may be made by a View of *Speed*'s *Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals, ſtill extant in this ſmall, but noble Library.

As this valuable Library has received much Dammage by the late Fire, a new Catalogue has been ſince printed of all the valuable Manuſcripts that now remain there.

Of the Tower *of* LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently diverſe Fortreſſes; but that called the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort, or Citadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewiſe, where our Kings, with their Courts, have ſometimes lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60,000 Soldiers: The Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown, the great Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conſerved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, &c. The chief Priſon for the ſafe Cuſtody of great Perſons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midſt of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William* the Conqueror.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, called *Cæſar*'s *Chapel*, but it is now out of Uſe: The Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop, and is a Donative beſtowed by the King, without Inſtitution and Induction.

Conſtable of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, 'till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was governed by a *Conſtable*, and ſometimes by a *Cuſtos Turris*, and in his Abſence, by a Lieutenant, or Deputy: They had the Government of the *Tower* ſometimes during Life, ſometimes *Durante bene placito*, were Privy-Counſellors, and had their Reſidence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and ſometimes had the Cuſtody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command is the chief *Governor*, or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*: He is, by Vertue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*, and is to act under, and be ſubordinate to the Conſtable for the Time being, in all Things touching the Execution of the ſaid Office of Conſtable; and during his Abſence, to do, perform, and execute

all

all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample Manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of diverse of the former Kings of *England*, the Privileges of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes Double the Quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeoman-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeoman-Warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*.

Gentleman-Porter.] The *Gentleman-Porter*, who holds his Place by Patent, hath Charge of the Gates, to lock up and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 40 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a-piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquess; to other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners now 10 *s. per* Week.

Court of Records.] In the *Tower* is an ancient *Court of Record*, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 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 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.

Warders.] The *Yeoman-Warders* of the *Tower* are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domeſtick Servants, and are ſworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, or by the Clerk of the Checque: Their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are uſually upon the Day's Wait, to take an Account of all Perſons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Perſons they go to, in a Book, to be peruſed by the Conſtable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The *Office* of his Majeſty's *Records* kept in the Tower of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the ſame dignified with ſpecial Truſt.

This Officer is firſt recommended by the *Maſter of the Rolls* to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Truſt, he is admitted and ſworn by the ſaid Maſter, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patent.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now not near ſo conſiderable.

As the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty-Bag-Office*, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are tranſmitted into the *Tower*, after ſome Years; for it hath been the Wiſdom and Care of former Ages, to ſend the Records of the ſeveral Courts to the *Tower*, for their Preſervation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Intereſt of all Men, having Eſtates requiring it; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to ſend the Records in the Chapel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*.

The Records of the *Tower*, amongſt other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Diſſolution of thoſe Abbies, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families are now poſſeſs'd; and if thoſe Records were all in one Place, the People might have Acceſs unto them all under one and the ſame Search and Charge, which would be a great Eaſe and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Beſides, the Records at the *Rolls*, being joined to thoſe in the *Tower*, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *Engliſh* Nation, which are now ſet forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof theſe following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

Contents of ſome of the Records.

The Leagues of foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts.

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* III.

The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fiſh therein without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conqueſt.

The Intereſt of the *Iſle of Man*, and the *Iſles of Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Aldernay*; which four laſt are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained;

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that Time, done abroad, or granted, or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Manours and Lands; Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Intereſt or Deſcent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns corporate, or to private Men, at Court-Leets, Waifs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons-Goods, or what elſe could come to the 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 Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt, Deeds, or Contracts between Party and Party, and the juſt Eſtabliſhments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Paſture, *&c.* Beſides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inſerted;

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46. *Edward* III. *Num.* 34. ſaid to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

Theſe Records are repoſited within a certain Place, or Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitor's Gate there is another Place called *Julius Cæſar's Chapel*, in the white Tower: The going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each ſide; and at the upper End thereof there was a Marble Altar, which was demoliſhed in the Civil War.

There

There are many Cart Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the ſame, with indefatigable Labour collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664, in three ſeveral Volumes; the ſecond beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that Time there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Tranſcripts made and done before, and ſince the Conqueſt, until the Beginning of King *John*. There follows his Son *Henry* III. where the firſt Office, *poſt mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw.* I. II. and III. *Rich.* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. and *Edw.* IV. and Inquiſitions, *poſt mortem*, of *Richard* III. who reigned only three Years: The Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The ſeveral Parts on the Preſs which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, *viz. Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clauſarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vaſconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normanniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes, Foreſtæ, Scutag. Rotul. Mareſchal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus tranſmarinis, Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, protection. de pardonation, de Subſidiis, Viagiis*, &c. *Stapulæ, cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outſide of every Preſs in the Repoſitory belonging to each King's Reign; and very eaſily to be brought forth for the Uſe of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the ſaid Office, and ſubſcribed by the Keeper thereof.

The ſame is to be kept open, and conſtantly attended for all Reſorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January* and *February*; and in them from 8 'till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 'till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Faſts, and Thankſgiving-Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majeſty's *Ordnance*, having the Superintendence, Ordering and Diſpoſing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portſmouth, Upnor-Caſtle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick*, and elſewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15,000 Barrels; with Arms for Horſe and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their ſeveral Store-houſes apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preſerving, and more ſpeedy Diſpatch in delivering out the ſame, as the King's Occaſion

ſhall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Maſter of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Perſon of great Eminence and Integrity.

The Chief Officers belonging to the Artillery are,

The Maſter of the Ordnance,	*Clerk of the Ordnance,*
The Lieutenant-General,	*Keeper of the Stores,*
Surveyor,	*Clerk of the Deliveries.*

And the *Treaſurer* and *Pay-Maſter*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

Of the MINT.

MOreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the King hath Power to ſet up a *Mint* in any other Place of this Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation conſiſting of the Warden, Maſter, Workers, Moniers, *&c.* 'Twas ſo ſettled by Charter of King *Edward* III. and confirmed by the ſeveral Kings ſince.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are diverſe Perſons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whoſe Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to overſee all the reſt. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter and Worker.] Next is the *Maſter* and *Worker* of his Majeſty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers; and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any Set-Fee, but according to the Pound Weight, as by an Indenture under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller.] The third Office is the *Comptroller*, who ſees that the Money be all made according to the juſt Aſſize; to overſee the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be: His Fee is 300 *l. per Annum.*

Aſſay-Maſter.] The fourth is the *Aſſay-Maſter*, who tries the Bullion, and ſees that it be according to the Standard; whoſe Fee is 250 *l. per Annum.*

Auditors.] The fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The ſixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Theſe

These Officers and Moniers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches*, or *Prerogatives*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames* and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire which lately happened, and consumed the greatest Part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banqueting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones*: 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*, which is now converted into a Chapel. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, 'till the late Fire.

In the *Strand* are two other Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* III. who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College, or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*, which Place is now vacant; four Brothers, who are all to be Clergymen, and four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*: But the greatest Part of it is turn'd into a Prison for Soldiers that desert, and for a Garrison.

The other is called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, *and* Navy-Office.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported and exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, whereof diverse are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Over-sight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Seven, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1000 *l.* each *per Annum*.

The Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter End of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious Manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10,000 *l.* the Building.

The Post-House General is a noble Structure, built by the late Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House over against *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, *&c.* are of lesser Note than can be particularized in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, *&c.*

Here are kept the Mayor's Court, the Sheriff's Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi Prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays* and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities to *St. Paul*'s Church.

Publick SCHOOLS *and* COLLEGES.

THE first is **Westminster-School.**] There are two School-masters of that renowned School and College belonging to the Abby of *Westminster*. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. *PAUL's* SCHOOL.

BEsides, there are in *London* diverse endowed Schools, which in other Countries would be stiled Colleges; as St. *Paul's* School, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father, *Henry Collet*, some time Lord-Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This famous School, situated in *Paul's Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful Manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Canon-street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the Noble Founder of St. *John Baptist* College in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and 100 at 5 *s.* a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near St. *Martin's* Church, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library; both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tennison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES *in* LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an *University*: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all Sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chymistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-Hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art-Military, *Fire-Works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all Sorts of *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other Thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman, or Gentleman.

Sion-College, *or the College of the* London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of St. *Alphage* within *Cripple-gate*, has been a *Religious House* Time out of Mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory*, or *College*, sometimes under that of a *Spittal*, or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 *Henry* VIII. it was called *Elsying-Spittal*, from *William Elsying*, Mercer, who founded it *Anno* 1329, 3 *Edw.* III.

'Tis now, and has been since 6 *Car.* I. a Complication of both: Tis a College for the Use of all the *London* Ministers, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have Licence to preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles* I. 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of* Sion-College, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunstan's* in the *West*, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and

ten

ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the Houſe) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Briſtol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylor*'s Company, ſix by the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan*'s in the *Weſt*, where he was *Miniſter* 49 Years, and two by St. *Gregory*'s near St. *Paul*'s, where he lived above 20 Years, unleſs any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always firſt to be conſidered by the *Electors*, the *Preſident*, two *Deans*, and four *Aſſiſtants*, who are annually choſen out of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of *London*, as *Governors* of this *College* and *Hoſpital*, ſubject to the Viſitation of the *Lord Biſhop* of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting theſe glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Miniſter*, happily ſupply'd, at 2000 *l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not ſuſtain: Mr. *John Simſon*, Rector of St. *Olave*'s in *Hart-ſtreet*, and one of Dr. *White*'s Executors, built here a ſtately Library, for the *Clergy* of the City principally, but not excluding other *Students*, who have the free Uſe of it under certain *Reſtrictions*, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the beſt Libraries in either of our two famous *Univerſities*.

This *Library* was at firſt well 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 *Camden*, *Brion Walton*, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, ſeveral Aldermen of *London*, with moſt of the Clergy thereof; at length it was ſo augmented, by the Books belonging to the *Cathedral* at St. *Paul*'s, which were carried firſt to *Camden-Houſe*, and thence brought hither 1647, that ſoon after, *Anno* 1656, the then *Library-Keeper*, Mr. *Spencer*, publiſh'd a large Catalogue of them in *Quarto*, under this Title, *Catalogus Univerſalis Librorum omnium in Bibliothecâ Collegij Sionij apud Londinenſes*, &c.

Beſides the *Library*, there has been built by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this College, and what they could procure of well-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 the Commiſſion for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been obſerv'd, That the great Number of Diſſenters in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, did in part proceed from the late prodigious Increaſe of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Proviſion being made

for the Cure of Souls; ſome of the Pariſh-Churches in the out Parts of thoſe Cities being not able to contain a third or fourth Part of the Pariſhioners:

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compaſs of Pariſhes, whereby the Miſſionaries of that Church may keep themſelves concealed from the Knowledge of the Miniſter of the Pariſh, and pervert and ſeduce ſeveral of his Flock, without the leaſt Notice taken thereof. The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redreſſing ſuch great Inconveniencies and growing Miſchiefs, was to build as many New Churches as the Neceſſity of the Caſe required; or at leaſt ſo many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial, with all the neceſſary Privileges for the regular Adminiſtration of the Worſhip of the Church of *England*, under the Juriſdiction of the proper *Dioceſan*. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen, of pious Memory, entituled, *An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mention'd:* Whereby it is Enacted, That all ſorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of *May* 1716, to the 29th of *September* next following, pay two Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun; and from and after the 28th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, *three* Shillings *per* Chaldron, or Tun: And that the Sums of Money, hence collected, be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers, or Steeples to each of them; and for purchaſing of Sites of Churches and Church Yards, and Burying-Places in, or near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making ſuch Chapels, or Churches, as were already built, and capable thereof, Pariſh-Churches; and for purchaſing Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Pariſhes. Of theſe Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Greenwich* in *Kent*; and Six Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* moreover appropriated towards the finiſhing *Greenwich-Hoſpital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; and Four Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* towards the Repairing and Finiſhing the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting ſo Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the ſaid Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money ſhould be borrowed at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free; and that the Intereſt due before the 14th of *May* 1716, ſhould be ſatisfied out of any Monies coming into the *Exchequer* on the Credit aforeſaid.

Now

Now it is repreſented in this Act, that all this was in Purſuance of *her Majeſty's Pious and Gracious Intentions* to increaſe the Number of Churches in, or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, for the better Inſtruction of all Perſons inhabiting, or who ſhall inhabit in the ſeveral Pariſhes where the ſame ſhall be built, in the true Chriſtian Religion, as it is now profeſs'd in the Church of *England*, and eſtabliſh'd by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore to make her ſaid Intentions effected, ſhe had Power alſo hereby to nominate and appoint ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhould think fit, to be Commiſſioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commiſſion, by the late Queen's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, was iſſued out to the Two Archbiſhops, Five Biſhops, and other eminent Divines, and to ſeveral of the Miniſters of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry and Citizens, with ſuch Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the ſaid Act are expreſſed.

But this Commiſſion expiring on the 24th of *December* 1711; upon their Repreſentation made to the Queen, under their Hands and Seals, ſix Days before the ſaid Expiration, that having applied themſelves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the ſaid Act intended: Hereupon an Act was procured the next Seſſion for enlarging the Time given to the ſaid Commiſſioners, and for giving them alſo farther Powers for effecting a Work ſo much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are authorized and empowered to purchaſe Lands, to limit the Bounds of the New Pariſhes, to raiſe Money by Loan, at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants, to appoint the firſt Pariſh-Officers; and, with the Conſent of the Biſhop, to name a convenient Number of ſufficient Inhabitants in each ſaid New Pariſh, to be the Veſtry-Men of ſuch New Pariſh, who ſhall exerciſe the like Powers and Authority for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the ſame, with thoſe of the preſent Pariſh out of which this is taken.

There is alſo a particular Treaſurer, or Treaſurers, appointed to iſſue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for recompenſing ſuch Perſons as ſhall be neceſſarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains: Which Treaſurer is not of the Number of the Commiſſioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and muſt give ſuch ſufficient Security as the Lord High-Treaſurer ſhall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Pariſh to be made and conſtituted, and a perpetual Succeſſion of Rectors there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of ſuch New Pariſh: And the preſent Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he ſhall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Conſecration thereof, is appointed to be firſt Rector of ſuch New Church and Pariſh, without any Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction to the ſame. And in every other New Church and Pariſh, the firſt Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown; and this even before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High Court of *Chancery*. And as well the firſt Rector, as all the other ſucceeding Rectors, are to be preſented and inſtituted, and alſo inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are; and are obliged to obſerve and perform all other Matters, for the Qualifying and Entituling themſelves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the preſent Rectors, or Vicars, are not by this Diviſion and Separation of the Pariſhes deprived of any Tithes, Dues or Profits to them belonging; nor even the Succeſſors of them, 'till ſuch Agreements, or Settlements, for the more effectual dividing any ſuch Pariſh be made, and take Effect. And it is alſo provided, that this ſhould not prejudice or alter the Propriety or Intereſt of any Proprietor, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for her Majeſty, at any time before the 29th of *September* 1712, to nominate Commiſſioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as her Majeſty ſhall think fit: And that from ſuch Appointment ſo made, the Powers granted to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid former Letters-Patent ſhall determine: Accordingly a Commiſſion by her Majeſty's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712, was iſſued out to ſeveral of the Lords, the Biſhops and others.

Soon after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, another Act paſſed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable his Majeſty, by Letters-Patent under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, to appoint ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhould think fit, to be Commiſſioners; and that any Five or more of them ſhould have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts: And accordingly a Commiſſion by his Majeſty's Letters-Patent was iſſued, bearing Date the ſecond of *December* 1715, whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commiſſioners, whoſe Names the Reader will find among the Liſts, *&c.*

[In purſuance of theſe and ſome ſubſequent Accounts, the following Churches have been built, *viz.* St. *Anne*'s *Lime-houſe*, *Chriſt-*

Chriſt-Church Spittal-fields, St. *George's Bloomsbury*, St. *George's* in the *Eaſt*, St. *George's Hannover-Square*, St. *John* at *Wapping*, St. *Paul's Shadwell*, St. *Mary* of *Stratford*, *Bow*,——the New Church at *Deptford* —— the New Church in *Old-ſtreet*, St. *George's Queen-Square Chapel*, converted into a Pariſh-Church, St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Giles's* in the *Fields*, of which the two laſt are old Churches rebuilt.

Theſe new Churches are moſt of them elegant Buildings, far exceeding other Pariſh-Churches in their Beauty and Dimenſions, and are endow'd to the Amount of about 200 *l. per Ann.* each Part thereof ariſing from the Profits of Lands purchaſed with Money appropriated by Parliament for endowing the ſaid New Churches, and the Reſidue ariſing out of the Burial Fees which are now ſettled on the Church-Wardens, *&c.* of the reſpective Pariſhes, part of them for the Maintenance of the Miniſter, and the reſidue for the Uſe of the ſeveral New Pariſhes.]

Doctors-Commons, *or the College of* Civilians.

ALtho' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory is beſt there to be 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 diverſe other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and ſtood near St. *Paul's*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet Paul's Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly conſum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all reſided at *Exeter-Houſe* in the *Strand*, until the Year 1672, when they return'd to their former Place, rebuilt in a very ſplendid and convenient Manner, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the ſaid Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow:

S. Michaelis.		Paſch.
23 *Octob.*		*Quind. Paſch.*
Craſtino Anim.		2. *Seſſio.*
Martini	12 Nov.	3. *Seſſio.*
Edmundi	21 Nov.	*Craſtino Aſcenſ.*
Andreæ		

S. Hilarij.			Trinit.
Craſtino	*Wolſtani.*	20 Jan.	*Craſtino Trin.*
	Pauli.		2. *Seſſio.*
	Blaſij.	4 Feb.	3. *Seſſio.*
	Valentini.		4. *Seſſio, vel Craſtino, D. Johannis.*

In every Term there is a By-day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Eaſter*-Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators*, belonging to the afore-mentioned Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, are 34 in Number: Their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themſelves Parties for their Clients; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Cauſes; to produce the Witneſſes, prepare Cauſes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

Theſe are admitted by the Archbiſhop's *Fiat*, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practiſe immediately after their Admiſſion: They wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Eccleſiaſtical Courts kept at *Doctors-Commons*, ſee more *Chap.* IX. of the Second Book.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the Deciſion of Maritime Controverſies, Trial of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whoſe Title is *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex, ſive Præſidens:* The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commiſſioners executing that Office; and are directed *to all Vice-Admirals, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, Marſhals, and others, Officers and Miniſters of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.*

To this Court belongs a *Regiſter*, and his *Deputy*, and a *Marſhal General*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The

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 Seſſions is ſtill held for the Trial of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient Place aforeſaid, or at the *Old-Bailey*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Diſpoſal of the Lord High-Admiral.

Of the College of PHYSICIANS *in* London.

AMongſt other excellent Inſtitutions in the City of *London*, there is a College, or Corporation of *Phyſicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* VIII. and ſince his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Phyſick of *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the ſaid College-Seal, practiſe Phyſick in *London*, or within ſeven Miles of the City (nor in any other Part of *England*, in caſe he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby alſo they can adminiſter an Oath, fine and impriſon any Offenders in that, and diverſe other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchaſe Lands, *&c.* whereby they have Authority to ſearch all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to ſee if their Drugs and Compoſitions are wholſome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troubleſome Offices; as to ſerve upon Juries, to be Conſtable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* Any Member of that College may practiſe Surgery, if he pleaſe, not only in *London*, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-ſtreet*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phyſician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which a Houſe and Ground was purchaſed by the Society of *Phyſicians*, at the End of *Amen-ſtreet*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the ſeveral Members of the Society; endowed the ſame with his whole Inheritance, which he reſigned up while he was yet living and in Health; Part of which he aſſigned for an Anniverſary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno

Anno 1666, this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Monies, a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built, at their own Charge, a very noble Apartment for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only Thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles* II. But that King considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry* VIII. thought fit to encrease the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James* II. taking into Consideration the farther vast Encrease of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are diverse Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an End to these and all other *unfair* Practitioners.

The *College* having frequently pressed its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants, not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their *Knowledge* of Diseases, and their *Reputation* by their Success, made a *Subscription* to the Number of Forty-two, *Anno* 1696, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the *Sick Poor*.

Gresham-

Greſham-College, *or the College for* Liberal Arts *and* Sciences.

WIthin the Walls of *London* is alſo ſeated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Perſon Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and endowed in Manner following. After he had built the *Royal-Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*, in Truſt; that the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould find in all Time to come, four able Perſons to read within this College *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*; and to allow each of them, beſides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* ſhould find three more able Men to read *Civil Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, and to allow to each one of them, beſides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that theſe ſeveral Lecturers ſhould read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) at Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the ſame in *Engliſh*: The Muſick Lecture to be read only in *Engliſh*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation, 'till the Year 1712, when they purchaſed a Houſe in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, ſo much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent Hiſtory of the ſaid *Society*, written by Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, late Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

First Foundation of the Royal-Society.] The firſt Aſſembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was ſome Years before the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Greſham-College*; at length his Majeſty took Notice thereof, and was graciouſly pleaſed ſo far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to conſiſt of a Preſident, of a Council, and of Fellows for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Uſeful Arts* by Experiments.

Manner of Electing Fellows.] Their *Manner* of *Electing Fellows* is according to the *Venetian* Way, by Balloting. Each Fellow at his Admiſſion, ſubſcribes this Promiſe following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the* Royal Society *of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this he may at any Time free himſelf from this Obligation,

gation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 *s.* and then 13 *s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Design.] The *Design* of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthned 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.*

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things, of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents* and *Depths of the Sea*, and many other Things: They have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts, Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extreme curious. In a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profits by it.] They have mightily improved *Naval, Civil*, and *Military Architecture*; they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom upon Planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica* and *Barbados*. All our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Letter'd, and Intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected: So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have registered Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, *&c.* reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity; hereby laying a solid Ground-

work

work for a vaſt Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages.

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this noble Deſign, have begun a Library, to conſiſt only of ſuch Authors as may be ſerviceable to that Deſign; towards which the late Earl-Marſhal of *England* did beſtow on the Society the whole *Norfolcian* Library, with a free Permiſſion of changing ſuch Books as were not proper for their Work; whereby in a ſhort Time they will be able to ſhew a compleat Collection of all that hath been publiſhed in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repoſitory.] The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Eſq; wherein are to be ſeen many Thouſands of great Rarities, fetched (ſome of them) from the fartheſt Corners of the habitable World; as Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths; ſome Things *petrified*, others *oſſified*; Mummies, Gums, *&c.* diverſe of which have been ſince added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Perſons: And, in a ſhort Time, is like to be (if not already) one of the largeſt and moſt curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majeſty King *Charles* to the *Royal Society*, is an Eſcutcheon, with *Three Lions of* England *in Chief*; intimating, that the Society is Royal; the *Creſt* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters Hunting-Hounds*, Emblems of the quickeſt Sight and Smelling, to ſignify the Sagacity employed in penetrating and ſearching after the *Works of Nature*. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to teſtify their Reſolution not to be enſlaved by any of the greateſt Authority, in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be choſen yearly upon the 30th of *November*, being the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the College *of* HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons* ſtood the College of *Heralds*, that is, of ſuch as are to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Deſcents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms, an ancient Houſe, built by *Thomas Standley*, Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry* VII. and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchanged Lands

with

with the Crown, he procured the same to be bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there safely preserved, *&c.* which is now handsomely re-built.

They were made a College, or Corporation, by Charter of King *Richard* III. and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome 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, King of Arms.*

Six Heralds at Arms, and four *Pursuivants at Arms.*

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms,* the First and Principal is called *Garter,* instituted by *Henry* V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England,* to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor,* to cause their Arms to be hung over their Seats there, to carry the Garters to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which Purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux,* so called from the Duke of *Clarence,* to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel,* third Son to *Edward* III. marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland,* had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thummond:* Whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence,* or the Territory about *Clare;* which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward* IV. by the Death of his Brother *George,* Duke of *Clarence,* he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French,* and *Clarencius* in *Latin.* His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of the lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, on the South-side of the *Trent,* and therefore sometimes called *Surroy,* or *Southroy.* [*Glouceſter,* King of Arms, and also *Bath,* King of Arms, instituted *Anno* 1726, when the Order of the Knights of the *Bath* was reviv'd.]

The third King at Arms is *Norroy,* or *Northroy,* whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of the *Trent.*

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds, England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These,

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their *Arms*, to appoint Men their Arms, or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Note, *That by the Union-Treaty*, Lion, *King at Arms for* Scotland (*of whom see more hereafter in the State of* Scotland) *is the Second King at Arms of* Great-Britain, *and takes Place immediately after* Garter.

Heralds.] The six *Heralds*, anciently and properly belonging to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

1. *Somerset*,	4. *York*,
2. *Chester*,	5. *Windsor*,
3. *Richmond*,	6. *Lancaster*.

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* Words, *Here*, *Helt*, or *Held*, that is, the *Army*'s *Champion*, to *denounce War*, or *offer Peace*, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably Seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and some of *England* before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these Heralds, in *England*, there were anciently many, and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus nam'd,

1. *Bluemantle*,	3. *Rouge-Dragon*,
2. *Rouge-Croix*,	4. *Portcullice*,

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feast of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, *&c.* Also they take Care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings at Arms were created, and solemnly crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves; and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times, the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*, there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take

take a ſolemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new-created King; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroidered, and a Jewel, or Badge of Gold enamelled in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this Manner: Firſt, he kneels down before the Earl-Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters-Patent of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other two *Kings of Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters-Patent, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*, and with almoſt the ſame Ceremonies.

Creation of the Heralds.] A Herald at Arms is alſo created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms muſt be Sattin, embroidered and enriched with Gold, and muſt be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms, and to ſwear in ſolemn Manner to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to all Chriſtians, to be ſecret and ſober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, *&c.*

The greateſt Part of this College is, ſince the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's-Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons*, *London*; where are ſome Officers at Arms always attending, to ſatisfy Comers touching Deſcents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, *&c.*

All the Members of this College being the King's ſworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a Liſt of their Names among the Officers of the Houſhold.

Inns of Court, *or* Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of *Municipal*, or *Common-Law* Profeſſors and Students, are fourteen, called ſtill *Inns*, the old *Engliſh* Word for Houſes of Noblemen, or Biſhops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the ſame Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are two *Inns* of *Serjeants*,
Four *Inns* of *Court*,
Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were ſo named, as ſome think, becauſe the Students therein are to ſerve the Courts of Judicature; or elſe, becauſe anciently theſe Colleges

leges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better Sorts of Gentlemen, as *Forteſcue* affirmeth.

Of theſe there are Four.

The Two Temples,] heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchaſed by ſome Profeſſors of the Common-Law above 300 Years ago: They are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Eſſex-Houſe*, which was Part of the Houſe of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, becauſe it is ſeated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.] The two other Inns of Court are *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray*'s-*Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

Theſe Societies are no Corporation, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themſelves, which have, by Conſent, the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences, they are only excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the reſt; and for greater Offences, they loſe their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to theſe Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchaſe, or have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the Houſe, but what is paid at Admittance, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barriſters*, *Inner-Barriſters*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole Houſe; and out of theſe is choſen yearly a Treaſurer, who receiveth, diſburſeth, and accounteth for all Monies belonging to the Houſe.

[There are no Mootings or Readings in the *Inns of Court* or *Chancery* at this Day.]

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably ſo named, becauſe there dwelt ſuch Clerks as did chiefly ſtudy the forming of Writs which regularly appertained to the Curſitors that are Officers of *Chancery*. The firſt of theſe is called *Thavies-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 *Attornies*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easy Rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, There are two more Colleges called *Serjeant's-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more noble and honourable; *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterij. Servientis verò Ministerij.*

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*, and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this Manner:

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes Choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord-*Chancellor*, or Lord-*Keeper*, who sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*: At the appointed Time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*; there in Publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Publick. After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a very magnificent and princely Manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, *&c.* Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas; whereof every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all Times,

Times, even in the King's Preſence, and while he ſpeaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be ſo much as capp'd in the Preſence of the King of *England*.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of theſe Serjeants at Law to ſupply his Place, and conſtitutes him by Letters-Patent, ſealed by the Chancellor, who ſitting in the Middle of the reſt of the Judges in open Court, by a ſet Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this Occaſion is brought in) the King's Pleaſure; and to the People the King's Goodneſs, in providing the Bench with ſuch able honeſt Men, as that Juſtice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects; and cauſes the ſaid Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief-Juſtice places the ſaid Serjeant on the Bench Junior of all the reſt; and having taken his Oath well and truly to ſerve the King, and all his People in the Office of Juſtice, to take no Reward, to do equal and ſpeedy Juſtice to all, *&c.* he ſets himſelf to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in ſome Things his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the ſame; but there is beſides, a Cloak put over him, and cloſed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, diverſe ſmall Pieces of white rich Fur: But the Two Lord Chief-Juſtices, and the Lord Chief-Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned the King by Writ uſually calls ſome to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Veſturage*, and *Legardage*: Theſe ſit within the Bar in all Courts at *Weſtminſter*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all ſit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Beſides the COLLEGES, *properly ſo called, there are in this City many richly endowed* Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, Work-Houſes, *and* Houſes *of* Correction. *The moſt noted are,*

SUTTON's *Hoſpital, or the* Charter-Houſe.

A Little without the Walls ſtands this College, or Collegiate Houſe, called anciently the *Chartreuſe*, now corruptly the *Charter-Houſe*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthuſian*

Monks, in *French*, *des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct 40 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, *&c.* and live altogether in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 40 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for eight Years after they come to the University; and to others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c.* who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholicks*. The House cost him at first 13,000 *l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7,000 *l.* more; in all 20,000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4,000 *l. per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6,000 *l. per Annum*. The Founder died the twelfth Day of *December*, 1611, and this his Foundation hath been ever since entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: Although by Letters of Licence granted by his late Majesty, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are impowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity, not exceeding four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Sutton*'s Revenue. The Governors are in Number sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices.

1. At the *Charter-House*,
2. *Balsham*,
3. *Castle-Camps*,
4. *Horscheath*,
5. *Hallingbury*,
6. *Dunsby*,
7. *South-Minster*,
8. *Cold-Norton*,
9. *Little-Wigborough*,
10. *Hartland*.

CHELSEA-

CHELSEA-COLLEGE, *or the* Royal Hoſpital *for diſabled* Soldiers.

THE Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, in the County of *Middleſex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second, carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is ſeated upon a Piece of Ground whereon a Building formerly ſtood, which was deſigned by King *James* the Firſt for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England* againſt all Oppoſers; which Ground did eſcheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a moſt wholſome Air, upon a riſing gravelly Ground, about ſixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furniſhed with wholſome Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a moſt ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Horſe or Man, lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces diſtant, and where is a moſt commodious and magnificent Landing-Place: Of the other three Sides, the Front-ſide contains the Chapel and Hall, both very ſpacious and noble Rooms. The two other Sides, being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-ſix diſtinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair *Pavilion*, in one whereof is the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for ſeveral of the Officers of the Houſe, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of this great Court is placed, upon a Marble Pedeſtal, a moſt curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles* the Second, at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Toby Ruſtatt*.

The Number of ordinary Penſioners is 486, beſides the Officers of the Houſe, Matrons, Landreſs, Waſher-women, *&c.*

The Out, or Extraordinary Penſioners, are more numerous, and theſe upon Occaſion do Duty in the ſeveral Garriſons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, *&c.*

The Penſioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Waſhing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for ſpending Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society is, That each one muſt firſt bring a Certificate from their ſuperior Officer, that he hath been maimed and diſabled in the Ser-

vice of the Crown; or elſe that he hath ſerved the Crown twenty Years, which muſt appear by Muſter-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation there are appointed proper Officers; a Liſt of which ſee at the Cloſe of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and ſuitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are ſeveral other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Uſher, Porters, Women, Houſe-keepers, Matrons, 24, who have all Diet in the Hoſpital. There are alſo Barbers, and diverſe other Servants, beſides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, *&c.*

To defray the vaſt Charges of this Royal Hoſpital, there is a conſiderable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, beſides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier once every Year, which in Time of War amounted to above 13,000 *l.*

Greenwich-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 Inhabitants, who are to be all ſuch *Engliſh Seamen as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents ſhall be diſabled from further Service at Sea, and for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happen to be ſlain in Sea-Service*: 'Tis to be fitted up for no leſs than 450 Seamen, if Encouragement be anſwerable to the Statelineſs of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King *Charles* the Second's Time, at 36,000 *l.* Expence; encouraged much by King *William* the Third's Commiſſion, and by a new Commiſſion granted by the late Queen *Anne*; and we hope will be perfected, under the auſpicious Influences of our preſent Gracious Sovereign King *George* II.

Chriſt's-Hoſpital.] Formerly a Monaſtery of *Gray-Friers*, diſſolved by *Henry* VIII. and converted by his Son *Edw.* VI. into an Hoſpital for poor Children, called by ſome the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all ſuitable Neceſſaries. It hath ſince been enlarged by diverſe conſiderable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splen-

dor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Truſtees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheleſs, all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hoſpital, the Effect of which it ſtill feels, and is like ſo to do, unleſs adminiſtred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Perſons. King *Charles* the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquiſite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks, but eſpecially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, and ſo become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thouſand poor Children, moſt of them Orphans, maintained in the Houſe, and out at Nurſe, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and ſix or ſeven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeſhip; the Maidens to good and honeſt Services. Some of the moſt pregnant Lads are ſo good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hoſpital, that they are ſent to the Univerſity, and become excellent Scholars; and ſome of thoſe that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the higheſt Dignities in this City; even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of theſe. But the ſtated Revenue not being at all anſwerable to the neceſſary yearly Expences, many of the moſt wealthy Citizens and Merchants are choſen chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiſerate thoſe Wants which their own Eyes ſee. That 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 *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, and formerly belonged to the ſame *Gray-Friers*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the firſt Prior of that Houſe, in the Time of *Henry* the Firſt, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People; but it was more largely endowed, for the Uſe of Sick and Lame Perſons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spittal hath able Phyſicians and Surgeons, careful Nurſes, and good Proviſion for wounded and ſick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diſeaſed Perſons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and, through God's Bleſſing, here is ſometimes 2000, or upwards, cured in a Year, and relieved with Monies and other Neceſſaries at their Departure. This Houſe itſelf eſcaped the Fury of the great Fire, but moſt of the Eſtate belonging to it was conſumed.

St. **Thomas's-Hoſpital**] in *Southwark*, is for the ſame Uſe, and underwent almoſt the ſame Fate in its Revenues,

not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689. This was originally founded an Hoſpital by *Richard*, the Prior of *Bermondſey*, *Anno* 1213. It was ſurrendred by the Maſter to King *Henry* VIII. valued at 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*. It was given by the excellent King *Edward* VI. to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and appointed to be called the *Hoſpital* of St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, and appropriated for the Cure of Poor, Sick, Infirm and Lame Perſons. Though this Hoſpital has ſeveral Times eſcaped Burning (particularly, when in 1676 the Fire was extinguiſhed at this Houſe, after the Flames had ſeveral Times touched it) yet the Buildings were ſo very old and ruinous, that the Governors thought it neceſſary to re-build the ſame, which has been done at the Charge of the ſaid Governors, aſſiſted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without leſſening the Revenues of the Hoſpital. It now conſiſts of four Courts, very ſpacious, ornamental and commodious. In the *Firſt* are ſix Wards for Women: In the *Second* are two Chapels, one for the Uſe of the Hoſpital; the other commonly called, *The Pariſh-Church of St.* Thomas, Southwark. In the ſame Court are the Houſes of the Treaſurer, Hoſpitaler, Steward, Butler and Cook. In the *Third* Court are ſeven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-Rooms and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the *Fourth* Court are two Wards for Women, with a Surgery, hot and cold Baths, *&c.* Beſides theſe Squares, the Governor, in the Year 1718, erected a ſpacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them for one Hundred Perſons; ſo that now there is room for above five Hundred People, and there are about four Thouſand poor and diſeaſed Perſons cured in, and diſcharged yearly out of this Hoſpital.

On a convenient Piece of Ground, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas Southwark*, near adjoining to this Houſe, is now built an *Hoſpital for Incurables*, by the extraordinary Charity of *Thomas Guy*, Eſq; in which there is Proviſion made for about four Hundred Perſons.

WALL *and* GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was walled in on all Parts with a ſtrong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickneſs proportionable to its Deſign, which is now for the moſt Part decayed, Dwelling-Houſes being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet moſt of the Gates of that old Wall ſtill remain; thoſe which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence;

nificence; and thoſe which eſcaped, as *Alderſgate*, *Cripple-gate*, *Moor-gate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are ſhut up every Night with great Diligence, and a ſufficient Watch at Ten o'Clock; none being ſuffered to go in or out without Examination: In like Manner, at the ſame Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who ſeize all ſuſpicious Perſons, and ſecure them 'till the next Morning, to be examined by a Juſtice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-Walkers, they are ſent to a Houſe of Correction. Moſt of theſe Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of ſome of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewiſe called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Priſons.] The deſigned Brevity of this Treatiſe will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Priſons in and about this City. Two of the aforeſaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being ſtrongly built, are Priſons, the firſt chiefly for heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Seſſions-houſe in the *Old-Bailey*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *King's-Bench* Priſon in *Southwark* is one of the greateſt for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Marſhalſea*, a Priſon belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marſhal of the *King's-Court*, 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-Chapel*, the *Gate-Houſe* at *Weſtminſter*, and others, would take up too much Room to be deſcribed here; but each have their diſtinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumſtances of the Debtor, which is the Reaſon why he ſo oft removes himſelf from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next Thing remarkable in the City of *London* may be the *Bridge*; which, for admirable Workmanſhip, for Vaſtneſs of Foundation, for all Dimenſions, and for ſolid Houſes, and rich Shops built thereon, ſurpaſſeth all others in *Europe*: It has nineteen Arches, founded in a deep, broad River, and ſome ſay, on a ſoft ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-bridge almoſt in the Middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry* II. and finiſhed *Anno* 1209, in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London* was an exceeding difficult and coſtly Piece of Work; and to thoſe that conſider the conſtant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it ſeems almoſt impoſſible to be done again: The Charge of keeping it in Repair is ſo great, that it hath been thought fit by our Anceſtors to have a large Houſe, a vaſt Revenue in Lands and Houſes, and diverſe conſiderable Officers, *&c.*

to

to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal-Exchange] is next to be considered, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and opened in a solemn Manner, by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all Things considered) that was then in *Europe*; before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, it surpasseth all other Burses.

Quantum lenta solent inter viberna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest Part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost 50,000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to re-imburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West; so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent. [The Shops in the Galleries about the *Exchange* most of them stand empty at present, which very much lessens the Revenue; and indeed the City hath not long Time to dispute paying the Salaries left by Sir *Thomas Gresham* to the Members of *Gresham-College*.]

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles* II. erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of* England: 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides where-

of

of are curiouſly cut, on three Eſcutcheons, Firſt, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, of *Scotland*: Thirdly, of *Ireland*; each ſupported by a *Cupid*; and on the fourth Side is the following Inſcription:

Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriuſque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æterna,
Hoc Teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit,
Anno ſalutis Humanæ M DC LXXXIV.

The Whole is made of white Marble, ſomewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanſhip of the famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this *Royal Exchange*, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt; ſo now, by the Care and Coſt of the City-Companies, moſt of thoſe Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaſter, and the reſt are daily deſigned.

Statue at Charing-Croſs.] There are other Statues worthy to be taken Notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Croſs*, of King *Charles* the Firſt on Horſeback, bigger than the Life, done in Braſs, ſtanding on a high Pedeſtal of white Marble, curiouſly adorned with Trophies of War, and all compaſſed about with Iron Rails: It was done by an admirable Artiſt, *La Seur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was murdered by *Felton*.

In the midſt of the great Court at *White-Hall*, is a Noble Statue in Braſs of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedeſtal of Marble, with this Inſcription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR,
1686.

The

The Monument.] Not far from the *Bridge* is the fatal Place were the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof: It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the Middle, of black Marble, with an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two ancient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire.) The Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot High; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following incomparable Inscriptions.

On one Side,

Anno Christi CIↃDCLXVI, *Die* IV. *Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII *intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili,* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domum* CCIↃↃ oo oo oo CC, *vicos* CD *absumsit, de* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditùs delevit, alias* VIII *laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput porrexit: Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas 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, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaqua versum elanguit. [*Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur.*]

Which last Words were erased at King *James*'s Accession to the Crown, and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem,*

em, 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 extruerentur; 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 intergerinis 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
Richardo 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 Davis, Eq. Præ. Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedeſtal is this following Inſcription in *Engliſh*.

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning this Proteſtant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh Faction, in the Beginning of September, *in the Year of our Lord* 1666. *In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Proteſtant Religion and old* Engliſh *Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.*

Note,

Note, That this Inſcription was eraſed by King *James* upon his Acceſſion to the Crown; but re-inſcribed preſenly after the Happy Revolution, in ſuch deep Characters as are not eaſily to be blotted out.

Companies Halls.] To ſpeak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the ſole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: Theſe are built like the Houſes of the Nobility, with gallant Frontiſpieces, ſtately Courts, ſpacious Rooms; the Hall eſpecially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain, at a Time of Feaſting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they one, two, or three Hundred, but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, thoſe of each of the twelve Companies eſpecially; and in ſome one of theſe Halls, as that of *Merchant-Taylors*, the Annual Feſtivals of the moſt ſplendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the moſt Glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the moſt Beneficent that this City can boaſt of: One of theſe twelve Palaces (as I may call them) the Lord-Mayor for the Time being uſually makes the Place of his Reſidence, with all his Family, and his Officers; there he uſually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambaſſadors. The Company of *Mercers*, beſides their Hall, have a ſumptuous and ſpacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every *Lord's Day*, during the moſt populous Seaſons of the Year, is ſupplied by ſelect Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to ſtudy, but is open to all People of genteel Appearance: And indeed, each Hall hath ſome or other particular Excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to conſider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and ſumptuous, affording moſt excellent and wholſome Waters; to omit thoſe of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jewin-ſtreet*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Virtues, as well as general Uſe, ſome of the moſt eminent are theſe:

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the Weſt-End of *Lombard-Street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horſeback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

Foun-

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* to *Holbourn-Bridge*; the curious Stone-Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each ſide thereof, to treaſure up *Newcaſtle* Coals for the Uſe of the Poor; which is now moſtly fill'd up, and turn'd into a Market.

Obſervable likewiſe are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets: *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth: This is a large ſumptuous Building, joining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is ſent, as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*.

Smithfield,] A vaſt weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horſes and all Sorts of live Cattle; where the annual Fair is likewiſe kept, beginning on St. *Bartholomew's Day*, and laſting three Days. [It is computed that there are one Thouſand Oxen ſold every Week in this Market, and a proportionable Number of Sheep.]

Leaden-Hall,] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Fleſh, Poultry, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Edibles. *Queen-Hithe, Bear-Key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames* Side, on both Sides, are Wholeſale-Traders for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market, Milk-ſtreet, Newgate, Clare, Covent-garden, Bloomsbury, Hungerford*, St. *James's, Weſtminſter* Markets, *&c.* are Places of Note, commodiouſly ſituated and built: [There are ſome other Markets of late erected near *Hannover-Buildings, Spittal-Fields*, &c.] There are diverſe other Exchanges likewiſe beſides the *Royal Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are ſold; as thoſe ſtately Buildings called the *New-Exchange* and *Exeter-Exchange*, both in the *Strand*.

Private Buildings] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years eſpecially, are generally very fair and ſtately; but within the City, the ſpacious Houſes of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the ſumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reaſon they are generally built backwards, that ſo the whole Room towards the Street might be reſerved for Tradeſmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this

this Particular, ſurpaſs *London*. Yet if a Stranger ſhould view the ſeveral magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are ſo highly eſteemed) the ſeveral ſtreight and ſpacious Streets, the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not ſurpaſs, moſt of what they have ſeen abroad.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms of the City of* London, are *Argent* a *Croſs Gules*, with the *Sword of St.* Paul, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as ſome have conceited; for this Coat belonged to the City before *Walworth* ſlew *Wat. Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the KING's Great Ward-robe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was uſually kept within the City, near *Puddle Wharf*, in an ancient Houſe built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards ſold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Maſter, or Keeper, of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Succeſſors. King *James* the Firſt enlarged the ſame, and ordained, that this great Office ſhould be an Incorporation, or Body Politick, for ever.

Several Things furniſhed from thence.] This Office is to make Proviſions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furniſh the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Eſtate, Carpets, and other Neceſſaries; to furniſh Houſes for Ambaſſadors, at their firſt Arrival here; Preſents for foreign Princes and Ambaſſadors; Cloths of Eſtate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all his Majeſty's Ambaſſadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter; Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord-Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord-Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majeſty's Robes, and diverſe others his Majeſty's Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Juſtices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; diverſe Officers in thoſe Courts; all Liveries for his Majeſty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Meſſengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Poſtilions and Grooms, *&c.* All Coaches, Chariots, Harneſſes, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, *&c.*

for

The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, *&c.* as alſo all rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatchs; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 49,000 *l.* but now much leſs, beſide all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, *&c.*

The ſaid Houſe, near *Puddle-Wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Maſter of this Office; but the Office is kept at preſent in Great *Queen-ſtreet*.

The chief Officers under the Maſter, are a Deputy, and a Clerk of the ſaid Wardrobe.

But thoſe Officers had fair Dwelling Houſes, which were alſo conſumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are diverſe Tradeſmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at leaſt 60, all ſworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a conſiderable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Exciſe-Office*, which is at preſent under an abſolute Management for his Majeſty by Commiſſioners, in Number Nine; who purſuant to ſeveral Acts of Parliament, receive the Product of the Exciſe of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and ſilver Wire, Starch, Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, and diſtilled Liquors, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 1000 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.

From the aforenamed Commiſſioners there lies an Appeal to others called the Commiſſioners of *Appeal*, who are Five, and by His Majeſty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of POST-MASTER *General.*

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Poſt-Maſters-General.

His Majeſty 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 Rendezvous of His Majeſty's Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge*, during the Seaſon for drinking the Waters, *&c.*

And the Anſwers of the ſaid 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 Buſineſs.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Poſt-Maſters in *England* and *Scotland*, moſt of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Poſt-Maſters in their Branches: And alſo in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, conſiſting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Poſt-Maſters.

His Majeſty keeps conſtantly for the Tranſport of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between *England* and
- *France*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Spain*, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
- *Flanders*, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the Leeward Iſlands, *&c.*

All which Officers, Poſt-Maſters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majeſty's own Charge.

And as the Maſter-piece of all thoſe good Regulations eſtabliſhed by the Poſt-Maſters General, for the better Government of the ſaid Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* ſo well to the reſpective Poſtages, that there is no conſiderable Market-Town but hath an eaſy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the ſaid grand Office, in the due Courſe of the Mails every Poſt.

Tho'

Tho' the Number of Letters miſſive in *England* were not at all conſiderable in our Anceſtors Days, yet it is now ſo prodigiouſly great (ſince the meaneſt People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110, 000 *l.* a Year.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles, for 3 *d.* and 2 Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* and above 80 Miles a ſingle Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and that in ſo ſhort a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Poſt goes 120 Miles; and in five or ſix Days an Anſwer to a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles diſtant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman deſires to ride Poſt to any principal Town in *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in readineſs (taking 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 an admirable Commodioufneſs both for Men and Women of better Quality to travel from *London* to almoſt any Town of *England*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any Place, ſheltred from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with ſuch Speed, as that the Poſts in ſome foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*; ſometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirenceſter*, *Norwich*, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is eſtabliſhed another Poſt, called the *Penny-Poſt*, whereby, for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding ſixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, is moſt ſpeedily and ſafely conveyed to and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality to moſt Towns within ſeven Miles round *London*, not conveniently ſerved by the General-Poſt.

The Profits of this as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters belonging to His Majeſty, are ſettled on him by Act of Parliament, and managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this uſeful Deſign, there are ſix General Offices kept at a convenient Diſtance from one another; at all which Officers do conſtantly attend from Morning until Night every Day, *Sundays* only excepted,

And a farther Convenience of this Office is, that whatſoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Poſt, directed to Perſons in any of thoſe Country-Towns to which the Penny-Poſt does go, they are delivered, by the Meſſengers thereof, the ſame Day they come to *London*, and the Anſwers, being left at their Receiving-Houſes, are by them ſafely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-ſtreet*.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, *and* Watermens *Rates.*

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the moſt part rude, exacting, and quarrelſome, it may not be amiſs to put down here thoſe Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no Body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of COACHMEN, *according to an Act of* Parliament, 14 Car. II.

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day	10	00
By the Hour; for the firſt Hour,	01	06
Every Hour after the firſt,	01	00

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this Rate any where within 10 Miles of *London*.

	s.	d.
From any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. *James's*, or *Weſtminſter* (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) or from any of thoſe Places, to any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts,	01	00
From any of the *Inns of Court* to the *Royal-Exchange*,	01	00
From any of the *Inns of Court* to the *Tower*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *Aldgate*, or any Places thereabout,	01	06

And the like Rates from and to any Places of the like Diſtance.

By an Act made 8 *Annæ*, it is provided than no Perſon ſhall be obliged to pay above 1 *s.* for the Uſe of a Hackney-Coach for any Diſtance (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) ſo as the ſame do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; nor above 1 *s.* and 6 *d.* for any Diſtance being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The ſame Rates are confirmed by a late Act of Parliament under the Penalty of 40 *s.* See *Stat.* 5 & 6 W. and M. *Sett.* 5. *Cap.* 16.

Rates of CARMEN, *as ſettled at a General Quarter-Seſſions.*

	s.	d.
From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, *Fen-Church-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and Places of like Diſtance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight,	02	00
And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred,	00	02
Sea-Coals a Load, *i. e.* half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Fagots,	01	02
From any of the aforeſaid Wharfs to *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like Diſtance, the aforeſaid Weight,	02	06
Coals or Fagots,	01	04
From any of the ſaid Wharfs to *Smithfield-Bar*, *Holborn-Bar*, *Temple-Bar*, or like Diſtance, like Weight,	03	04

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2*s* 2*d*. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 *s*. 10 *d*. and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 *s*. 6 *d*. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 *s*.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s*. 2 *d*. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s*. 6 *d*. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s*. 6 *d*. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s*. 6 *d*. There are other Particulars ſtated, but according to theſe Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help, as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chooſe what Cart they pleaſe, except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop and Merchants Houſes, which are to be taken in Turn.

Every licenſed Carman is to have a Piece of Braſs fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is regiſtred in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*. So that if any Carman offend, the Perſon grieved may repair every *Tueſday* at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, the Court then ſitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he puniſhed.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, *as they were set forth by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

	Oars. s.	Oars. d.	Skull. s.	Skull. d.
From *London* to *Lime-House, New-Crane, Shadwel-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff Cross,* ——	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping-Dock, Wapping New* and *Wapping Old* Stairs, the *Hermitage, 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 *Vaux-Hall*, —— —— ——	1	0	0	6
From *White-Hall* to *Lambeth* and *Vaux-Hall*	0	6	0	3
From *Temple, Dorset, Black-Friers* Stairs, and *Paul's-Wharf* to *Lambeth*, ——	0	8	0	4
Over the Water, between *London-Bridge* and *Lime-House*, or *London-Bridge* and *Vaux-Hall*,	0	4	0	2

OARS.

From *London* to	Whole Fare. s.	Whole Fare. d.	Company. s.	Company. d.
Gravesend, —— —— —— ——	4	6	0	9
Graise, or *Greenhive*, —— —— ——	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or *Eriff*, —— —— —— ——	3	0	0	6
Woolwich, —— —— —— ——	2	6	0	4
Blackwall, —— —— —— ——	2	0	0	4
Greenwich, or *Deptford*, —— —— ——	1	6	0	3
Chelsea, Batterjea, Wandsworth, —— ——	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
Staines, —— —— —— —— —— ——	10	0	1	0
Windsor, —— —— —— —— —— ——	14	0	2	0

Rates

Rates for carrying 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 Year's Impriſonment.

And if he refuſe to carry any Paſſenger or Goods at theſe Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he ſhall be ſuſpended from his Employ for twelve Months.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford.] *Oxford, quaſi Ouſford, Iſidis Vadum,* the Name of the chief River whereon it is ſeated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholeſome Air, at the Meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation ſo very pleaſant, that it has been ſometimes called *Belloſitum*, i. e. *Bellaſis*, or *Beaulieu*.

Chancellor of Oxford.] Over the Univerſity, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magiſtrate, called the Chancellor, who is uſually one of the higheſt Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and neareſt in Favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themſelves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whoſe Office is to take Care of the Government of the whole Univerſity, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Aſſemblies, to hear and determine Controverſies, to all Courts, to puniſh Delinquents, *&c.*

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongſt the Officers of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the Uni-

verſity, and is alſo *durante vita*, whoſe Office is to aſſiſt the Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requeſt, in the Execution of their Places; alſo to hear and determine capital Cauſes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the Univerſity, ſo oft as the Chancellor ſhall require him.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and 'tis always the Head of ſome College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Abſence, to do whatever almoſt the Chancellor might do if he were preſent. He gives Licence to Taverns, *&c.* and receives the Rents due to the Univerſity, unleſs otherwiſe eſpecially appointed. Moreover, he takes Care that Sermons, Lectures, Diſputations, and other Exerciſes be performed; that Hereticks, Panders, Bawds and Whores, *&c.* be expelled the Univerſity and the Converſe with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the Univerſity, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without Delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the Univerſity, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The *Vice-Chancellor* at his Entrance into the Office chooſes four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deputes his Power during his Abſence.

Proctors.] Fourthly, the two Proctors, choſen every Year out of the ſeveral Colleges by Turns. Theſe are Maſters of Art, and aſſiſt in the Government of the Univerſity, more particularly in the Buſineſs of the Scholaſtick Exerciſes, and taking Degrees; in ſearching after, and puniſhing all Violaters of Statutes, or Privileges of the Univerſity; all Night-Walkers, *&c.*

They have alſo the Overſight of Weights and Meaſures, that ſo the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in Order is the Publick Orator, whoſe Buſineſs is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the *Convocation*, or *Congregation*; alſo at the Reception of any Prince, or Great Perſon, that comes to ſee the Univerſity, to make ſolemn Speeches, *&c.*

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Cuſtos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whoſe Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern the Univerſity, but alſo to be ſo converſant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the ſaid Univerſity.

The Regiſter.] Laſtly, is the Regiſter of the Univerſity, whoſe Office is to regiſter all Tranſactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, *&c.*

Beadles.]

Beadles.] Beſides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the Univerſity called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which ſignifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Juſtice. Of theſe there are Six, whereof three are called *Eſquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are ſtiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to ſeize any Delinquent, and carry him to Priſon; to ſummon any one; to publiſh the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, *&c.* And without one of theſe *Yeomen Beadles* at leaſt, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more ſolemn Times and Occaſions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other ſix, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to obſerve his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, *&c.*

Other publick Servants of leſs Note ſhall be paſſed by.

Privileges.] Many, if not all the Kings in *England*, from King *Henry* I. having been great Favourers of Learning, and eſteemed 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 tenth Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeſſes publickly and ſolemnly do pay each one a Penny, in Token of their Submiſſion to the Orders and Rights of the Univerſity.

The Occaſion of which Cuſtom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward* III. againſt the Perſons and Goods of ſeveral innocent Scholars, which drew a great and juſt Amercement upon the Criminals: The City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at laſt obtained a Mitigation from the Univerſity. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this, by the farther Favour of the Univerſity, was changed into a ſmall yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor, and 62 ſuch Townſmen as had been ſworn that Year to preſerve the Privileges of the Univerſity, ſhould yearly, upon St.

St. *Scholastica*'s Day, repair to St. *Mary*'s Church, and should then and there offer sixty-three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murder of sixty-three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward*, as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, *&c.* but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has Power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid; to allot Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford* (as now in *Leyden*, and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-Places to hear Lectures and Disputes: After that there were diverse Houses for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns* of Court, and of *Chancery* in *London*) and those Places were called either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels*, from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge, until diverse bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students as, by Merit and Worth, should from Time to Time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons, or Founders; and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol* and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and St. *Peter*'s in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although *University-College* hath been reckoned a Place for Students ever since the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our foresaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*; where were diverse Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* Nineteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are Six. [*See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatise.*]

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many

many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hostels*, or *Halls*; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30,000 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 very exact. *First*, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Batchelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, and no where observed in foreign Parts but in *Salamancha*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latin Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra* and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged, for they may wear rich flowered Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet Robes.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they were anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts) At present the Degrees in those three Professions are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchelors* and *Masters*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or Time of compleating the Degree of Master, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the seventh of *July*, there are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders, great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters and Doctors yearly about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchelors of Arts.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchelor of Arts is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be Master of Arts, generally speaking.

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the First begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas* Term. The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third, called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th Day of *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday*

Wednesday after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, or Convocation think convenient.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite, before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary Way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more, of Doctor in the same.

Or otherwise, in three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor in Law*, and in four Years more of *L. L. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor in Physick*.

Magnificence of Oxford.] The First *Publick* Library in *Oxford* was set up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard* of *Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England* and Bishop of *Durham* in the Time of King *Edward* III.

About the Year 1367, another Library, built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to St. *Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily encreased by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry* IV. all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, 'till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince, *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts which he, at any Rates, got out of Foreign Parts (chiefly from *Italy*) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first opened *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroy'd by the Commissioners who were appointed by *Edward* VI. to *Visit* the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of Things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* considered the Damage which Learning had sustained, and the great Use that a publick Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecænas*; he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation,

tion, he desired Leave of the *University* to furnish Duke *Humphrey*'s Library once more with Desks, Seats and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry, both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain* and *Germany*; he persuaded his learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, as in a Place wherein they would be safe, at least, 'till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November*, 1602, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation-Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity*, *Law* and *Physick*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) inspect the Library, and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be: For after the University had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library, up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, raised a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the New Part of the Library should be filled with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers* Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should print from thence-forward; which Agreement they observed very well, 'till about the Year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28, 1612, after he had made fit *Statutes* for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirmed in *Convocation*, and he declared by the University to be the *Founder* of the Library; but with him the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books published by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674: Since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue was composed by the learned Dr. *Hudson*, the late Library-keeper. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was published about ten Years ago: Since which Time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the deceased Dr. *Edward Barnard*, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*; nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the *Emperor*'s and the *French* King's,

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 out-does 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 *Coringius*.

Beſides the *Bodleian* Library, there are ſome others veſted in the Univerſity, as the *Savilian* by the *Geometry* School, and the *Aſhmolean* by the *Muſæum*, both which are repleniſhed with Manuſcripts proper to their Places.

The ſtudious Scholar has not only the Benefit of the above-mentioned Libraries, but of the Inſpection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Muſæum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the moſt conſiderable, and whereof great Part was given by Archbiſhop *Laud*. Theſe Galleries are repleniſhed with the Pictures of the *Founders* of the Colleges, and of other *Learned* Men: And here is a great Collection of ancient *Inſcriptions* and *Marbles*, moſt of them formerly Part of the *Arundelian* Collection; the reſt given ſince by Mr. *Selden*, and Sir *George Wheeler*.

But as if all theſe Books were not ſufficient for the Studious; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as poſſible, the Univerſity has encouraged *Private* Libraries, whereof every College has one, as alſo ſome of the Halls. Amongſt the reſt, thoſe of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Chriſti*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, St. *John*'s, and *New-College*, excel both in Manuſcripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln*, *Jeſus* and *Univerſity* Colleges have leſſer Libraries of both Kinds: *Chriſt-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queen*'s, conſiſt moſtly of Printed Books: The Caſe of which laſt mention'd Library is a ſtately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inſide almoſt fill'd with Books.

Theatre.] To ſpeak of the curious Architecture, and vaſt Charge of the New Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the moſt ingenious Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the moſt Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Uſe of Scholaſtick Exerciſes: To ſpeak of the beautiful ſolid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Diſcipline of ſeveral Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* would require another Volume; only of the Phyſick-Garden take this ſhort Account.

Among the ſeveral noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous Univerſity is adorned, that of the Phyſick-Garden, commodiouſly placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the leaſt Place; Founded, Built, and

the

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, 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 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 newly erected *Muſæum* in *Oxford* cannot well be paſſed over without ſome brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and ſtately Pile of ſquared Stone, was built at the Charge of the Univerſity, who found ſuch a Building neceſſary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Eaſe and Succeſs, ſeveral Parts of uſeful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contrived and deſigned.

It borders upon the Weſt-End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, ſuſtained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with ſeveral curious Frizes, and other artificial Embelliſhments; the Front, about 60 Foot, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inſcription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Muſæum Aſhmolæanum, Schola Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, Officina Chymica.* The firſt Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and was happily finiſhed on the 20th of *March*, 1683, at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curioſities was preſented to the Univerſity by that excellent and publick-ſpirited Gentleman, *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; and the ſame Day there depoſited, and afterwards digeſted, and put into a juſt Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the learned

Robert Plot, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Musæum*.

The University of *Oxford* has also been lately adorned with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the **Clarendon Printing-House** deserves particularly to be taken Notice of, as being a Work far surpassing any thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is situated parallel to the Schools, at the Distance of an hundred Feet from the *North* Side. On the *West* is the *Theatre*, and on the *East* a Palisade running from one Building to the other; so that these three Buildings, with the Palisade, form a spacious Court, or Quadrangle, which is very handsomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 115 Feet, and in Breadth 61, besides the spacious Portico breaking forward in the *North* Front, supported by four detached Columns, four Feet in Diameter, of the *Doric* Order. In the Height of it are two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted through the Frize of the Order. On the Tops of the *South-East*, and *West* Piedments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoak of which passes through large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-Stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the Nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

Calliope stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right Hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her Left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the two other Pedestals on each Side of her are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*: The former on the *East*, holding *Thucydides*, and the latter a Scrowl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the right Side of the *South* Piedment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed one on the *South-East*, and the other on the *North-East* Corner. *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a Pair of Compasses in the other: *Erato* has in one Hand an *Harp*, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the *North* and *South-West* Corners stand the Figures of *Thalia* and *Melpomene*: The first is put in a comick Posture with a Vizor, or Mask in each Hand, and the other looks with a Majestick Countenance, and holds in her Right Hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by eight Steps, and pass thro' an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into a handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This

This Vault divides the Building into two equal Parts; that on the *Eaſt* Side is wholly appropriated to the Printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the Printing of Books in the learned Languages; from whence the World is ſupplied with ſuch curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatneſs and Exactneſs are not out-done by any Preſs in *Europe*.

The Room on the *South* Side, next to the Theatre, is reſerved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Buſineſs, and is curiouſly wainſcoted with the beſt *Flanders-Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pilaſters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of Queen *Anne*, at full Length, done after an Original Painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*. It was given to this Room by *George Clark*, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *All-Souls-College*; to whoſe Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault, are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder, furniſhed with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials ſuited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-Preſſes for Printing the *Oxford-Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The Court is encloſed from each Side of the Portico by a Palliſade of Iron, with large Pedeſtals at proper Diſtances and Diſpoſitions.

The firſt Stone of this Noble Pile was laid on the 6th of *February*, 1711, being the Birth-Day of her late Majeſty of Pious Memory; and on the 9th of *July*, 1713, the *Eaſt-Side* of the Printing-houſe was opened by Printing the Propoſals for that Magnificent and Curious Bible, which has been ſince publiſhed. A very ſmall Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellom, one of which, very richly bound, was preſented to the late King, another to the Prince, a third to the Univerſity, and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princeſs, by *John Baskett*, Eſq; Printer to his Majeſty, and to the Univerſity.

At the ſame Time the *Weſt-ſide* was open'd by Printing a Book of Verſes ſpoke in the Theatre at the Publick Act that Year, with this Title; *Academiæ Oxonienſis comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano Decimo Die Julij*, 1713, *Celebrata in Honorem Sereniſſimæ Reginæ*, *Anno Pacifico Oxonij e Typographeo Clarendoniano*, An. Dom. 1713.

This Houſe was partly built with the Money ariſing to the Univerſity from the Profits of the Copy of Lord *Clarendon's* Hiſtory. And tho' the Firmneſs and Strength of the Building is ſo great, that Time itſelf can ſcarce put an End to its Duration; yet ſuch is the Value of the Book that gave Riſe to it, as to be like to out-laſt it.

Preparations are alſo making for another magnificent Pile, to be placed between the *South-ſide* of the Schools, and St.

Mary's Church; the late eminent Physician, Dr. *John Radcliffe*, having left a Legacy of forty Thousand Pounds for erecting a Library there, and 100 *l.* a Year to buy Books, together with 150 *l. per Annum* for a Librarian.

At Christ-Church,] One of the Squares, call'd *Peckwater-Quadrangle*, being old and ruinous, was taken down, and is now rebuilt after a most ample and elegant Manner. The *Area* of this Quadrangle is 144 Foot from *East* to *West*, 164 Foot from *North* to *South*.

The three Sides, *North*, *East*, and *West*, are conjoined, and are already finish'd, and inhabited; the Height of the first Story, which is Rustick, is the Vasement; the Second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the *Ionick* Order, the Columns and Pilasters being two Foot six Inches Diameter, with an Entablature and Balustrade.

The *South-side*, being detach'd from the Ends of the *East* and *West* 20 Foot, is designed for the Canons Library, with *Corinthian* Columns of four Foot and one Inch Diameter, and in Height forty-one Foot. On the lower Part, between the *Corinthian* Columns is a *Doric Arcade*, consisting of seven Arches, each eight Foot and four Inches broad, with an Ascent of four Steps from the *Area* into that *Arcade*, which is seventeen Foot broad, and of the same Height; to which Height this fourth Side of the Quadrangle is now advanced, and the whole *Doric* Entablature finished.

The whole Square was designed by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church, and is esteemed a regular and compleat Piece of Architecture by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building was Dr. *Anthony Ratcliff*, formerly Student, and afterward Canon of this College; who by his last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000 *l.* Sir *Edward Hannes*, Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000 *l.* The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beaufort*, gave a Legacy of 500 *l.* *James Narborough*, Esq; Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this College, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500 *l.* besides 100 *l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mentioned, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not

not been Members of it, have been ſo much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect Liſt of theſe ſeveral Donations will be fairly engroſſed in a Book of Vellom, and repoſited in the Library, when built, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

To **All-Souls-College**, with the Legacy paid by the Executor of General *Chriſtopher Codrington*, mentioned *p.* 279, there is added a moſt magnificent Library.

Againſt the Entrance, in a Nich, is the Statue of the noble Benefactor, juſt over the Foundation-Stone; under the Statue is an Inſcription, reciting his Kindneſs and Generoſity to the College, and his other perſonal Virtues, which he, as it were, forbid to be mentioned on a Monument.

The Library is in Length, within the Walls, two hundred Feet; in Breadth thirty-two Feet and an half; in Height forty Feet. It is lighted with eleven large Windows to the *South*, and a Window at the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* End, of ſeventeen Feet wide each. The whole is a moſt beautiful *Gothic* Work, ſo built in Conformity to the Chapel.

The Benefactor's Body having been pompouſly buried before in *Barbados*, was yet according to his Will brought over, and depoſited in the College-Chapel, on *June* the 20th. 1616. It was received with great Reſpect at the College Gates by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's neareſt Relations; and at laying it into the Vault, a *Latin* Speech was made by Mr. *Cotes*, Univerſity Orator (at that Time one of the Fellows) which is ſince printed, with that of Mr. *Young*, ſpoken the next Day. On which Day the firſt Stone of the Library was laid, with great Ceremony, by the Executor, in the Preſence of the ſame Perſons; Mr. *Vice-Chancellor*, the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and ſeveral other eminent Members of the Univerſity being invited to the Solemnity by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black Marble-Stone, lying over the Body, is cut *CODRINGTON*, and the Inſcription on the Foundation-Stone was this,

xjo Kal. Jul. MDCCXVI *jacta ſunt Fundamenta*
Bibliothecæ Chichleio Codringtonianæ
A Chriſtophoro Codrington Arm. Fundatæ.
Præſentibus
Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Hærede ex Teſtamento
Johanne & Wilhelmo Codrington
Chriſtophori Conſanguineis:
Unà tum Bernardo Gardiner Cuſtode,
Sociiſq; Collegij quamplurimis:
Perorante Edvardo Young, Soc.

This College-Chapel has likewiſe received a very beautiful Addition lately, being adorned with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble, rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crimſon-Velvet, trimmed with Gold Lace and Fringe; Books, Candleſticks, *&c.* the Gift of *George Clark*, Eſq; LL.D. lately one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgeſſes for the Univerſity (who, by Will, left his fine Houſe for the Wardens of *All-Souls* for ever to reſide in) As likewiſe with a cloath'd Reſurrection-Piece, painted at the *Eaſt End* by the famous Sir *James Thornhill*, at the Expence of *Henry Portman*, Eſq; and with a very coſtly Ceiling given by the Honourable *Doddington Greville*, Eſq; one of the Fellows of the College.

Other Ornamental Additions were made therein, to which the Reverend Mr. *Webb*, lately Fellow, was a Benefactor, the Society being at the reſt of the Charge.

In **University-College** alſo, purſuant to the Will of the famous Dr. *Radcliffe* (who was firſt entered in that Houſe, and remained there ſeveral Years a Member of that Foundation) is now finiſhed another very beautiful Northern Front, down to *Logick-Lane*, with a Tower in the Middle, of free ſquare Stone, anſwerable to that before erected; and the Maſter's old Lodgings being ruinous, new ones are now more commodiouſly built for him therein, and Chambers for the Doctors, two Phyſick Fellows after their Return from their five Years Travel, all the Proviſion of Salary and Chambers ceaſing abſolutely, as to them, at the end of every ten Years; the whole being now called *Radcliffe*'s Place.

Beſides the Benefactions to the Univerſity, ſeveral very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges, among which the following deſerve a Place here.

Colonel *Chriſtopher Codrington*, late Governor-General of the *Leeward-Iſlands*, among other Things in his Will, dated the twenty-ſecond of *February*, $170\frac{2}{3}$, bequeathed as follows:

IMPRIMIS, *I give my neareſt Kinſman, Lieutenant-Colonel* William Codrington, *all my Eſtate in and about* Doddington *aforeſaid, provided, and upon Condition, that he pay to* All-Souls *College in* Oxford, *Ten Thouſand Pounds Sterling in Manner following*; viz. *Two Thouſand Pounds within one Year after my Deceaſe, and the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds be paid.*

I do appoint that Six Thouſand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Uſe of the ſaid College; and that the remaining Four Thouſand Pounds be laid out in Books to furniſh the ſame.

Item,

Item, *I give and bequeath unto the ſaid College my Library, now in the Cuſtody of Mr.* John Caſwell *in* Oxford.

Colonel *William Codrington* was appointed Executor of this Will.

Dr. *John Radcliffe,* in his Will, dated 13 *September,* 1714, bequeathed as follows:

I *Give and deviſe my Manour of* Linton, *and all other my Lands and Hereditaments in* Yorkſhire, *unto my Executors herein afternamed, and their Heirs upon Truſt, to pay thereout yearly Six Hundred* [So it is in the Original] *to two Perſons, to be choſen out of the Univerſity of* Oxon, *when they are Maſters of Arts, and enter'd on the Phyſick-Line, by the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Lord-*Chancellor, *or* Keeper *of* Great-Britain, *the Chancellor of the Univerſity of* Oxon, *the Biſhop of* London, *the Biſhop of* Wincheſter, *the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief-Juſtice of the* King's-Bench, *and* Common-Pleas, *and Maſter of the Rolls, all for the Time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the ſaid two Perſons for the Space of ten Years, and no longer; the half of which Time, at leaſt, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement. And in caſe of their Deceaſe, or after the Expiration of the ſaid ten Years, for the Maintenance of two other Perſons to be choſen in like Manner, and for the ſame Term of Years, and ſo from Time to Time for ever. And if any Vacancy happen of one, or both, that the Places ſhall be filled up in the Space of ſix Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my ſaid* Yorkſhire *Eſtate, I Will to be paid for ever to* Univerſity-College *in* Oxon, *for the buying of perpetual Advowſons for the Members of the ſaid College.*

I give five Thouſand Pounds to my Executors, for the Building the Front of Univerſity-College *in* Oxon, *down to* Logick Lane, *anſwerable to the Front already built; and for the Building the Maſter's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my two Travelling Fellows. And Will, that my Executors pay forty Thouſand Pounds, in the Term of ten Years, by yearly Payments of four Thouſand Pounds; the firſt Payment thereof to begin, and be made, after the Deceaſe of my two Siſters, for the Building a Library in* Oxon, *and the purchaſing the Houſes, the Houſe,* [ſic Orig.] *between St.* Mary's *and the* Schools *in* Cat Street, *where I intend the Library to be built; and when the ſaid Library is built, I give one Hundred and fifty Pounds* per Annum *for ever, to the Library-Keeper thereof, for the Time being; and one Hundred Pounds a Year* per Annum [ſic Orig.] *for ever, for buying Books for the ſame Library.*

And I Will and Deſire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkſhire *Eſtate ſhould be convey'd and ſettled by my Executors on the Maſter and Fellows of* Univerſity-College *for ever; in truſt for,*

and for Performance of the Uſes and Truſts herein before declared of and concerning the ſame Eſtate. And I deſire my Executors to Charge and Secure in the moſt effectual Manner, the ſeveral perpetual Annuities, before by me given, on and out of my Buckinghamſhire *Eſtate, which it is my Intention not to have Sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents and Profits thereof, I would have employed in other Charitable Uſes as aforeſaid, and by my Executors, or the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the ſaid Eſtate in their Life-time. And I would have charged on my ſaid* Buckinghamſhire *Eſtate, one Hundred Pounds* per Annum *for ever, to commence thirty Years after my Deceaſe, for the Maintaining and Repairing the ſaid Library when built. And the Library-Keeper I would have to be Maſter of Arts, and to be choſen by the fore-named moſt honourable Perſons, who are from Time to Time to chooſe the Phyſicians. And my Will farther is, that my Executors may, if they ſee that my Eſtate will anſwer, prepare for, and begin the Building of the Library ſooner. And I Will that my Executors, in caſe of the Deceaſe of any one, or more of them, ſhould join two or more Perſons of good Repute, with the Survivors of them in their Truſt, by ſuch Conveyances as Council learned in the Law ſhall adviſe, and ſo from Time to Time if need be, that my Will may be the better and more ſurely performed.*

My Living in Hampſhire*, as often as it ſhall be void, and all other Livings that ſhall be purchaſed by me out of my Eſtate, I Will, that in the firſt Place, they may be beſtowed on a Member of* Univerſity-College; *and if they ſhould be deficient there, then to a Fellow of* Lincoln-College; *and after that they have preached two or more laudable Sermons at St.* Mary's, *the Perſons that are to be preſented from Time to Time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Divinity-Profeſſors, the Maſter of* Univerſity-College, *and the Rector of* Lincoln-College *for the Time being, or the major Part of them.*

The Executors of this Will are,
The Honourable *William Bromley*, Eſq; [Dead.]
Sir *George Beaumont*, Bar.
Thomas Sclater, of *Gray's-Inn*, Eſq; [Dead.] and
Mr. *Anthony Keck*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, to whoſe Diſcretion the Surpluſage of this Eſtate is left to be apply'd to charitable Uſes. [Dead.]

Purſuant to the Doctor's Will, two Travelling Fellows are appointed.

* Headborne-Worthy,

The

The Right Reverend the Lord *Crew*, late Biſhop of *Durham*, was pleaſed in a moſt bountiful Manner to ſettle on *Lincoln* College, ſo as to take Place in his Life-time, *viz.*

I. His Lordſhip added Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Headſhip, and Ten Pounds *per Annum* to each of the twelve Fellowſhips, for ever.

II. His Lordſhip made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum* a-piece for ever, to the Curates of four Churches belonging to the ſaid College; *viz. All-Saints*, and St. *Michael* in *Oxford*, *Twyford* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and *Comb* in *Oxfordſhire*.

III. His Lordſhip made up the Bible-Clerk's Place, and Eight Scholarſhips, belonging to the ſaid College, Ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

All the above-mention'd Charities to take Place from *Michaelmas*, 1717.

IV His Lordſhip ſettled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* a-piece on Twelve Exhibitioners; which took Place from *Lady-day*, 1718.

Of CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been ſaid of *OXFORD*, the like may be ſaid of her Siſter *CAMBRIDGE*, which, for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Diſcipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things neceſſary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other Univerſity of the Chriſtian World

The Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in ſome few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not ſo *durante vita*, but may be elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Conſenſu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commiſſary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Cauſes for all priviledg'd Perſons and Scholars, under the Degree of Maſter of Arts, where all Cauſes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Cuſtoms of the Univerſity.

They have alſo a High-Steward, choſen by the *Senate*, and holding by Patent from the Univerſity.

[On the 3d of *November*, annually, the Vice-Chancellor lays down his Office, and the Proctors take his Place. Then two Perſons are nominated by the Heads, and one of them is choſen Vice-Chancellor for the Year enſuing, by the Body of the Univerſity, on the 4th of *November*.]

Here note, that the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have Care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University Register.

There are also Three Esquire Beadles, One Yeoman Beadle, and a Library-Keeper.

Privileges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also diverse Privileges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas-Day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the Purport of the said Grants.

The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

FIRST, it is required of every one that takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, that he be resident in the University twelve Terms, and in his last Year keep two *Philosophy-Acts* (*i. e.*) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several Times; and that he also oppose three times. After which he is to be examined by the Master and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give him Leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examined by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that Purpose, and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three times, in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allowed of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, 'till three Years after he has taken the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, during which Time he is obliged three several Times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urged against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchelor's Schools, and declaim once: When this is done, and

and three Years expired, he muſt firſt have the Conſent of the Maſter and major Part of the Fellows of his College (which is requiſite to all Degrees) and then viſit every Doctor and Regent that is reſident in the Univerſity; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two ſeveral Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents*, and *Non Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, which is compleated on the firſt *Tueſday* in *July*.

[All Graces that are to be propoſed to the Senate, muſt firſt paſs the *Caput*, *i. e.* muſt be propoſed by the Vice-Chancellor to five Perſons, *viz.* A *Doctor of Divinity*; A *Doctor of Law*; A *Doctor of Phyſick*; A *Maſter of Arts* of the *Non Regents*, and a *Maſter of Arts* of the *Regents*. Theſe conſtitute the *Caput*, and are appointed annually to conſider and determine what Graces are proper to be brought before the Body of the Univerſity; and every one of this *Caput* hath a negative Voice.]

It is required, that a Man be ſeven Years *Maſter of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*; in order to which he is obliged, during that Time, to oppoſe a Batchelor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity-Act*, to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*, before the Univerſity, after which he may be admitted to the ſaid Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been four Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppoſe twice, and Reſpond once in the Divinity School; that he Preach at St. *Mary*'s once in *Latin*, and once in *Engliſh*. Moreover, he is obliged, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propoſe a Queſtion in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken the ſaid Degree, and to determine upon the ſame.

But in ſeveral Colleges the *Gremials* are diſpenſed with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity Act when it comes to their Turn, it is ſufficient; and as for thoſe that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per ſaltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil-Law* his chief Study from the Time of his firſt Admiſſion into the Univerſity, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the End of ſix Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to anſwer ſuch Objections as the Profeſſor ſhall urge againſt his Queſtions.

A Batchelor of Arts may be admitted to the ſaid Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exerciſe.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or ſeven Years *Maſter of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and oppoſe once.

No

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick 'till the 6th Year after his Admission, and he has kept one Physick-Act, responding to the Professor, or some other Doctor, and opposed once: After which, if he keeps two Physick-Acts, and oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, though not expres's'd in the Statute, seems to be this; That they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not supposed to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick* before the taking their said Degree; and therefore it is reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises performed every Term *are,*

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-Time, or at least within a little after the Beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchelor of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical, or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same Place upon *Saturdays*; all performed by *Senior Batchelors* (*i. e.*) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday* and *Thursday*, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held *Philosophical Disputations* between a *Master* and *Batchelor of Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in Term, is held a publick Theological Disputation in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts*, of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law*, or *Master of Arts* professing the *Civil Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like Manner, the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same Manner by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day in *Term-Time*, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*: *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends

the *Friday* after Commencement-*Tueſday*, which is always the firſt *Tueſday* in *July*. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The firſt *Tueſday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Maſter 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 *Talbooth* at his Pleaſure, but alſo to fine all ſuch publick Houſes as entertain Scholars at unſeaſonable Hours; that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time they ought to be all in their reſpective Colleges.

For at thoſe Times the Gates are lock'd, and the Dean of each College viſits every particular Chamber in the ſame, to ſee if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken both for diſcovering and reforming all Sorts of Diſorders.

Cambridge lies 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both theſe Univerſities are placed two ſhort Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the ſame diſtance from each other.

[In the Univerſity of *Cambridge* are 16 Colleges and Halls, 16 Maſters, 406 Fellowſhips, about 662 Scholarſhips, 236 Exhibitions: The whole Number of Maſters, Fellows, Scholars, Exhibitioners, and other Students in this Univerſity, are about 1500. The moſt magnificent Buildings here are *King's-College* Chapel, the New Building in the ſame *College*, the *Senate-Houſe*, and *Trinity-Library*.

King's-College Chapel is the fineſt Piece of *Gothic* Architecture now remaining on the Face of the Earth, three hundred and four Feet in Length, ſeventy-three Broad from Outſide to Outſide, and ninety-one Feet in Height to the Battlements, and yet has not one Pillar in it: It is built of good durable Stone, having twelve large Windows on each ſide exquiſitely painted, and the Carving and Workmanſhip of the numerous Stalls equalling, if not exceeding, any thing of the Kind. This conſtitutes one ſide of a large Square. The New Building at *King's*, which runs from the Weſt-End of the Chapel, a little detached from it to the Southward, makes another Side of the Square. This Structure, containing ſpacious Chambers and Apartments for the Fellows and Students, is built of white hewn Stone, and is two hundred and thirty-ſix Feet in Length,

Length, and forty-ſix Feet in Breadth, being one of the moſt regular and beautiful Pieces of Modern Architecture in *Europe*.

Trinity-Library ſtands upon Pillars that form a fine Piazza, in the Inner Court of *Trinity-College*: It is built of hewn Stone, and is one hundred and ninety Feet in Length, and forty Broad; but this is further deſcribed hereafter among the Libraries.

The New *Senate-Houſe* (which with the Schools, the Univerſity Library, and ſome other Buildings intended to be erected oppoſite to it, will form a handſome Square) is one hundred and one Feet in Length, and forty-two in Breadth, built with hewn Stone, and adorned with fluted Pillars, Triangular Pediment, and other Ornaments ſuitable to ſuch an Edifice.

Nor muſt *Clare-Hall* be omitted, whoſe elegant Buildings, beautiful Walks, Viſto's, and natural Canal, formed by the River, make it one of the moſt delightful Abodes of the Muſes: And as the Structures already mentioned are admired for their Beauty, St. *John*'s-*College* is no leſs conſiderable, on account of the Number of Students, and the Strictneſs of the Diſcipline obſerved here, the Groves and Gardens belonging to it, alſo with its Situation on the River, render it exceeding pleaſant.]

Libraries.] After what has been ſaid of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething concerning thoſe in this famous Univerſity, ſo far as is conſiſtent with our intended Brevity. And firſt of the

Univerſity-Library.] In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory*'s *Paſtoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient *Greek* Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all: Amongſt theſe may be reckoned the ancient 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 his Majeſty's Library; and though it differs in ſome Places from the newer Copies, it is ſaid to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

[King *George* I. added to theſe a very valuable Collection of Books and Manuſcripts, conſiſting of thirty-thouſand Volumes and upwards; which he purchaſed of the Executors of the Right Reverend Dr. *More*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, for the Sum of Six Thouſand Guineas, and made a Preſent of them to this Univerſity. The ſame King, in the Year 1724, founded a Profeſſorſhip of Modern Hiſtory and Languages in this Univerſity, and another

ther at *Oxford*, aſſigning to each of the Profeſſors a Salary of 400 *l. per Annum*, either of the ſaid Profeſſors being obliged to maintain two Perſons qualified to teach the ſaid Languages; who were to inſtruct 20 Scholars *Gratis*, to be nominated by the Crown in each Univerſity. Notwithſtanding which there has been very little Progreſs made in Modern Hiſtory and Languages; and it is apprehended that as well the Salaries as the Exerciſes will be diſcontinued.]

Every *College* and *Hall* in *Cambridge* hath its *Library* like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the ſame Kinds of Books, Manuſcript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, though ſome of them well deſerve to be particularly mentioned, *viz.*

Trinity-College-Library,] which is the moſt magnificent Building of its Kind in the three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furniſhed with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great Number of choice Manuſcripts which are here preſerved; amongſt which, the *Codex Holmienſis*, containing a great Part of *Origen*'s Works in *Greek*; the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, ſuppoſed to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin*'s *Pſalterium Triplex* (being the moſt valuable *Latin* Pſalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mentioned. But in

Bennet-College-Library] there is a moſt valuable Collection of *Manuſcripts*, and ancient *Printed Books*, given by *Matthew Parker*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Time of Q. *Elizabeth*. Theſe Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey-Libraries, and from thoſe belonging to *Colleges* and *Cathedral-Churches*, and do chiefly relate to the *Hiſtory of England*, as may eaſily be ſeen by the continual References which thoſe that write on this Subject do make to it: Not that this Collection is deſtitute of Writings, or moſt valuable Books in other Faculties; as witneſs the *Four Goſpels*, and *Juventus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter in Matthæum*, *D. Ambroſe Hexameron*, and *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardick* Letters, beſides Numbers of other ſcarce Manuſcripts.

St. John's-College-Library] was chiefly founded by Archbiſhop *Williams*, Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England* in King *James* the Firſt's Time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Caſe is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to *Printed* Books, the ſecond or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Acceſſion of the Library of Dr. *Gunning*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And ſo alſo

Emanuel-College-Library] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Deceaſe of Archbiſhop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may pleaſe to obſerve,

that

that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying* Libraries; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *King's-College*) are *Lending* Libraries; that is, he that is qualified, may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the rest of his Majesty's Dominions, &c.

Of JERSEY *and* GUERNSEY.

THE next and neareſt, are his Majeſty's two ſmall Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, lying near the Coaſt of *France*, with two leſſer, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy* now in his Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; in both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

Jerſey.] *Jerſey*, the biggeſt of the two, though not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a moſt fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and ſeveral Sorts of good Fruit, eſpecially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Syder: 'Tis well ſtock'd with Cattle, particularly Sheep, furniſhing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs moſt of the Poor in making Stockings, which in Time of Peace were chiefly ſent over into *France*, their neareſt Market. This is one of the prettieſt Iſlands under the Protection of the King of *Great-Britain*; but for a long and particular Deſcription of it, ſee Mr. *Fallet*'s late admirable Account of this Iſland.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Iſland, the principal Magiſtrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination; and with Twelve Jurors, choſen by the People, adminiſters Juſtice, and determines all Cauſes within the ſame, Treaſon only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the Value of 200 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here ſeveral Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs, the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*.

Guernſey.] The Iſland of *Guernſey* lying about 20 Miles diſtant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that alſo is, and is not much leſs in Space, but is ſomewhat inferior in the Richneſs of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nouriſhes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furniſhed with great Variety of Fiſh. There are Ten Pariſhes in the Iſland, the firſt of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and ſafe Harbour for Shipping. Upon the *Peer*, which is curiouſly payed, is the uſual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There

There are two Royal *Fiefs*, or *Seigneuries*, in this Iſland, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, *viz. Anneville*, by Madam *d'Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Andros*, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Bailiff; and *Summares* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in Time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quartered in the two Iſlands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jerſey*, managed by a *Bailiff* of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the ſame Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.

A DE-

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND

In GENERAL.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimenſions and Diviſions.

Name.] THE ancient Monks, who reliſh'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*. It is moſt probable that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the ſame Root, from ſomething analogous to the *Saxon Scytan*, which ſignifies to *ſhoot*, in which Exerciſe all theſe Northern Nations were excellent. 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* mention'd by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolomy*, which (by a Corruption uſual in MSS. where the Initial Letters

Letters of Sentences 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 *Scotiſh* 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 amongſt 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 call'd *Ceolas*, or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Frith*, and poſſeſs'd 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 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 *Erc*, 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 Archbiſhop *Uſher* conjectures, contained *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argyle*, and *Braid-Albin*, with ſome of the neighbouring Iſlands. This Country they held a long Time very peaceably; 'till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850, they conquered all in their Poſſeſſion on the *North* of *Graham*'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 call'd by the ſame Name that thoſe were in *Ireland*, to diſtinguiſh the one from the other, theſe being called *Scots*, thoſe in *Ireland* were call'd 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 ſunk into the common Appellation of *Great-Britain*.

Climate.] The moſt Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is ſituate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northernmoſt Part about *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 50 Miles from the Sea.

Diviſion.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith* was poſſeſs'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by Extraprovincial *Britains*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly called *Velentia*, towards the latter End of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the Whole 'till the *Saxon* Invaſion, which was in the Beginning of the ſixth Century: Upon the *Saxons* ſeizing the *Eaſt Low-Lands*, the *Scots* were called in, who poſſeſs'd *Dalrieda*; ſo that then there were three Kingdoms in *Scotland*, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*; and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion, 'till they were weaken'd by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*; who by Degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Maſters of all *Scotland*. Their great Diviſion was into *High-Lands* and *Low-Lands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with reſpect to the River *Tay*; beſides a great many *Iſlands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of Pariſhes in *Scotland* are 890.

Chriſtianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were converted to the Chriſtian Religion very early, by *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 unciviliz'd 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.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A Deſcription of the ſeveral SHIRES *or* COUNTIES *of* SCOTLAND, *alphabetically digeſted.*

Scotland is divided, according to its Temporal Juriſdiction, into 31 *Shires*, or *Counties*, and two *Stuarties*.

1. Shire of Aberdeen,

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Buchan* which lies *South* to the Water of *Eugie*. It is about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a ſpotted Sort of *Marble* and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country, beſides abundance of *Pearls*, ſome very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance, and *Eagles* make their Neſts upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile aſunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital, or Head Burgh, of the *Sheriffdoms* of *Aberdeen*, where Cauſes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigneſs, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholſome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houſes are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make 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 formerley a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins ſtamp'd there, upon the Reverſe whereof the Name of this Town was inſcribed, which are ſtill preſerved in the Cloſets of the Curious. At the Weſt-End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, called the *Aberdenian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-water in the Biſhoprick of *Liege* both in Taſte and Quality. Beſides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldeſt Son, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*. On the South-ſide of the Water of *Eugie*, ſtands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place it is High-water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed in a *Circle*, and one of the greateſt in the Middle, towards the South; which ſeem to have been Places of Worſhip in the Times of Heatheniſm. The dropping Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Subſtance whereof they make excellent Lime.

Old Aberdeen was the Biſhop's Seat, and has a *Cathedral* Church, commonly called St. *Machar*'s, large and ſtately, built by ſeveral Biſhops of this See. The Windows of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Biſhop *Elphinſton* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glaſs; and ſomething of their ancient Splendor ſtill remains. In the Steeple, beſides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigneſs. *Marr* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* ſtands *Kildrummy* the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*. *Strathbogly* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*, now the chief Reſidence of the Marqueſs of *Huntly*, who by King *James* VII. was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffſhip is in the King's Gift.

Other Seats in **Aberdeenſhire.**] *Inverugie*, late Earl of *Mariſchal*'s; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor*'s; *Pitſligo*, Lord *Pitſligo*'s; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan*'s; *Dalgetry*, Earl of *Errol*'s; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin*'s; *Muckwall*, Lord *Fraſer*'s; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton*'s, Bart. *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes*'s; *Foveran*, *Forbes*'s Bart. *Munimusk*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Caſtle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*'s; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, Bart. *Frendraught*, Lord Viſcount *Frendraught*'s; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun*'s; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling*'s; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraſier*'s Eſq;

2. Shire of Aire

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart, and a well known Port upon a River of the ſame Name, ſituate in a ſandy Plain, yet has pleaſant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleaſant Proſpect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Graſs; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding induſtrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a *Foſſe* and a Stone Wall; it was 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 Country contains the three great Bailleries of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Paſtures, and abundantly furniſhed with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *King's-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*: Of the firſt the *Campbels* of *London* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces* of *Craigie*; but both the Sheriffſhips are now united in the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Caſſilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglinton* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* ſignifies the *King's Habitation*; whence we may gueſs at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardraſſan* in this Country,

is

is *Larges*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians*, by King *Alexander* III. *Loudon* is ſituated in *Cunningham*, and in that Diſtrict is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*, famous formerly for their Bravery in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleaſant Seats, encompaſs'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trout. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, ſtands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcat*. Two Miles North of *Aire* Town ſtands *Kincaſe*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Perſons: A Mile beyond that is *Munckton-Caſtle*, a pleaſant Seat belonging to *William Bailie*, Eſq; About two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady-Iſle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of Aire.] *Caſſilis*, Earl of *Caſſilis*'s; *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington*'s; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glaſcow*'s; *Leifnoris*, the Counteſs of *Dumfries*'s; *Kilburny*, Viſcount *Garnock*'s; the *Cove*, Sir *Archibald Kennedy*'s of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace*'s, Bart. *Kilkarren*, Sir *James Ferguſon*'s, Bart. *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair*'s; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany*'s; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford*'s, Bart. *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in *Scotland*; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran*'s; and *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*, Eſq; This Sheriffſhip is in the Kings Gift.

3. Shire of Argyle

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, and the *Weſt Iſles* of *Iſlay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcollimkil*, *Wyſt*, *Tereff*, *Coll*, and *Liſmore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbels*, of which they are the Head, have great Authority and Intereſt over this whole Shire. Of old, the Repreſentatives of this Family were Juſtices-General of *Scotland*; and as yet retain the Power of Juſticiaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Maſters of the King's Houſhold. This Country had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodniſh*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Biſhop of *Argyle*'s Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Perthſhire* on the Eaſt, on the North-Eaſt to *Loquhaber*, on the North-Weſt to the *Iſles*, and on the South to the *Iriſh Sea*. It is about Sixſcore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly called *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fiſhery and *Loch-aw*, a freſh Water *Loch*, 24 Miles long, and one broad. The whole Shire is mountainous, and the Inhabitants,

who ſpeak *Iriſh*, *i. e.* the ancient *Scotiſh*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fiſhing. *Lorn* lies ſomewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the beſt Barley; divided by *Loch-Leven*, a vaſt Lake, upon which ſtands *Bergonum*, a Caſtle, wherein the Courts of Juſtice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the laſt Age were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whoſe eldeſt Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viſcounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermoſt Diviſion of this Shire is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad; it is a Country very fruitful, and well inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*. *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Diviſion, where is a ſafe Harbour for Ships, having an Iſland in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefeſt Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It ſtands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place; being adorn'd with a large Caſtle, and fine Parks, and ſeated upon *Lochfyne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in Argyleſhire.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel*'s of *Auchinbreck-Caſtle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin*'s; the Caſtle *Dunſtaff*, formerly a Seat of the King's, where many *Scotiſh* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is governed by an Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of Bamff

Is ſo denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, ſeated at the Mouth of *Doverne*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Salmon-Fiſhing very advantageous. In Length, from Weſt to Eaſt, it is about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Belvenie* is found the Stone of which Allom is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of ſpotted Marble have been lately diſcovered. The Country is generally well furniſhed with Graſs and Corn; and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Belvenie*. *Bamff* ſhews the Ruins of an old Caſtle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertained to the *Ciſtertian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in Bamffſhire.] *Gordon-Caſtle*, Duke of *Gordon*'s; *Cullen* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Finlater*'s; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff*'s; *Berkenboyne*, Sir *Ja. Abercromby*'s; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon*'s; *Durn*, Sir *Ja. Dunbar*'s; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy*'s; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant*'s; *Caſtle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant*'s; *Bracco*, *Duff*'s.

5. Shire of Berwick.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merſe*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merſe*, or *Merch*, is ſo called from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country, between *Scotland* and *England*. Formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Bleſſings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they, with the reſt of the Borderers, are ſecured for ever with the reſt of the *Iſland*. In this ſmall Tract there are ſeveral notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commiſſariot. *Greenlow*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Poſt-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglaſs*. *Coldſtream*-Town, once a Monaſtery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunce*, a Burgh of Barony, the beſt Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-port Town, and more famous for being the firſt Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Caſtle* and *Faſt-Caſtle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in **Berwickſhire.**] *Lauder-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*'s; *Polwarth-Caſtle*, Earl of *Marchmont*'s; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume*'s; *Mellorſton*, *George Baillie* of *Jerviſwood*; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s; *Hirſel*, Earl of *Hume*'s.

6. Shire of Buthe, or Bute, or Boot.

A ſmall Iſland near the Coaſt of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is ſo called from *Bute*, a Religious Houſe founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it ſelf, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Juriſdiction the Iſland of *Glotta*, or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Iſland of *Bute* ſtands the Caſtle of *Rotheſay*, which gives the Title of Duke to the eldeſt Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Rotheſay*, and High-Steward of *Scotland*, ever ſince King *Robert* III. inveſted his eldeſt Son *David* with that Title, who was the Firſt in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Stile of Duke. Both theſe Iſlands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the ſame Nature with that of the other *Weſtern Iſlands*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is the chief Proprietor and Heritable Coroner of that Iſland; *Roſa* is his Seat. *Callantine* has another Seat at *Keames*, and *Stuart* of *Aſcog* another. Near *Bute* are two ſmall Iſlands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glaſgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, and ſeven Miles from Eaſt to Weſt. It almoſt all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleaſant Summer

Seat at *Brodick-Caſtle*, and a Foreſt in the Iſland, in which are uſually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People who ſpeak all *Iriſh*, are *Proteſtants*, and are ſtill compoſed of ſeveral *Tribes* or *Clans*. The moſt ancient are *Mac Lewis* (*i. e.* Sons of *Lewis*) who own themſelves to be of *French* Parentage. In *Engliſh* they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reſide. There are alſo ſeveral other ſmaller Iſlands in the ſame Bay, under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithneſs* in ſending Repreſentatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and the firſt Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Shire of Caithneſs

Lies far North, butting upon the Eaſtern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets from the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Reſidence of the Sheriff, or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, ſubſiſt chiefly upon Grazing and Raiſing of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fiſhing. *Girnego*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithneſs*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albin* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in **Caithneſsſhire.**] *Thurſo-Caſtle*, Earl of *Caithneſs*'s; *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s; *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithneſs*'s.

8. Shire of Clackmannan

Is Part of *Fife*, ſo called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill-Hills*, to the South by the *Frith*, or *Forth*, to the Eaſt by Part of *Perthſhire*, and to the Weſt by Part of *Sterlingſhire*. It is about 8 Miles in Length, and 5 in Breadth, where broadeſt. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Moſt of it is fit for Paſture; what is below the *Orchill-Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Blackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in **Clackmannanſhire.**] *Alloway*, late Earl of *Marr*'s, a very beautiful and pleaſant Seat; *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s; *Menſtri*, *Ja. Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutri*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s, Bart. Lord of the Seſſion; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Shire of Cromarty

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, ſtanding upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many Places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it is very ſafe and eaſy. The Waters of *Connel* are famous for the Pearls found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great Part of this Country,

Country, and reſides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends Part of *Roſs*, lying upon the South Side of *Cromary Frith*; it is in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths, or Vallies, upon the Water-ſides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alſerig*, are great Woods of Fir, and on the Hills great Store of all ſorts of Game.

Seats in Cromartyſhire.] *Cromarty-Caſtle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie*'s; *Caſtle-Leod*, *New-Tarbat*, *Caſtle-Haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty*'s, whoſe Reſidence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his eldeſt Son; *Craighouſe*, *Hugh Roſs*'s of *Kilravock*.

10. Shire of Dumbriton, or Dumbarton.

So called from *Dunbarton*, a Burgh-Royal, and chief Town of the Shire, which comprehends all *Lenox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the Weſt by *Loch-long*, and a Water of the ſame Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbain* Hills, and on the Eaſt by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingſhire*. In Length it is about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, mooriſh, and more fit for Paſture. Here are Loughs both of ſalt and freſh Water. The greateſt of the freſh Water Loughs, is *Lough-Loman*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth where broadeſt, and where narroweſt but 2. It is ſurrounded with Hills on all Sides, except the South, and is full of Iſlands, ſome of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furniſhed with Gentlemens Houſes: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is ſituated in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the Place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Caſtle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procur'd by one of the Counteſſes of *Lenox*: The Situation of the Country is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there is a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there riſes a Rock with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the Weſt, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Proſpect on all Sides: The other being a little one, lies to the Eaſt. Betwixt theſe two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Perſon can paſs at a time to the upper Part of the Caſtle. To the South it 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: In this Caſtle his Majeſty keeps a Garriſon, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The Houſe of *Lenox* were of a long Time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire: When the Houſe was extinct by the Death of

Charles

Charles Duke of *Lenox*, in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in **Dumbartonshire.**] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle*'s; *Rose-Due*, *Calhun*'s of *Luss*; *Ardukaple*, *Mocanlay*'s. Now the Duke of *Montross* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ard-Castle*, Sir *Evan Macanley*'s.

11. The Shire of **Dumfreis**, with the Stewarty of **Annandale.**

Dumfreisshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Nidisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfreis* the chief Burgh in the Country: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East with *Solway Frith* and the Merches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with Part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweedale*, 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 streight Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South-side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuarty within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquess of *Annandale* is Hereditary Steward. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is in St. *Ruth*'s Church. Near this Place the People have aWay 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; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Country.

Seats in **Annandale.**] *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnston*'s; *Leither-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnston*'s; *Lochwood*, Marquess of *Annandale*'s; *Closkburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick*'s; *Apple-Grith*, *Jarden*'s; *Kelhead*, Sir *William Douglas*'s; *Springkell*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell*'s; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther*'s; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas*'s.

12. Shire

12. Shire of **Edinburgh**, or **Mid-Lothian**,

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in ſome Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the Eaſt-ſide it's bounded with *Eaſt-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-Eaſt Side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweedale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-Weſt with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the Weſt, for two Miles, by the ſaid Sheriffdom; on the North-Weſt with *Weſt-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth*, for the Space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly 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 Lime-ſtone, as alſo a ſort of ſoft black Marble; and ſome few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper-Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift: And as this Country has at preſent ſeveral conſiderable Houſes, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roſlin* for the great ſtately Chapel, ſo it produces ſome Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Grammond*, where Salmon and ſeveral other Fiſh are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inſcriptions: Alſo in the Grounds of *Ingliſtown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found two Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Lawrel-Crown, upon the other, the longeſt of the two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progreſs of the *Roman* Arms, deſcribed by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been ſet up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. Theſe Stones are to be ſeen in Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in **Mid-Lothian.**] *Holy-rood-Houſe*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh*'s; *Newbottle*, Marqueſs of *Lothian*'s; *Dalhuſy*, Earl of *Dalhuſy*'s; *Roſeberry*, Earl of *Roſeberry*'s; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick*'s, now Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*'s; *Roſeline*, *Sinclair*'s, deſcended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranſtoun*, once Lord *Cranſtoun*'s, now *John Dalrymple*'s; *Cranſtoun Mac-Gill*, Viſcount *Oxenford*'s; *Preſtoun-Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie*'s; *Smetum*, Sir *James Richardſon*'s; *Royſtoun*, Earl of *Cromarty*'s; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthgleas*'s; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale*'s; *Calder*, Lord *Torpichen*'s; *Arniſtoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundaſs*'s, late a Lord of the Seſſion; *Pinkie*, Marqueſs of *Tweedale*'s; *Collington*, Sir *James Fowlis*'s; *Bennington*, Sir *Robert Chieſly*'s; *Melvil-Caſtle*, Lord *Roſs*'s; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore*'s; *Prieſtfield*, Sir *James Dick*'s; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart*'s of *Carnwath*; *Carbery*,

bery, Sir *Robert Dickſon's*; *Saughton-Hall*, Sir *James Baird's*; *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*, Bart. *Broughton-Houſe*, lately Lord *Ballenden's*, now Sir *David Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Stone-Hill*, Sir *William Sharp's*; *Goodtrees*, Sir *James Stewart's*; *Gilmerton*, Sir *William Barr's*; *Dean*, Sir *Patrick Nisbet's*; *Sanchtouchel*, Sir *James Baird's*; *Granton*, Sir *William Paterſon's*, Bart. *Cramond*, Lord *Charles Kerr's*; another *Cramond*, Sir *John Inglis's*, Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinzie's*; *Clifton-Hall*, Sir *George Wiſeheart's*, Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin

Takes its Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, and one of the moſt ſtately Churches in *Scotland*: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Frith*, and the River *Neſs*, which ſeparates it from *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 above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholeſome, 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: Sir *James Dunbar* of *Weſtfield*, is Heritable Sheriff of *Elgin*.

Seats in Elginſhire.] *Tornway*, a ſtately old Caſtle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to the Earl of the ſame Name; *Brody*, *Brody's*; *Forres-Caſtle*, *Dunbar's* of *Weſtfield*, who is Hereditary Conſtable of it; *Moortown*, Sir *James Calder's*; *Gordonſtown*, Sir ——— *Gordon's*; *Elgin-Houſe*, Lord *Duffe's*; *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes's*; *Rothes*, Earl of *Rothes's*.

13. Shire of Fife.

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, ſhoots out far to the Eaſt. It abounds with Corn and Paſture; in ſome Places with Lead-Oar and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fiſh, as well Shell-Fiſh as others. Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culroſs*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the ſame County is *Dumferling*, once a famous Monaſtery, built by King *Malcolm* III. who was there interred. Upon the ſame Shore ſtands *Dyſert*. Here alſo is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper*, a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff ſitteth to adminiſter Juſtice; upon which Account this Shire is called ſometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sheriffdom of this Shire is in the Houſe of *Rothes*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Perſon of *John Leſley*, the late Duke of *Rothes*, his eldeſt Daughter *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Rothes*, being married to

Charles

Charles Hamilton, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John* Lord *Leſly*, Earl of *Rothes*, who ſucceeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Rothes*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in **Fifeſhire.**] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems*'s; *Leſly*, Earl of *Rothes*'s; *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvin*'s; *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven*'s; *Denibirſle*, Earl of *Murray*'s; *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth*'s; *i. e.* Earl of *Melvin*'s Son; *Balcarras*, Earl of *Balcarras*'s; *Kelley*, Earl of *Kelley*'s; *Anſtruther*, Sir *John Anſtruther*'s of that Ilk; *Pitfarrel*, Sir *Peter Hacket*'s, Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir *Robert Anſtruther*'s; *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin*'s, Lyon King at Arms; *Inertail* and *Lochor*, Sir *John Malcom*'s; *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford*'s; *Craig-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope*'s, Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope*'s, Bart. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewartry belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heritable Keeper; *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk*'s.

15. Shire of **Forfar, or Angus.**]

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and on the *Frith of Tay*. Upon the Weſt and North-Weſt, 'tis divided from *Perthſhire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Benchinnen* Mountains parts it from the *Brae of Marr*; and to the Eaſt it is ſeparated from the *Mernes* by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are ſeveral Quarries of Freeſtone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Caſtle of *Inner-Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron-Ore near the Wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay*'s Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hoſpital for the Poor. The Conſtable of this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the King of *Scotland*. *Brechin* is a conſiderable Market-Town for Salmon, Horſes, Oxen and Sheep: It has a ſtately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this Country it was that the General of the *Danes* was kill'd by the valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm* II. who was in Perſon at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, ſtill called *Camus*'s *Croſs*; and about 10 Miles diſtant from this, is a Croſs erected over the Sepulchre of ſome of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both of theſe have ſome Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothock*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath an Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endow'd formerly with ample Revenues, conſecrated to the Honour of *Thomas* of *Becket*, by K. *William* I. of *Scotland*, the Founder,

Founder, who lies buried there under a ſtately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Diſpoſal.

Seats in Forfarſhire.] *Hetherwick*, *John Scot*'s, Eſq; *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor*'s, Eſq; *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinaber*, Eſq; *Pitarrow*, Sir *David Carnergy*'s; *Achter-Houſe*, *Patrick Lyons*, Eſq; *Lethem*, Sir *James Wood*'s of *Boditoun*; *Montroſs*, Earl of *Middleton*'s and *Roſſie*, *Scot*'s *of Roſſie*; *Glamis*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Panmure* and *Brochin*, Earl of *Panmure*'s; *Kinard*, Earl of *South-Eſk*'s; *Ethie*, Earl of *North-Eſk*'s; *Cariſton*, *Stuart*'s of *Guerntully*; *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy*, Eſq; *Blackneſs*, Sir *Alexander Waderbourn*, Bart.

16. Shire of Haddington, or Conſtablery,

Contains *Eaſt-Lothian*, which, like the reſt of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dunbar*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* againſt King *Charles* II. and the *Scots* who aſſiſted him, *September* 3, 1650. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the King's Diſpoſal, and is now poſſeſs'd by the Marqueſs of *Twedale*.

Seats in Haddingtonſhire.] *Tantallan* and *North-Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymples*'s, Bart. Lord Preſident of the Seſſion; *Diretoun*, *William Nesbet*'s; *Yeſter*, Marqueſs of *Twedale*'s; *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Wintoun*'s; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareſchal*'s, now Mr. *Hepbourn*'s; *Salton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Sowliz*, afterwards of *Abernethy*, Lord of *Salton*, and now Mr. *Fletcher*'s; *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton*'s; *Fountain-Hall*, Sir *John Lauder*'s, Bart. *Pencaitland*, *James Hamilton*'s; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinolch*'s, Bart. *Preſton-Grange*, *William Morriſon*'s; *Lochend*, *George Warrender*'s; *Elphinſtoun*, late Lord *Elphinſtoun*'s, now Lord *Primroſe*'s; *Laddington*, Lord *Blantire*'s; *Dunglaſs*, Sir *James Hall*'s; *Orminſton*, *Adam Cockburn*'s, late Lord Juſtice *Clerk*; *Stevenſon*, Sir *Robert Sinclair*'s of *Stevinſton*; *Tinningham*, Earl of *Haddington*'s; *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh*'s; *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird*'s; *Whittingham*, Viſcount *Kingſton*'s; *Bancrift*, Lord *Bibanks*; *Beil*, Lord *Belhaven*'s; *Gosford*, Sir *Peter-Halket Wederbourn*'s, Bart. *Balgown*, Sir *George Swittie*'s.

17. Shire of Inverneſs

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhaber*, *Badinoch*, and ſome other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the Brae of *Marr* and *Athol*; on the Weſt by the Weſtern Sea; on the North by *Roſs*, and on the Eaſt by *Murray-Frith*. The Length of *Loquhaber* from *Inverlochie* to *Inverneſs*, in a ſtreight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Fir, with ſome large ones of Oak. *Inverneſs* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiouſly ſeated upon *Loughneſs*, which renders it convenient for Trade. The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water therof is almoſt always warm,

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 Conveniencies; and *Loquhaber* is a very pleaſant Country, and for Multitude of Fiſh, both ſalt and freſh, ſcarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhaber*, and *Marr*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland* between the *Deucalidonian* Sea and the *German* Ocean. The Sheriffſhip is at the King's Diſpoſal.

Seats of Inverneſsſhire.] *Ruthven*, Duke of *Gordon*'s; Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, the King's; and the Duke of *Gordon* Heritable Keeper; *Lovat*, *Bewlie*, and *Caſtle-Dounie*, Lord *Lovat*'s; Cittadel of *Inverneſs*, *Duff*'s of *Drummure*; *Caſtle-Stuart*, Earl of *Murray*'s; *Slate*, Sir *Donald Macdonald*'s, Bart.

18. Shire of Kincardin.

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the Weſt by the *Grainsbaine*-Hills; and on the North with the River *De*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad. The Soil rich, and generally level. The moſt memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Caſtle ſituated upon an high and inacceſſible Rock, fortified with ſtrong Walls and Towers at certain Diſtances, an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earl-Marſhals of *Scotland*, now attainted. Upon the Sea-Coaſts are ſeveral convenient Creeks, and ſome good Harbours, whereof *Stone-hive* is one of the beſt; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marſhal, who has *Salmon*-Fiſhing on the North-ſide of the Harbour, has raiſed a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowy* falls into the Sea, ſtands *Cowy*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Caſtle, built, as 'tis ſaid, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak* are ſome Trenches to be ſeen, caſt up by the *Danes* at one of their Invaſions made upon thoſe Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamp'd. *Dunotre* Caſtle ſtands upon a Rock, waſh'd by the Sea on three Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in Kincardinſhire.] Caſtle of *Dunoter* and *Fetereſſo*, late Earl of *Marſhal*'s; *Arbuthnot*, Viſcount of *Arbuthnot*'s; *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun*'s; *Balmain* and *Faſque*, Sir *David Ramſay*'s of *Salmain*, Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer*'s, Bart. *Elſick*, Sir *Alexander Sannerman*'s, Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Thomas Burnet*'s, Bart. *Glenfarquher*, Sir *Alexander Falconer*'s, Bart. *Pittarrow*, Sir *John Carnegy*'s, Bart. *Barras*, Sir *David Ogilvie*'s, Bart. *Knox*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Keith*'s; *Balbegno*, *Middletoun*'s, Eſq; *Comiſtown*, Colonel *Scot*'s; *Inchmarlack*, *Dowglaſs*'s, Eſq.

19. Shire

19. Shire of Kinroſs

Is a little Tract of Ground, ſo called from a Town ſeated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough, about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, *&c.* 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 called *St. Serf's Inch*, and is ſaid to have anciently been the Reſidence of ſome of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was Priſoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Lovin*. Between the Town of *Kinroſs* and the Lough is a pleaſant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a ſtately Houſe, which for the Goodneſs of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Incloſures, together with the pleaſant Proſpect of the Lough and the Caſtle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles* IId's Time. Sir *William Bruce* of *Kinroſs*, Bart. is Heritable Sheriff of it.

Seats in Kinroſsſhire.] *Kinroſs*, *Arnot*, and *Beneath-hill*, Sir *John Bruce*'s of *Kinroſs*, Bart. and Heritable Sheriff; *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh*'s; *Cleiſh*, Lord *Colvil*'s; *Kirkneſs*, Sir *Robert Douglas*'s; *Aldie*, Sir *Lawrence Mercer*'s of *Aldie*.

20. Shire of Lanerk,

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains *Clidiſdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuarty of *Annandale*; on the Weſt, with the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, properly ſo called; on the North, with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the Eaſt, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 40 Miles; in Breadth, where broadeſt about 24; and where narroweſt, 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peat, and Lime-ſtone; but what turns to the greateſt Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, ſome of which are of a conſiderable Bigneſs: This ſeems to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydeſdale* is divided into two Parts; *Outward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforeſaid River, ſtands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of theſe is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It is water'd with the pleaſant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It riſes on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and ſeveral conſiderable Towns, 'till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greateſt Ornament of theſe Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very noble

Building

Buildings. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontiſpiece to the Eaſt, of excellent Workmanſhip, and fair large Gardens, well furniſh'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for all its tall Oaks, is ſix or ſeven Miles in Compaſs, and has the Brook *Aven* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-weſt Bank of *Clyde* ſtands *Glaſcow*; which in reſpect of Largeneſs, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries ſmall Veſſels up 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 hewn Stone; four principal Streets croſſing one another, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part ſtands the Cathedral Church, commonly called St. *Mungo*'s, conſiſting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is ſaid to be very exact and curious. Near the Church ſtood that which was the Archbiſhop's Caſtle, encloſed with a noble Stone-Wall: Nor does this Tract want ſome Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick*-Stone in the one End, to *Maul*'s Mitre in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Foot-ſteps of a *Roman* Cauſey, or Military Way: This in ſome Parts is viſible for ſeveral Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is alſo another little Water running through a Dale, called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an ancient Caſtle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is ſince Marqueſs and Duke of *Douglas*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in **Lanerkſhire.**] The Palace of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*'s; Caſtle of *Douglas*, Duke of *Dowglas*'s; Caſtle of *Crawford*, Earl of *Selkirk*'s; *Boghall*, Earl of *Wigtoun*'s; Caſtle of *Bothwell*, Earl of *Forfar*'s; *Carmichael* and *Weſter-Hall*, Earl of *Hyndford*'s; *Boningtoun*, Sir *James Carmichael*'s, Bart. *Roſe-Hall*, Sir *James Hamilton*'s, Bart. *Blackwood*, Sir *George Wier*, Bart. *Torrence* and *Glasford*, *Stewart*'s of *Torrence*; *Ferm*, Sir *Archibald Fleming*'s, Bart. *Blantyre*, Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Carnwath* and *Conventoun*, late *Lockhart*'s of *Carnwath*, Eſq; *Lockhart*'s-*Hall*, Sir *William Lockhart*'s of *Carſtairs*, Bart. *Milntoun* and *Halcraig*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalpholly*; *Waſtſhiel*, Sir *Robert Denholm*'s; *Culterallers*, *Alexander Menzie*'s, Eſq; *Wiſton* and *Cleghorn*, *Lockhart*'s, Eſq; *Culter* and *Gladſtones*, Sir *William Menzie*'s of *Gladſtones*; *Calderwood*, Sir *William Maxwell*'s, Bart. *Caſtletoun* and

Patrick, Sir *William Stuart*'s of *Caſtle-Milk*; *Coltneſs*, Sir *James Stuart*'s, Bart. *Wiſhaw*, *William Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Gaven*, *Hamilton*'s of *Stevenſon*, Younger; *Dalziel*, *Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Dalſerf* and *Garrin*, *Archibald Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Orbiſtoun*, *Hamilton*'s, Eſq; *Jerviſwood*, *George Baillie*'s, Eſq; *Blanterferm*, *Hamilton*'s; *Schawfield*, *Daniel Cambell*'s, Eſq; *Woodſide*, *Cambell*'s, Eſq;

21. Shire of **Linlithgow**, or **Weſtlothian**,

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow*, the Head Burgh, and has on the *North* the *Forth*; is divided from *Midlothian* towards the *South* and *Eaſt* by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the *North-Weſt* it meets with Part of *Sterlingſhire*; and to the *Weſt* with Part of *Clydſdale*. It is in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Lime-ſtone, and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James* VI. a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that ſupply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a ſtately Town-Houſe for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greateſt Ornament is the *King*'s *Houſe*, which ſtands upon a riſing Ground, that runs almoſt into the Middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with ſomething like Terrace-Walks, and a Deſcent from them; but upon the Top, where the Caſtle ſtands, it is a Plain. The Court has 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 King'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*, was once the Reſidence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, *South* from *Linlithgow*, there is an ancient Altar of great unpoliſh'd 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. Hereabouts is alſo *Levingſton*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingſton*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles alſo to the Weſt of *Queen's-Ferry*, on the Sea-Coaſt, is *Abercorn* Caſtle, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the *Roman* Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Caridden*,

where

where a figured Stone is to be ſeen, and ſome ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Caridden*, there is a Village which ſtill keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the artificial Mount caſt up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Track of the Wall appears in ſeveral Places between this and *Kenneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hope-Town*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*.

Seats in **Linlithgowſhire.**] *Blackneſs*-Caſtle, the King's; the Earl of *Buchan*, preſent Governor. Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heritable Keeper; *Kinniel*, Duke of *Hamilton*'s; *Abercorn*, now *Hoptoun-houſe*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hopetoun*'s; *Craigiehall*, Marqueſs of *Annandale*'s; *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalhouſie*'s; Caſtle of *Bridgehouſe*, Earl of *Linlithgow*'s; *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan*'s; *Newliſtown*, Earl of *Stairs*'s; *Dundaſs*, *Dundaſs*'s of that Ilk; *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel*'s, Bart. *Livingſton*, Sir *James Cunningham*'s, Bart. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbougle*, Earl of *Roſeberry*'s.

22. Shire of **Nairn**,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, ſituate upon the Coaſt of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the *Weſt* Part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholeſome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is ſoon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Paſture. There are many great Woods of Fir, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Nairnſhire.**] *Kirkravock* and *Geddes*, *Roſs*'s, Eſq; *Calder*, *Artherſeer*, and *Moyneſs*, Sir *Hugh Campbel*'s of *Calder*; *Clava*, *Roſs*'s, Eſq; *Penick*, or *Greenhall*, *Brodie* of that Ilk; *Both*, *Dumbar*'s, Eſq; *Lochloy*, *Hay*'s, Eſq; *Kinſtaire*, *Sutherland*'s, Eſq; *Budzet*, Mr *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of **Peebles**, or **Tweedale**,

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Plain on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a ſtately Bridge of 5 Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwiſe called *Tweedale*, 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. It is bounded on the *Eaſt* with *Etrick* Foreſt, on the *South* with Part of the Foreſt of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the *Weſt* with the *Overward* of *Clydſdale*, and on the *North* with Part of *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North-Eſk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadeſt does not exceed 16; in which Compaſs are 17 Pariſhes that make up a Presbytery, call'd the Presbytery of *Peebles*. The Country is generally well'd with Hills, many of which are green and graſſy, with

pleaſant and fertile Valleys between, well water'd and adorn'd 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 Cauſeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensbury*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Peebleſhire.**] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March*'s; *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair*'s; *Dawick*, *Cardon*, and *Paſſo*, Sir *James Naſmith*'s of *Dawick*, Bart. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray*'s, Bart. *Burghtoun-Houſe*, Sir *David Murray*'s, Bart.

24. Shire of Perth,

So called from *Perth* (otherwiſe call'd St. *Johnſtoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the Country, has *Badenoch* on the *North*, on the *Weſt*, *Argyleſhire*, on the *South*, *Clackmannanſhire*, and to the *Eaſt*, *Angus*. The Length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Paſture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls, to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, *i. e.* the Vale along the *Erne*, ſeems to have been the *Jerne* of the *Romans* (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many *Roman* Camps; one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Deſcription whereof may be ſeen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir *Robert Sibald*; beſides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or *Roman* High-way, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have alſo been found there, and of late two *Fabulæ* curiouſly enammeled with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inſcription whereof is given us in the aforeſaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil* Hills, which run along the *South* Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they find good Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, ſupply that Defect. *Culroſs* is ſeated on a Deſcent, and its greateſt Ornament is the ſtately Houſe of the Earl of *Kilcardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleaſant Proſpect to the very Mouth of the *Firth*. They have ſeveral Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond* Caſtle, formerly the Chief Reſidence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary Stuarts of *Strethern*, *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Dunkeild*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol*'s. This Territory, as alſo *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*,

Drummond, Hereditary Stuarts of it: *Menteith*, as they ſay, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and ſometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family of the *Stuarts*, in the Perſon of *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, firſt Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Maliſius Grahme*, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the higheſt Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Succeſſors of the true ancient *Scots*; they ſpeak *Iriſh*, and call themſelves *Albanach*: They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, and ſwift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to paſs by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear, after the Manner of the *Iriſh*, ſtriped Mantles of diverſe Colours, called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fiſhing, and Fowling. In War their Armour is an Iron Head-piece, and a Coat of Mail; their Arms, a Bow, Barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; theſe *Clans* formerly haraſſed one another almoſt perpetually with Civil Wars within themſelves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery, or Murder, whoever of that Clan ſhould chance to be apprehended, ſhould repair the Damage, or ſuffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Sheriff of *Perthſhire*.

Seats in **Perthſhire.**] Caſtle of *Blair* in *Athol*, *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtoun*, Duke of *Athol*'s; *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk*'s; *Caſtle Lion*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s; *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnard*'s; *Enlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Broadalbin*'s; *Caſtle Drummond* and *Stob-hall*, Earl of *Perth*'s; *Diplin Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul*'s; *Cardroſs*, Earl of *Buchan*'s; *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier*'s; *Innerpavry*, Viſcount of *Strathallen*'s; *Scoon*, Viſcount of *Stormont*'s; *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn*'s; *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo*'s; *Aberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbel*'s of *Aberuchil*, Bart. *Balmanno*, Sir *John Hepburn*'s, alias *Murray*'s, Bart. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*, Bart. *Eccleſmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael*'s of *Balmedy*; *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, of that *Ilk*, Bart. *Elquho*, Earl of *Weem*'s; *Mecklehoure*, Sir *Lawrence Mercer* of *Aldie*; *Evlick*, Sir *Alexander Lindſay*'s, Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray*'s, Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that *Ilk*; *Valleyfild*, Sir *George Preſtun*'s, Bart. *Bamf*, Sir *James Ramſey*'s, Bart. *Blair-Hall*, Sir *Dougal Stuart*'s.

25 Shire of Renfrew.

Is separated from *Dunbartonshire* on the *West* by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burden ten Miles within the Country: On the *East* it is joined by *Lanerkshire*, and on the *West* and *South* by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*. It is in Length 20 Miles, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13; in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the *Clyde*, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to the *South* and *South-West*, is more hilly, barren and mooriſh. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who, by frequent Intermarriages, are most of them related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Frith* and *Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the *West* End of a fair Bay stands *Gowrook* Town and Castle, belonging to Sir *William Stuart*, Bart. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a well built Town and a good Harbour in Hewn-Stone, belonging to Sir *John Shaw*, Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat is the Herring-Fishing of the *West* Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford-Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the *South*, *Newwork*, where the Town of *Glasgow* have built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-House. Here is the Custom-House for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has obliged the Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Pasley*, 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 enclosed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large *Roman* Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the *West*-End, on a rising Ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasley* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasioned probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Aridoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, call'd the *Lang-side* Fields. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for

for its Largeneſs, and the Fineneſs of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fiſh for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fiſh, which is much larger than the ordinary Muſcle. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglingtown*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Renfrewſhire.**] *Caſtle-Semple*, Lord *Semple*'s; *Paſley*, *Cochran* and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Hawkhead* and *Stonly*, Lord *Roſs*'s; *Areskin*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Areskin*'s, now Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Finlaſtoun*, Earl of *Glencairn*'s; *Blackhall*, *Ardagowan*, and *Caſtle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart*'s of *Blackhall*, Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw*'s, Bart. *Caſtle Croixtoun* and *Inchannon* the Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Biſhoptoun*, *Wakingſhaw* of that Ilk, *Houſtoun*, Sir *John Houſtoun*'s of that Ilk, Bart. *Southbar* belongs to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet of the Family of *Niddiſdale*; *Cathcart*, Sir *William Semple*'s, Bart. *Overpollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock*'s of that Ilk. *Netherpollock*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s, Bart. *Kelley*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s of *Pollock*.

26. Shire of **Roſs**,

Is the only County in *Scotland*, which preſerving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Weſtern Ocean, 'tis woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Paſtures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortroſe*, *Tayn*, from which the Shire has ſometimes been denominated, and *Dungwall*, are in this Shire. *Tayn* ſtands upon a *Frith* of the ſame Name, near 20 Miles long, and is convenient for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majeſty.

Seats in **Roſsſhire.**] *Brahan*, *Daunting-Iſland*, and *Chaney* of *Roſs*, Earl of *Seaforth*'s; *Coul*, *Kinelland* and *Inverlaol*, Sir *John Mackenzie*'s, Bart. *Findron* and *Pittmaughlie*, Sir *Kennet Mackenzie*'s of *Scatwel*, Bart. *Roſekeen* and *Inverbroike*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalfolly*, Bart. *Foulis*, Sir *Robert Monro*'s, Bart. *Tulloch* and *Dalnie*, Sir *Donald Bain*'s; *Kinkel* and *Garlock*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie*'s, Bart. *Dachmaluak*, *Mackenzie*'s, Eſq;

27. Shire of **Roxburgh.**

Roxburgh, ſometimes call'd *Marchidon*, or *Marchemont*, which alſo gives the Title to the *Marchemont* Herald, from its being ſeated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing ſeveral Pariſhes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary* of *Kelſoe*; but by reaſon of the Wars between the two Nations, the Caſtle was razed, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty tranſmitted to *Jedburgh*, the chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglaſſes*. The Shire contains *Tiviotdale*, *Liddiſdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Euſdale*, and is in Length from *Ridding-*

burn on the Eaſt, to *Annandale* on the Weſt, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Border to the *Blue-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Graſs or Corn, and water'd with ſeveral Rivulets that run into *Tiviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, eſpecially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodneſs of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furniſh'd with excellent Graſs, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the beſt Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeneſs and Goodneſs. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquities, ſuch as Footſteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, call'd *The* Roman *Cauſey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Cauſey*. The moſt eminent Mountains in it are *Cockraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Weſtward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only paſſable in ſome Places. *Roxburgſhire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Foreſt*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglaſs*; of *Haw-wick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*; and *Mellroſs*, once a very famous Monaſtery belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of conſiderable Eſtates, inhabit this Country. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglaſſes*, *Archibald Douglaſs*, Eſq; of *Cavers*, who is uſually call'd Sheriff of *Tiviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh*, *Kelſo*, and *Melroſs*. After *Tiviotdale* follows *Liddiſdale*, where is a high Proſpect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Euſdale*, which are alſo reckon'd Part of *Roxburghſhire*, have little in them worthy Obſervation.

Seats in **Roxburghſhire.**] The *Flores* and *Friers* and *Holydane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s; *Branxolin*, Duke of *Buccleugh*'s; *Craling*, Lord *Cranſtoun*'s; *Ferniherſt*, Lord *Jedburgh*'s; *Linteumlie*, Duke of *Douglaſs*'s; *Cavers*, *Douglaſs*'s, Eſq; who is Heritable Sheriff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. *Marleſield*, Sir *William Bennet*'s of *Grubbet*, Bart. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Ruddel*'s of that Ilk, Bart. *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot*'s, Bart. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot*'s of *Stobs*, Bart. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot*'s, Bart. a Lord of the Seſſions; *Newton*, Sir *James Don*'s, Bart. *Long-Newton*, Sir *Patrick Scot*'s, Bart. *Rutherford*, Sir *Alexander Don*'s, Bart. *Gala*, Sir *James Scot*'s, Bart.

28. Shire of **Selkirk**,

Is otherwiſe call'd the Sheriffdom of the Foreſt of *Eutrick*, 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 deſtroyed. It is properly Part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Tweedale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Midlothian*; on the Eaſt and South by the reſt of the *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*.

The

The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whoſe Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally ſtrong Bodies, are ſober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themſelves by raiſing and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows: *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, Eſq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in **Selkerkſhire.**] *Hangingſhaw*, *Murray*'s of *Philiphaugh*, Eſq; *Headſhaw*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot*'s of *Minto*, a Lord of the Seſſions; *Newark*, the Duke of *Buccleugh*'s.

29. Shire of **Stirling**, or **Striveling**,

Otherwiſe called *Stirlingſhire*, is encompaſs'd to the Weſt with *Dumbartonſhire*, to the Eaſt with *Linlithgowſhire*, to the South with *Clidiſdale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*: Where it is longeſt, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadeſt, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, ſomewhat mooriſh, and fit for Paſture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth* is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *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 late Earl of *Marr* was Heritable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houſes of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilſyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *Engliſh* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built, upon a riſing Ground, much beautified with Buildings by the firſt Earl of *Calender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whoſe Name is *Levingſtone*. *Elphinſtone*, anciently called *Earthbeg*; but ſince *Elphinſton* and *Eaſt-Lothian* paſſed from this Family, it has been called by the Name of *Elphinſtone*, and been the Reſidence of the Lord of that Name, adorned with a large Wood of Firs, *&c.* with ſeveral other Seats. Near *Sterling* ſtands the Abby of *Cambuskeneth*, which belonged formerly to the *Auguſtine* Monks, and was founded by King *David* I. *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Ciſtercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm* IV. and ſtands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Levingſtone*, now Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in **Stirlingſhire.**] *Stirling-Caſtle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Rothes* is Governor; *Calender*, late Earl of *Linlithgow*'s; *Elphinſtoun*, Lord *Elphinſtoun*'s; *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montroſs*'s; *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell*'s of *Arkinlaſs*, Bart. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Sterling*'s, Bart. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterſon*'s, Bart. *Karſe*, Sir *Alexander Hope*'s Bart. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce*'s, Bart. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forreſter*'s; *Abbacy* of *Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John Areſken* of *Alba*; *Woodſide*, Sir *Harry Rollo*'s; *Colliam* and *Kilſyth*, the late Viſcount of *Kilſyth*'s.

30. The

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which takes in **Strathnavern** also,

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordons*, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633, to the Heritable to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some Time past, have re-assum'd their ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this Country is a Royal Burgh, sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*.

Seats in **Sutherlandshire.**] Castle of *Dunrobin* and *Hermisdale*, Earls of *Sutherland*'s; *Uppart*, Sir *William Gordon*'s of *Dalfolly*, Bart. *Clyne*, *Sutherland*'s, Esq; *Skelbo*, the late Lord *Duffus*'s; *Skibo*, *Gray*'s, Esq; *Pulcrossie*, *Murray*'s, Esq; *Embo* Sir *John Gordon*'s of *Embo*, Bart. *Evillock*, *Sutherland*'s, Esq; *Durness* and *Toungul*, the Lord *Rae*'s.

31. Shire of **Wigtoun.**

So called from *Wigtoun*, the chief Burgh in the Country, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemmings*, Earls of *Wigtoun*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers than by their little Horses, which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently brought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir — *Agnew*, of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtoun*.

Seats in **Wigtounshire.**] *Castle Kennedy* and *Corscrough*, Earl of *Stairs*'s; *Martin* and *Monteith*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell*'s of *Monteith*, Bart. *Glassartoun* and *Clay*, the Earl of *Galloway*'s; *Garthland*, *Mac Dougal*'s, Esq; *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumbar*'s, Bart. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart*'s; *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay*'s, Bart.

Besides these 31 Sheriffdoms, which sent Members to Parliament under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, in the other Stuart. These are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, ſituate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade as any one upon that Coaſt. The Earls of *Nithiſdale* are Heritable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in **Kircudbright.**] Caſtle of *Charlies*, Earl of *Galoway*'s; Caſtle of *Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithiſdale*'s; Caſtle of *Kenmure*, Viſcount of *Kenmure*'s; *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwel*'s, Bart.

2. Orkney

Contains the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. Theſe Iſlands were long ſubject to the Kings of *Norway*. The laſt Seſſion of the *Scotiſh* Parliament reſtored the preſent Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Anceſtors, but ſtill redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Poſſeſſion, he is oblig'd to pay yearly to his Majeſty's Treaſury 500 *l. Sterling*. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Biſhop's Rents in thoſe Iſles.

Seats in **Orkney** and **Schetland.**] The Caſtle of *Kirkwal*, Palace of *Briſay*, and the Caſtle of *Nautland*, the Earl of *Morton*'s; *Burray* and *Cara*, Sir *James Stewart*'s of *Burray*, Bart. *Egleſhaw*, Sir *Alexander Douglaſs*'s; *Gairſey*, Sir *William Craigie*'s.

Theſe Shires and Stuartries which are here rang'd Alphabetically, were call'd 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
11	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	Orkney	2
31	Clackmannan	1
32	Roſs	2
33	Kinroſs	1
	In all	91

The

The Royal Burghs which ſent Commiſſioners to Parliament, were theſe:

	Members.
Edinburgh	2
Perth	1
Dundee	1
Aberdeen	1
Striveling	1
Linlithgow	1
St. Andrews	1
Glaſgow	1
Aire	1
Haddington	1
Dyſert	1
Kirkaldie	1
Montroſe	1
Cowper	1
Anſtruther Eaſter	1
Dumfries	1
Inverneſs	1
Burnt-Iſland	1
Kinghern	1
Breichen	1
Irwin	1
Jedburgh	1
Kercudbright	1
Wigtown	1
Dumferling	1
Pittenweem	1
Selkirk	1
Dumbarton	1
Renfrew	1
Dumbar	1
Lanerk	1
Aberbrothock	1
Elgin	1
Peebles	1
Crail	1
Tayne	1
Culroſs	1
Bamff	1
Withern	1
Forfar	1
Rotheſay	1
Nairn	1
Forreſs	1
Rutherglin	1
North Berwick	1
Anſtruther Weſter	1
Cullen	1
Lawder	1
Kintore	1
Annan	1
Lochmaban	1
Sanquhar	1
New Galloway	1
Kilrenny	1
Fortroſe	1
Dingwall	1
Dornock	1
Queensferry	1
Inverrary	1
Inverurie	1
Week	1
Kirkwall	1
Inverberry	1
Stranraver	1
Campbeltown	1
In all	66

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrench'd, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member a-piece, except *Bute* and *Caithneſs*, which return one, and *Bute* is to chooſe firſt. *Nairn* and *Cromerty* one, *Nairn* having the firſt Turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinroſs* one, *Clackmannan* chooſing firſt.

The

The Burghs alſo which ſend 16 Members to the *Britiſh* Parliament, are now divided into the following Claſſes: *Edinburgh*, one; *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, one: *Fortroſe*, *Inverneſs*, *Nairn* and *Forreſs*, one; *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverury*, and *Kintore*, one; *Aberdeen*, *Inverberry*, *Montroſe*, *Aberbrothick*, and *Breichen*, one; *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrew's*, one; *Craill*, *Kelrenny*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, and *Pittenweem*, one; *Dyſert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and *Burnt-Iſland*, one; *Innerkething*, *Dumferling*, *Queensferry*, *Culroſs*, and *Sterling*, one; *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton*, one; *Haddington*, *Dunbarr*, *North Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh*, one; *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, one; *Dumfreis*, *Sanquhar*, *Annan*, *Lochmaham*, and *Kircudbright*, one; *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Stranrayer*, and *Whitehern*, one; *Aire*, *Irwin*, *Rotheſay*, *Campletoun*, and *Inverary*, one.

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

Theſe Iſlands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbudæ*) which are very many, and ſeveral very large and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, 'till very lately. Mr. *Martin* obſerves, that before him they never had been deſcrib'd by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has remov'd that Defect, and we now by his Means know as much of them as of any other Part of his Majeſty's Dominions. From him therefore I ſhall borrow what I have to ſay of them, and ſhall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning firſt with thoſe that lie moſt Northerly, and ſo coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Iſlanders call'd *The Long Iſland*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. It belongs to the Shire of *Roſs*, and was once in the Dioceſe of the *Iſles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in ſome Places 12 Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Haſſineſs*; the Soil generally ſandy, and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye; it bears alſo Flax and Hemp: With their Oats diſtill'd the Natives make *Uſquebaugh*, which by frequent Diſtillations becomes exceſſively ſtrong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Iſland, which abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and a great Variety of Oyſters, Cockles, Muſcles, Limpets, and other ſorts of Shell-Fiſh. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of ſeveral Sorts; the leſſer they eat, and find them tolerably wholeſome. They have Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is ſmall, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chaſe of *Oſervaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The freſh-water Lakes with which the Iſland abounds, afford Trouts, Eels, and Salmons; every Lake has a

River

River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are ſtored with Salmon. The Southern Part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the ſame with *Lewis*. The Shore on the *Weſt-ſide* of the Iſland is ſtored with great Variety of curious Shells finely ſtreak'd with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a ſmall Iſland belonging to *Harries*, is ſo kindly, that when manured with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of thoſe Iſlands, Barley will yield 20, ſometimes 30 Fold Increaſe. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*, and *Harries* to the Laird of *Maccleod*. There are great Numbers of ſmall Iſlands whch depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoin to them ſeverally.

II. *North-Viſt*, about 9 Miles long from *North* to *South*, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The *Weſt-ſide* is arrable, and exceedingly fruitful, eſpecially in Barley: It produces alſo Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the laſt 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Seaſon. In King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, a Magazine for Fiſhing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Deſign. Other Fiſh and Fowl are here much the ſame with thoſe of the other *North-weſtern* Iſlands. It has ſeveral ſmall Iſlands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Doland* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Viſt*, are all Proteſtants.

III. *Borera*, a ſmall Iſland very near *North-Viſt*, is poſſeſs'd 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 3, in ſome Places 4, Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts and Eels. Inhabitants healthy: One Man lately lived 130 Years, and retain'd his Underſtanding. The *Iriſh* Tongue is here ſpoken in great Perfection. *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, deſcended from *Mac Donald*, once King of theſe Iſlands, is Proprietor. He, and moſt of the Inhabitants are Papiſts.

VI. *Barry*, 2 Leagues and an half *South-Weſt* of *South-Viſt*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad; in all Reſpects like the Iſlands which lie *North* of it. This, with ſeveral ſmaller Iſlands, which lie near it, belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Deſcent. He holds his Lands in Vaſſalage of Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if deſired. He and his Tenants are all Papiſts; they pay great Reverence to St. *Barr*, who is, as they

ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, their Tutelar Saint. All thoſe Iſlands lie in a Row *Southwards* one of the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barry*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Roſs* lies *Sky*, the ſecond for Bigneſs of all the *Weſtern* Iſlands. It is 40 Miles long, and in ſome Places 30, in others 20 Miles broad, and near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverneſs*, from which in the *South* it is not above 3 Leagues diſtant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad: It is navigable by the largeſt Ships of War; the Current there is ſo violent, that no Veſſel is able to ſail againſt it, though the Wind prove never ſo fair, ſo that the Tide muſt always be obſerved. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the ſaid Tide is ſo rapid, is thus: They tie a With about the Cow's lower Jaw, and ſo bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the With that ties the foremoſt, and ſo rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours, at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces thoſe Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other *Weſtern* Iſlands. Herring, Cod, and Ling are common upon their Coaſts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handſome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, poſſeſs'd by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bart. firſt of his Name, either in the Iſles or Continent, deſcended from *Summerſed*, Thane of *Argyle*, whoſe Son *Donald* ſtiled himſelf *King of the Iſles*, poſſeſſes the *Southern* Part, which is called *Slate*, with a good Part of the *Northern*: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe. The *North-Weſt* is poſſeſs'd by *Mac Leod*, Head alſo of another ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almoſt all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Proteſtants, none of them poſſeſs any Land.

VIII. and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Iſleſay* is a large Rock, *S. W.* of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Caſſeles*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fiſh, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this ſmall Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies *Weſt* of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Paſture and Arrable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors; Inhabitants Proteſtants: Near it is *Caray*, a little Iſland about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Aliſter* of *Largy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the *N. W.* of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high, eſpecially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks

for

for a very great Way. This is eſteemed the wholeſomeſt Spot of Ground belonging to the Iſle of *Great-Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diſeaſes are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Conſumptions, Palſies, Lethargies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madneſs has never been obſerved in this Iſland. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had dy'd in Child-bed among them for 35 Years. It is no Wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillour Mac Crain* (who died about 58 Years ago) kept 180 *Chriſtmaſſes* in his own Houſe: A Woman in *Scorba*, a ſmall Iſland juſt by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who ſpeak *Iriſh*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Iſlanders, are Proteſtants.

XIII. About a Mile *S. W.* of *Jura* lies *Iſla*, or *Ila*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbel*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*: From *S.* to *N.* it is 24 Miles long, and from *E.* to *W.* 18. In the Center of this Iſland is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Iſland*, formerly the Reſidence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Iſles, the Ruins of whoſe Houſes are ſtill viſible. This Iſland belongs to *Gilbert Campbel* of *Calder*, Eſquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful; it lies lower than *Jura*, and conſequently wetter and more unwholeſome. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues *N.* of *Ila* lies *Oronſa*, which is ſeparated from *Collonſay* only by Tide of *Flood*. *Oronſay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference; Soil dry and ſandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Graſs. It has a Church, Chapel and Monaſtery; built, as it is ſaid, by *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac 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 *Argyle*.

XVI. *Weſt* of *Loquhabar* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, and about that Breadth from *North* to *South*: It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greateſt Part of the Iſland, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Paſture and Corn. Inhabitants Proteſtants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Iſle renowned for being the Habitation of 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 *J. Columkin*, *i. e.* the Iſland of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary*'s Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Biſhop of the *Iſles*, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. St. *Columba* planted here a Monaſtery and a Nunnery, which continued 'till the Reformation.

formation. This Iſland was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Iſles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the *Weſt* of *Jona*, lies *Tyre-ty*, an Iſland about 5 Miles long from *S. E.* to *N. W.* The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Proteſtants; and, as Part of *Mac Lean*'s Eſtate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League *E. N. E.* of *Tyre-ty*. It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that ſo theſe two Iſlands may people one another without the Aſſiſtance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inabitants Proteſtants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues *South* of *Sky*. It is 5 Miles long from *S.* to *N.* and 3 from *S.* to *W.* Country fruitful, eſpecially in Fiſh and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Proteſtants.

XXI. *South-Weſt* of *Rum* lies *Mac*, a ſmall Iſland, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canny*, 2 Miles long, from *South* to *North*, and a Mile from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*. In the *North* End of this Iſland there is a Hill that diſorders the *Needle* to that Degree, that when Mr. *Martin* laid the Compaſs on a ſtony Ground near it, he found, that after the *Needle* had 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, 1½ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Paſture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papiſts, and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remoteſt of all the *N. W.* Iſlands of *Scotland* is St. *Kilda*, or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a ſteep Rock, except a Bay at *South-Eaſt*, which is not a Harbour fit for a Veſſel, ſo that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by Climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, eſpecially of Barley, which is the largeſt in the *Weſtern* Iſles. There are about 27 Families in the Iſland, who live chiefly upon Fiſh and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, are very ſincere kind of People, ſeparated from the World, of which they know little, and ſee leſs; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been before the Arts of Luxury got Footing amongſt Mankind. They pay a ſmall Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes ſometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Cows,

Horſes, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Uſe of it.

The Number of the People in theſe Iſlands are computed at 48,000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almoſt incredible Quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coaſt ſwarm, together with the Fertility of the Soil of moſt of them, and the Induſtry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to ſet up a Fiſhery among them. The bleſſed Union which the late Reign produced, will, without Doubt, be felt among thoſe innocent and diligent People in a ſhort Time; and ſince they only want to be ſet at work, we ought not to think ſo ill of the preſent Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that ſome of theſe Iſlanders are poſſeſs'd of, ought not to be over-look'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 die, his Image ſhall appear in its natural and diſtinct Shape in a Shroud to one that perhaps never ſaw his Face, and ſome Time after the Man whoſe Image ſo appears ſhall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedneſs* is not Hereditary, the Perſon who has it cannot exert it at Pleaſure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of 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 lie 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-Frith,] which divides the Southermoſt Iſlands from *Caithneſs*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Iſlands of *Orkney* are 26 in Number, which are inhabited; *viz. South Ronalſay*, *Swinna*, *Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra*, *Lantholm*, *Flota*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramſeye*, *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinſoye*, *Shapinſoye*,

Shapinſoye, Damſeg, Inhallo-Stronſa, Papa-Stronſa, Sanda, North Ronalſha, Eda Rouſa, Wyre, Gairſa, Egleſha, North Faira, Weſtra, Papa Weſtra; the reſt of the Iſlands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* ſignifying an Iſland) and are only for Paſture; all of them being ſeparated one from another by ſome narrow 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 63d Year of her Age. By reaſon of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholſomeneſs of the Air, the People uſually live very long. Their Diſeaſes are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Conſumptions*, &c. All ſpeak *Engliſh* after the *Scots* Way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only ſome of the common People ſpeak a Language among themſelves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their firſt Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled theſe Iſlands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Daniſh* Tongue, which is ſtill ſpoken in great Perfection in *Iſeland*, and was ſpoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where encloſed, and without theſe Encloſures, their Sheep and Swine, and moſt of their Cattle go looſe, without a Herdſman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Borough long poſſeſs'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleaſant *Oyſe*, or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the main Land. Its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very ſafe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Juſtice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commiſſary, do all keep their ſeveral Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary; and at the *North-End* of the Town is a Fort built by the *Engliſh* during *Cromwel*'s Uſurpation, ditch'd about with a Breaſt-work, and other Fortifications; on which they have ſome Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And, *Anno* 1486, King *James* the Third gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. *Magnus*, a *Daniſh* Saint, ſtands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by ſome of the pious Biſhops of that See. It is a beautiful and ſtately Structure, longer than that of *Giles*'s at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tu-

nable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides a Ca-thedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country about the Beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius* II. being then King of *Scotland*, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Country were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum:* And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

——— *Maduerunt Saxone Fuso*
Orcades; incaluit Pictorum Sanguine Thule,

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Islands*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelesness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holingshead* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*; he reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Britons*. These Islands continued, in all Probability, under the Government of their own Princes 'till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth* II. that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099 the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman, sirnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, *Orkney* and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce:* but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued 'till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who confer'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 Stuart*, Natural Son of King *James* V. was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *August* 1581, and he being beheaded, and his Son hanged

hanged, *Orkney* had ſeveral Governors 'till the Year 1647, at which Time *William Douglas*, Earl of *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-annex'd to the Crown, except the Biſhop's Intereſt. But the ſaid Country, by the Union-Parliament, was diſſolved from the Crown, and her late Majeſty thereupon granted the ſame to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500 *l.* and appointed him Steward and Juſticier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewarts are ſome Judges of his Creation and Appointment, called Bailiffs: In every Pariſh and Iſle there is one. Their Office is to overſee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (16 *s.* 8 *d. Engliſh*) but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Steward, or his Deputy. Under and ſubſervient to thoſe Bailiffs, are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent Perſons within the Pariſh, call'd *Lawrightmen*. Theſe, in their reſpective Bounds, have the Overſight of the People, in manner of Conſtables, and they inform the Bailiffs of ſuch Enormities as occaſionally happen, which the Bailiffs puniſh according to the Importance and Circumſtances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he ſends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Juſtice*, which is held by the Steward, or his Deputy. Theſe *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent to their Office, by the Cuſtom of the Country, which is not uſual elſewhere; which is, if there be any Suſpicion of Theft, they take ſome of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ranſacking*, from *Ranſaka*, which is to make Enquiry, in the ancient *Daniſh*: They ſearch every Houſe they come to, and if the Theft be found, they ſeize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Juſtice*.

The Iſles of Schetland.

THE Iſles of *Schetland* being Part of the Stewarty of *Orkney*, are govern'd either by the Steward 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*, though each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of them only are inhabited; others, though large enough, are only made uſe of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come

from *Scotland* and ſettled here; but the common People, that are Natives, are deſcended from the *Norwegians*, and ſpeak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, ſix, or ſevenſcore Years of Age. There are many Obelisks ſtill ſtanding, and many old Fabricks, which are ſaid to have been built by the *Picts*: They are in the Faſhion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within the Top. Under them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of them they made a Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a ſandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fiſh, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. There has been at one Time in *Braſſay*-Sound, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders* employ'd about that profitable Fiſhery which they make about the *Scotch* Iſlands. After *Fara*, an Iſland lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the firſt Iſland that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largeſt: It is about 60 Miles in Length, and 16 or 18 where broadeſt. In *Schetland* they have one Preſbytery, which aſſembles at *Scalloway*.

The THULE *of the Ancients, as deſcribed by Sir* Robert Sibbald.

Though the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was ſomewhere towards the North: Many make it to be one of the *Britiſh* Iſlands; and as *Conradus Celtes* ſaid long ago, it was encompaſs'd with the Iſles of *Orkney*, ſo I have alſo taken the Liberty to ſubjoin it to them. *Bochart* obſerves, that *Thule* in the *Syriac*, or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, ſignifies Darkneſs: And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkneſs of the Regions fartheſt North. That the *Phœnicians* ſailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indiſputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coaſts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*: Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not underſtanding, apply'd to ſome Iſland in the moſt Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* muſt be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæſar* obſerved of the Ancient *Britons*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought in hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain the Poet could ſpeak only of thoſe whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time.

Cærules haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta Covino.

Pliny was of the ſame Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the ſame Chapter with the *Britiſh* Iſles; and *Tacitus*, in his Life of *Agricola*, ſays, that when the *Roman* Navy ſail'd about *Britain*, *deſpecta eſt & Thule*; they ſaw *Thule* as they ſail'd by the *Orcades*.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* thinks that *Ireland* was the firſt of the *Britiſh* Iſles that was called *Thule*, as being the firſt remarkable Iſland that the *Carthagenians* met with in their Courſe from *Cadin*, ſteering to the North, and alſo becauſe *Statius* calls it *Heſperia* (or Weſtern) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was called ſo, that is not the *Thule* which is 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 Iſle, 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 *Britons* as the remoteſt People then known in their ſeveral Parts, he clearly demonſtrates, that *Thule* muſt be ſomewhere near the North Parts of the Iſle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are theſe:

Ille Caledoniis poſuit qui caſtra pruinis
Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
Orcades, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Jerne.

In *Caledonian* Froſts his Tents he pitch'd,
When *Orkney* Iſles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore;
Then *THULE* with the *Pictiſh Blood* grew hot,
Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, *i. e.* the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence theſe *Scots* came. *Juvenal* alſo calls it by the ſame Name, when he ſays, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola*'s Conqueſts; as he does alſo to that great General's Care to inſtruct the *Britons* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verſe, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule:*

Which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carried their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the West-Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now called *East-Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman* Province. Before that Time the *Britons* were all *Picts*, that is, were all painted, and the *Brigantes* were blue in *Seneca*'s Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he killed the *Scots* in *Jerne*, so he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian*'s *Jerne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carried their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; though we rather think that the *Phœnician Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coasts, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was described to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who sailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some Time, called of the Western Islands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlison*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafson*, King of *Norway*'s Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, that King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquered, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the *Southern* Isles, *i. e.* the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted and burn'd, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*: That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he suffered no Man to hurt the People or the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was so called, is unquestionable. But Part of *Norway* is also called *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius*, and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North-*British* Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they placed it.

The ROMAN *WALL in* SCOTLAND.

The firſt Occaſion of building the *Roman* Wall, which now goes by the Name of *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 River *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this Means removed as it were into another Iſland: But here we muſt not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, ſince it is affirmed by no Hiſtorian. He contented himſelf only with placing Garriſons at convenient Diſtances, that his Forces might eaſily draw together upon the firſt Apprehenſion of Danger. The Garriſons probably ſettled by him (for thoſe upon the Wall muſt neceſſarily have been ſettled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damniorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be ſeen, and a *Roman* Military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here alſo they diſcover old Vaults, and meet with *Roman* Coins. The ſecond ſeems to have been about ſix Miles diſtant to the North-weſt, where the Town of *Sterling* now ſtands; for beſides that the Narrowneſs of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garriſon there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inſcription, intimating, that a Legion once kept Garriſon there. The third Garriſon was placed about eight Miles N. E. from the Second, where *Roman* Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman* Military Way. The fourth ſeems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, ſituate upon the Wall, where are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it ſeveral Inſcriptions have been found. The fifth was where the Town of *Paiſly* is now ſeated. The ſixth was the moſt remote to the Weſt, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently 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, would put it beyond all Diſpute, The placing theſe Garriſons was probably the Occaſion of building the Wall afterward along this Tract; but in Building they took the directeſt Line, which muſt be the Cauſe why ſome of the Garriſons are at a Diſtance from it. It ſeems alſo to have been built at ſeveral Times, and by different Perſons, as the Situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britons* againſt their Invaſions. The Wall firſt began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and ſo was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Frith* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther Eaſt. The *Penvahel*, or *Penueltuin*, where

Bede

Bede says it began, is at this Day called *Walltoun*, where there is an artificial Mount dik'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s (now Bishop of *London*) Translation of *Cambden*'s *Britannia*, p. 959. First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Foot broad, Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and though within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were these, one at *Langtoun*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; one just at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Wester-Gowden*, about St. *Helen*'s Chapel; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banhill*; one at *Atchindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpencolloch*; one at *East-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilvin* River, and *Carestoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcastle*, over-against *Banhill*; one at *Kaellybe*, over-against *Croy-hill*; one at the *Roch-hill*, over-against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-against *Castle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbase*: In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discovered several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 *Scotch* Miles, beginning between *Queen*'s *Ferry* and *Abercorn*; it rang'd along *West* by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innereving*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the great Fort at the *Banhill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in Form of *Roman* Camps.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] 'TWas not without Reaſon, that *Cæſar* ſaid of *Britain* in general, *Cœlum Gallico temperatius*; for even in the moſt Northern Parts of the Iſland, the Air is generally ſerene, ſeldom clouded by Miſts, or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the ſame Climate, by reaſon of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all Sides; and for the ſame Reaſon, the continual Breezes of the Wind cauſe the Heats in Summer to be no ways ſcorching. The conſtant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; ſo that it is ſeldom known, that 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 watered. Where the Surface is leaneſt, there are found Metals and Minerals, and conſiderable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is alſo Plenty of other good Ores if the Inhabitants would be perſuaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, eſpecially where it lies upon ſome of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the Low Grounds they have Store of Peaſe and Beans, which for the Strength of their Nouriſhment are much uſed by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not ſo fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vaſt Bigneſs, eſpecially Fir-Trees, which thrive beſt in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fiſh, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fiſheries were managed to the beſt Advantage: Beſides Shoals of ſmaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer-Swine are frequently ſeen upon their Coaſts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and thoſe of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are caſt now and then upon ſeveral Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, eſpecially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford Store of Butter and Cheeſe for the Uſe of the Inhabitants, but conſiderable

Profit,

Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are ſold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but ſmall, but the Fleſh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nouriſhing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with Store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbets.

Commodities.] It abounds with all Neceſſaries of Life, and in reſpect of ſolid wholeſome Food, ſtands in need of no Aſſiſtance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies, and, in the North, of Red and Fallow-Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, ſuch as Partridges, Sea-Plovers, Pewets, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, *&c.* of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkies, Pigeons, *&c.*

For *Fiſh*, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, beſides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fiſh; Herrings they have in ſuch abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a conſiderable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas, Oyſters, Cockles, Lobſters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbots, Mackrels, and Whitings, with other Sorts of excellent Sea-Fiſh, they have in great Abundance.

Beer and *Ale* in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Diſtilling Brandy and Uſquebaugh to great Perfection.

Gardens for the Uſe of the Kitchin are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the moſt Part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippen 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 produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taſte.

The *Woods*, which are very large, ſome of them above ten Miles long, do not only abound with Timber-Trees, eſpecially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but alſo with great Variety of Phyſical Herbs and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Beſides, of their Wool, and by their Dexterity in Knitting, they make the fineſt Worſted-Stockings in the World; ſome of them exceeding thoſe of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, which they ſell for a greater Price than Silk. Some are ſold at 30 *s.* a Pair.

There

There is alſo great Plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linnen Cloth* is inferior to few for its Goodneſs, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dreſs'd in *Scotland* is good; though it is not ſo nicely dreſſed as in ſeveral Places in *England:* It is thinner than ours, by reaſon of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it is ſtrong and durable; but not very plentiful, becauſe not ſo generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes, among the common People; and beſides, they find it turns to as good, and 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, or Pit-Coal, and the laſt in great Perfection almoſt every where, at a very ſmall Price; and where that is wanting, there is in ſome Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Foreſts of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank, or Knee-Timber; Firs fit for Maſts and Yards; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horſes* are generally ſmall, but ſo well made, that they are very fit for Labour, or Travelling; there are alſo ſome of a large Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have alſo Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uſes.

Beſides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Braſs*, and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Braſs, there are ſeveral rich Silver Mines in *Scotland*; ſo that in reſpect of them only, *Scotland* is ſaid to be richer under Ground than above: Nay, *James Atkinſon*, Aſſay-Maſter of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of *James* VI. aſſures us, that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in ſeveral Places in this Country; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Friar Moor* in *Clydeſdale*; two on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Niſdale*; three on *Glangabar Watter* in *Inderland*, in the Foreſt of *Attirie*, and in many other *Combes*, or Valleys. It is commonly found, ſays he, after great Rains, link'd faſt to the *Sappare* Stone, juſt as Lead-Oar and White-Spar grow ſometimes together. This is certain, that one *Cornelius*, a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, diſcovered Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 80 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500 *l. Sterling*.

Beſides

Beſides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants export Marble, Alabaſter, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding-Stuffs, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Meal, Hides, Rabbets, and Hare-Skins, Fiſh, Eggs, Oaker, Coals, and Salt. To conclude, though ſome Countries may pride themſelves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is neceſſary for the Life of Man, and what ſhould put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many ſafe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and induſtrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and, conſequently, much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, or indeed than ever it was.

CHAP. IV.

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

Inhabitants.] DUring the *Roman* Empire, the *North-Eaſtern* Part of *Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britons*, that ſtill retained the Cuſtom of painting their Bodies. I ſay chiefly, becauſe it is moſt probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, eſpecially into the *Weſt High-Lands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Maſters of the *Orcades*, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, 'till very lately; ſo that the preſent Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, *i. e.* ancient *Britons*, of *Scots*, *i. e.* ancient *Iriſh*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be ſome few, but ſo blended with other Nations, that 'tis impoſſible, either by Names, or any other Mark, to diſtinguiſh any Families at this Day, and aſcertain their Deſcent from the *Roman* Stock.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Compariſon more barren than any Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and thoſe other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep them together when once they are gathered, it is certain that it's much thinner of People than otherwiſe it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the moſt that has been reckoned; though if the

Fiſhing

Fiſhing Trade and Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double their Number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the *Southern* Provinces ſpeak *Engliſh*, vary'd only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dane-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *Engliſh* Tongue, and for that Reaſon, thoſe Writings which are true *Scotiſh*, ſuch as *Gawen Douglas*'s Tranſlation of *Virgil*'s *Æneis*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem ſo called, and others, are very uſeful to thoſe that are curious in ſearching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* ſpeak a ſort of *Iriſh*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the ancient *Scots* who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britons*. For the *Britiſh*, which is now preſerved in *Wales*, and the *Iriſh*, were both different Dialects of the ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the ancient *Gothic*, almoſt all the Languages of the *Northern*, and the *North-Weſtern* Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orcades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, ſpoken ſtill in tolerable Purity in *Iſeland*, is preſerved. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for ſeveral Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scotiſh* Lawyers are, generally ſpeaking, great Maſters. Sir *John Skene* aſſigns the Reaſons of their Laws being written in *Latin* to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavoured to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reaſon ſeems to be, becauſe the Civil-Law, which was always the Common-Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are alſo in the *Scotiſh* Tongue more *French* Words than in the *Engliſh*, which has been occaſioned by the long and frequent Intercourſes which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

Character.] The Air being very ſerene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Underſtandings, are ſagacious, quick at finding out their Intereſt, and diligent in purſuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whither Neceſſity or Curioſity often drives them, they are induſtrious, frugal, and very dextrous in accommodating themſelves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handſome, fruitful, and modeſt, and very careful in that which is their great Buſineſs, *viz.* managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profeſs. They are very temperate in eating and drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Exceſs in both is too much practis'd: Zealous Lovers of their Country, though very willing to ſettle abroad when they have any

Oppor-

nity of doing ſo: Fearleſs of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardſhips and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Proſpect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themſelves.

The *Scots*, eſpecially the *Iſlanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being ſcarce thought old at 80; ſeveral living to above 100, in their Iſlands to 140, and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is aſcribed to their Temperance and frugal Way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but of late exceſſive Drinking prevails in ſome Places; and the main Ambition of ſome Country Gentlemen is, to be 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 *Campbels*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* deriv'd from the *Danes*, *Archibald*, &c. Sirnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas*, *Campbel*, *Hamilton*, *Smith*, *Maxwel*, *Dalrymple*, *Spotſwood*, *Leſly*, *Lindeſay*, *Murray*, *Leith*, &c. or deriv'd from their Parents, as *Davidſon*, *Fergusſon*, *Henderſon*; *Youngſon*, *Adamſon*, *Anderſon*, *Paterſon*, i. e. *Patrickſon*, *Johnſon* (which in *Scotland* is uſually written *Johnſtoun*, as if it were local) *&c.* or from Offices or Trades, as *Stuart*, *Fletcher*, *Clerk*, *Bailly*, *Falconer*, *Juſtice*, &c. *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Names they have ſeveral, *Sibbald* (i. e. *ſo bald*, the bold couragious Man) *Etrick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s eldeſt Son, from *Heydreck*, a famous Hero of the *North*; *Clogie*, which ſtill ſignifies *Wiſe* in *Daniſh*, *Graham*, *Daniſh*; *Gram Dempſter*, *i. e.* Judge; *Cunningham*, or *Kunningham*, which in *Daniſh* is the King's Helmet. *Bruce*, *Daniſh*; *Bruſo*, *Bolloc*, *Daniſh*; *Hrollang*, *Grerr*, *Logy* (*Loge Norwegian*, *Flame*) &c. The Highlanders, who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old *Scotiſh* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm*, *Duncan*, *Donald*, *Murdoc*, *Kennedy*, &c. and thoſe that begin with *Mac*, *i. e.* Son, are numerous; as *Mac Kenzy*, *Mack Kay*, *Mac Leod*, *Mac Lean*, *Mac Pherſon*, *Mac Cleland*, *Mac Gill*, *Mac Dougal*, *Mac Guffoc*, &c. Where *Mac Kenzie* is the Son of *Kennedy*, or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* ſignifies in *Saxon*, *Mac Pherſon*, the Son of a Prieſt; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gill*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Sirnames of the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* may go to determine the Nation from whence every Family ſprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary.

tiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtick* and *Gothick* Languages, and of the ſeveral Dialects which have been form'd in theſe *Northern* and *North-Weſtern* Parts of the World, from theſe two great Originals.

CHAP. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Chriſtian Religion was, without all Controverſy, preached very early in *Scotland*; but how ſoon we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* ſays, Chriſtianity was preached in the *Britiſh* Iſlands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland*, or the *North* of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Donald* the Firſt, who is ſaid to have begun his Reign in the Year 199, is alſo ſaid to have deſired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland*, and planted Chriſtianity in that Country. Theſe Preachers are ſaid to have lived in Parity, without any Epiſcopal Government; nor is any Biſhop ſaid to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was ſent by Pope *Celeſtine* to convert the *Scots*, in the Year 431. [But this does not prove that Presbytery or Calviniſm was the Religion of *Scotland* originally, any more than that it was originally the Religion of all the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*, whither no Biſhops have been yet ſent, and yet they are moſt of them, and have been from the firſt Plantation, under Epiſcopal Government, ſubject in Spirituals to the Biſhop of *London*, and their Prieſts epiſcopally ordained, as thoſe no doubt were who firſt planted Chriſtianity in *Scotland*; becauſe all the Churches of Chriſtendom were then govern'd by Biſhops.]

This however is certain, that from the Fifth and Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Biſhops; and that it was alter'd in Queen *Mary*'s Time, and ſince, every Body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be ſo generally known. The Nature of my Deſign will not let me run out far into Particulars; but a ſhort Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion, from the Year 1561, to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James* VI. in 1603, will make what I ſhall hereafter ſay concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better underſtood.

In the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward* VI. the Biſhops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquieſcence in their Government, the Lawfulneſs of which was never queſtioned all that Reign. Whether ſome Ceremonies and Veſtments ſhould be retained, was debated,

but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Glouceſter*, who ſcrupled the Uſe of the Epiſcopal Robes, at laſt complied. The Exiles in Queen *Mary*'s Time reſumed thoſe Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which laſt Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with thoſe that oppoſed the Uſe of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, continued Epiſcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; ſoon after the *Scotiſh* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Perſuaſion the Ceremonies were by general Conſent laid aſide, and in the *Confeſſion of Faith*, which he offer'd to be confirmed in Parliament, 1567, *Chap.* xxi. is this Clauſe; *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, ſo may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foſter Superſtition, than edify the Kirk uſing the ſame.* And by the Sixth Act of that Parliament it is enacted, *That the Miniſters of the Bleſſed Evangeliſt of* Jeſus Chriſt, *whom God of his Mercy hath now raiſed up amongſt us, or hereafter ſhall raiſe, agreeing with them that now live in the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm profeſſing* Jeſus Chriſt, *&c. according to the Confeſſion of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk of this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament.

[Every Body knows, that at the Reformation Presbytery or Calviniſm was introduced into *Scotland* by open Rebellion.]

The Biſhops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refuſing to ſign the Confeſſion of Faith, were laid aſide, but in their ſtead Superintendants were appointed in ſome Diſtricts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Biſhops and their Dioceſes. Other Perſons alſo having Commiſſions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Miniſterial Function committed to them. From theſe Commiſſioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National or General Aſſemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Biſhops turned Proteſtants, and they were continued in their Biſhopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwel*, Biſhop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon*, Biſhop of *Galloway*. *Bothwel* afterwards was depoſed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwel*, but was reſtored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Seſſion, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Biſhop; *Gordon* ſoon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably relapſed to Popery. Of the Abbots, ſome turned Proteſtants, the *Abbacies* of others were given to Laymen *in Commendam*, and they, under the Name of Commendators, ſat in Parliament, and made up the firſt State of the Clergy, and had the Admininiſtration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The *Scots* Church at this Time owned the Church of *England* for their Brethren, and Paſtors and Guides of Chriſt's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Aſſembly of *Scotland* to the *Engliſh* Biſhops, dated *December* 27th, 1556. It is ſubſcribed thus; *The Superintendants, Miniſters, and Commiſſioners within*

the

the Realm of Scotland, *to their Brethren the Biſhops and Paſtors of* England, *who have renounced the* Roman *Antichriſt, and do profeſs with them the Lord Jeſus in Sincerity, with the Increaſe of the Holy Spirit.*

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papiſt, and her Popiſh Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the Great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Miniſters Maintenance ſhould be ſettled, and this increaſed Diviſions in the Kingdom. A Book of Diſcipline was drawn up, and ſigned by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Miniſters however ſat ſtill, out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times ſoon happened. For the Murder of King *Henry*; the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwel* upon the not proving of the Libel; the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murder'd 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 join'd to her. In this Time the Aſſembly met, and paſs'd ſeveral Acts relating to the Church, Univerſities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which they aſſigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and ſome ſmall ones: Theſe Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and abſolutely denied to be collected in others. At laſt a Sort of a Form of Policy was ſettled for the Government of twelve Perſons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Epiſcopal Government. *Hamilton*, the Popiſh Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Juſtice, Mr. *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow*, 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 *Both-*

wel. 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 three former Regencies, and ſome time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being choſen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increaſed under his Government, miſs'd its aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Miniſters join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatneſs; and the Aſſembly, in the Year 1575, reſtrain'd and leſſened the Power which was given to the Biſhops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow*, 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 depriv'd for Miſdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbiſhop *Dundaſs*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamſon* to ſucceed him in the See of *St. Andrew*; but he being elected without the Conſent of the Aſſembly, was prohibited to exerciſe any Part of his Juriſdiction, 'till he ſhould be aurhoriz'd thereunto. The Nobility alſo uniting againſt the Earl of *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Aſſembly preſented to the Parliament a Draught of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, for ſetting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was 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, flock'd into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publickly renounced Popery, but the Suſpicions concerning his Religion ſtill continued; eſpecially after ſome Diſpenſations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papiſts to ſwear and ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reſervation or Equivocation whatſoever. This was ſworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1683, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the Great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Morton*, upon an Accuſation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry* (King *James* VI's Father)

Father) leaving the Church to ſecure themſelves in an Aſſembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Biſhop, as it was then uſed, was condemned, and the Biſhops commanded to deſiſt from the Exerciſe of their Epiſcopal Functions, 'till they were re-admitted by the Aſſembly, upon Pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treaſonableneſs of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Perſons in all Cauſes 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 by the Parliament in *Scotland*. But all theſe Meaſures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, ſeveral Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spaniſh* Invaſion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully ſettled and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declar'd, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep general Aſſemblies, once a Year at leaſt, provided that either the King's Majeſty, or a Commiſſioner by him appointed, were preſent at every Aſſembly, and that before it was diſſolv'd, they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Aſſembly ſhould be kept and held, as it uſed to be in former Times. In the ſame Act was a Clauſe reſcinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commiſſions to Biſhops and other Judges to proceed in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, ordaining all Preſentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries, and requiring that all Matters and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical within their Bounds, be tried according to the Diſcipline of the Kirk.

All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1578, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown; which at firſt pleaſed the Church, becauſe they thought the Church-Lands were ſafeſt in the King's Hands; but they were ſoon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes, which were thought a ſufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were 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.

In 1603, King *James* VI. ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death. Being then free from the Influence [What is here called *Influence*, ought to be termed *Force*, for the King was in a manner Priſoner to the Kirk 'till he aſcended the Throne of *England*; and was *compell'd* to paſs all the Acts mention'd for the Eſtabliſhment of their *Kirk*.] of the *Kirk*, he reſolv'd to introduce Epiſcopacy into *Scotland* again, and accordingly he nominated Biſhops into every

See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from *July* 1604, to *July* 1605; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, 'till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council were discharged by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolv'd. But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who imprison'd them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. [Whether an *English* Convocation that should have acted at this rate, wou'd not have been stil'd Rebels!] Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assembies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason, and their Sentence of Death was turn'd into Banishment. In the Parliament held 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the Beginning of the Reformation, might have prov'd a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertain'd a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such Diocesan Episcopacy as was in Use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though King *James* VI. had fill'd up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on Foot.

In 1610, a General Assemby met at *Glascow*, 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 com-

manded to ſwear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Aſſembly was ratified in Parliament, 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 reſcinded, ſo far as it was inconſiſtent with this new Act. Archbiſhop *Spotſwood*, and the Biſhops of *Brechen* and *Galloway* were call'd 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, on the twenty-firſt of *October*, 1610. The ſame Year a High Commiſſion was appointed in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, one Article of whoſe Inſtruction was, That Ordination of Miniſters ſhould only be by Biſhops, aſſiſted by two or three Presbyters; and another, That General Aſſemblies ſhould always be call'd 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 *Gladſtone*'s Death, he was tranſlated to *St. Andrew*'s.

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 five 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 obſerv'd. V. That Children, well inſtructed in the Principles of Chriſtianity, ſhould be Confirm'd by the Biſhop. And in 1617, he call'd a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where theſe and other Matters, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, were to be ſettled. Among the *Articles*, the King got this to paſs, *That whatſoever Concluſion was taken by his Majeſty, with Advice of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and a competent Number of the Miniſters, in Matters of external Policy, the ſame ſhould have the Power and Strength of an Eccleſiaſtical Law.* Being confident, after that, of Succeſs, they called an Aſſembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which thoſe five Articles were paſs'd, which from that Aſſembly were afterwards called the Five Articles of *Perth*. They did not paſs however very eaſily; for ſeveral Miniſters complained, that many of their Number were kept back by Baniſhment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and

Miniſters, were admitted without legal Commiſſions, and ſome gained by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frightened by the Menaces of the Court.

Theſe Articles, thus paſſed, were publiſhed in all Churches, and authorized by the Privy Council; many Miniſters and Congregations refuſing to comply, were called before the High Commiſſion, and being enjoined Obedience, declined that Court, as not legally conſtituted by 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 baniſhed the City, and confined to certain Places. Theſe Men alledged in their Vindication, that thoſe Articles had been condemned by former Aſſemblies, that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621, the Aſſembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popiſh Lords voted by Proxy, who could neither Sit, nor Vote in Perſon.

In 1625, K. *James* VI. died. He was ſucceeded by his Son K. *Charles* I. who ſurrendered all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was ſaid to deſign a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk-Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of beſtowing them upon Churchmen, that they, as Abbots and Priors, might Vote in Parliament. This diſpleaſed the Peers and Barons, who had Intereſt in thoſe Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the diſaffected Miniſters, and others, who did not like the Eccleſiaſtical Government: [This was really the Occaſion of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I.] This appeared viſibly in 1633, when the King held a Parliament himſelf; for when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might paſs by the ſame Vote, ſome eminent Members agreed to the Clauſe of the Prerogative, but diſſented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehenſive that it would bring on the *Engliſh* Surplice. This moved the King ſo much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and ſaid, he would mark the Votes of thoſe that ſhould diſſent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently ſtated, 26 conſiderable Members diſſented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a ſhort, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, 'till the Year 1638, when King *Charles* I. labour'd to introduce the *Engliſh* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Succeſs. The Oppoſition made to that Attempt,

tempt, ended in the Abolition of Epiſcopacy, and the Reeſtabliſhment of Presbytery [by Rebellion] as it was ſettled in 1592. So it continued 'till 1662, when King *Charles* II. reſtored Epiſcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland*, in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to encreaſe the Alienations of the People againſt that Government, or rather againſt the Men who had exerciſed it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and prevailed upon King *William* and Queen *Mary* to eſtabliſh their Church-Government once more by Law; which Eſtabliſhment ſtill continues.

CHAP. VI.

Of TRADE.

I Have already ſhew'd in ſeveral Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worſted Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fiſh, Salt, *&c.* beſides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improved to the beſt Advantage: But their Fiſhing is the Branch of Trade which may be carried on with more Eaſe and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatſoever; by reaſon of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are ſtor'd with almoſt infinite Numbers of Fiſh: They lie very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Ireland* and *France*; *Spain*, which is the beſt Market in the World for Fiſh, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above 10 Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arriv'd to a ſufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which Cauſe many Tracts of rich Land lie neglected, or at leaſt but meanly improved, to what they might be; and this is the more to be regretted, becauſe there are many Parcels of rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Iſlands, which, if cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the preſent Inhabitants, and encreaſe and preſerve their Cattle; many of which, through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, die in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long obſerved, that the Iſlands of *Scotland*, eſpecially the *Weſtern*, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fiſhing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

K. *Charles* I. first began the Experiment, as I mention'd before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarry'd by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by K. *Charles* II. who also join'd with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were catch'd by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetch'd a greater Price; but this Design was ruin'd thus. The King having Occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employ'd in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeas'd, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renew'd since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What can't *English* Money, and *Scotish* Industry effect!

The settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western* Isles are reckon'd to be about 50,000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnish'd with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the Numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had design'd them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fewel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many Thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which if preserv'd, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improv'd, 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 Present State OF SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of SCOTLAND *in general.*

MOnarchy being the moſt ancient Government in the World, and moſt agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever ſince it became a diſtinct Kingdom from *South-Britain*. It has enjoyed the ſame Advantages which have diſtinguiſhed the *Engliſh* Monarchy, that it has never been enſlaved to the Will and Pleaſure of Arbitrary Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown deſcending from the Father to the

the Son, and to his Heirs; and for want of Sons, to the eldeſt Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Siſter and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life, but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age, and capable of the Adminiſtration. In thoſe Days Superſtition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or diveſted them of Reaſon ſo far as to think that there was any thing Divine or Sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was Sacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* aſſerted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamt it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romiſh* Prieſt-craft, 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*, *Turkey*, and other barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was alſo an Independent Monarchy, owning no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince but their own Native Sovereign.

It is true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by ſome of their own Hiſtorians, who to this Day repreſent it very differently; ſome are ſo indulgent to the People's Claim of Right, that 'tis no Wonder to ſee their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expreſly from the People; who when they were under a neceſſary Conſtraint by reaſon of Wars, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus*, Son of *Eric*, and created him their firſt King: But on the other Hand, ſuch Concluſions were drawn from thoſe Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occaſioned a ſevere Act of Parliament againſt the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Eſtates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James* VI. The Terror of this Statute, ſeconded by the Arguments of great and learned Men, 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 formerly 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 them, that they have almoſt totally diſappear'd in the

the preſent Age, the Men of which have univerſally condemn'd ſuch Opinions, and now by joining with the *Engliſh* in ſettling the Succeſſion upon the next Proteſtant Heir, have declared, that they are reſolved to maintain that Succeſſion, under which they have been ſo long, and ſo proſperouſly 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 *Scotiſh* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert* II. King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are deſcended. He was Grand *Seneſchal*, or *High-Steward*, or *Stewart*, of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a Perſonal Title to be uſed as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illuſtrious Families deſcended from them.

Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the ſame Title as the *Engliſh*: King *Edgar* of *England* ſtiled himſelf *Baſileus*, and ſo did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the Singular Number into the Plural in all publick Inſtruments; and ſoon after King *Alexander* II. of *Scotland* did the ſame. The common Compellation of the *Scotiſh* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and ſometimes *Illuſtriſſimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuendiſſimus*. In ſpeaking to them they were called, *Grace*, *Highneſs*, and at laſt *Majeſty*: But their Titles have varied in ſome Reigns; for King *William* I. had the Title of *Defender of the Church* given him by the then reigning *Pope*; as that of *Protector of the Chriſtian Faith* was afterwards conferred on King *James* IV. and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of, *By the Grace of God, King of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland; which, 'till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwiſe have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Diſpatches of that Kind, he uſes no other Witneſs but himſelf.

As

As to what relates to the **Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power,** or **Prerogative, Arms,** &c. of the *King*, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms has render'd them one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave, for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, consider'd as an Independant Country, divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carhoom*, as has been already described; 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 a considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *English*; but tho' 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 20,000 Foot, and 2,000 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 would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter changed, tho' there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
The Excise of Ale and Beer is 2*d. Sterling per Scots* Gallon, now farm'd at 35,000 *l. Sterling*, but if exacted in the same Manner as in *England*, may amount to	50,000	00	00

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Cuſtoms have been let at 34,000 *l. Sterl.* and lately, in Time of War, for 28,500 *l.* with this Condition, that upon the Peace the Lords of the Treaſury may let a new Leaſe amounting to ——	50,000	00	00
The Crown Rents, *communibus annis*, about	5,500	00	00
The Caſualty of Superiorities and Compoſitions at the Exchequer, *communibus annis*,	3,000	00	00
The Poſt-Office farm'd at 1194 *l.* but if collected, may amount to —— ——	2,000	00	00
The Impoſition for Coinage —— —— ——	1,500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36,000 *l.* and to make it equal to 4 *s. per Pound* in *England*, is ſettled at —— —— —— ——	48,000	00	00
The whole	110,000	00	00

Arms.] The Enſigns Armorial of *Anne*, late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were, *Or*, a Lion Rampant, *Gules*, Armed and Langued, *Azure*, with a double Treſſure, Flowered and Counterflowered with *Flowers-de-Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the ſame being compoſed of *Rue* and *Thiſtles*, having the Image of St. *Andrew* with his Croſs on his Breaſt; above the Shield a Helmet, anſwerable to his preſent Majeſty's High Quality and Juriſdiction, with a *Mantle*, *Or*, doubled, *Ermine*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Croſſes *Patée* and *Flowers-de-Lys*, ſurmounted on the Top, for his Majeſty's Creſt, with a Lion *Sejeant*, full-faced, *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *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 Eſcutcheon, and for his Majeſty's Motto, in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are,

A *Thiſtle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Croſs of St. *Andrew* in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing.

As

As to the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, *&c.* of the preſent Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, *&c.* the Reader is deſired to conſult the State of *England* upon the ſaid ſeveral Heads.

CHAP. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, *i. e. Kirk-Seſſions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods,* and *General Aſſemblies.* Theſe Eccleſiaſtical Judicatures are compoſed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Miniſters, who are all reputed as Eccleſiaſticks in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Underſtanding, who having a Competency in the World, is choſen by the Kirk-Seſſion in every Pariſh, approved by the Congregation, and ſet apart by the Miniſter ſolemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occaſion, for his Office, which is during Life, unleſs he misbehaves himſelf in the Performance of his Duty.

His Buſineſs is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Neceſſities of the Pariſhioners, to viſit and take an Account of the Condition of poor ſick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Seſſion with their Caſe; and to diſtribute to them as the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall appoint; to aſſiſt at the Communion; to attend the Miniſter and Elders in the Viſitation and Examination of his particular Diſtrict: In Kirk-Seſſions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice, if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor. Nor has he any Stipend from the Pariſh.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder ſhould be a Man of a ſpotleſs Character, and of the principal Quality and Intereſt in his Pariſh. But no Perſons of Quality ever ſit in any Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories, unleſs they be Ruling Elders, their Quality otherwiſe giving them no Title to a Vote in thoſe Courts.

He is choſen out of the Pariſh by the Kirk-Seſſion. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny firſt made into his Life and Manners: The Miniſter ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpoſe: His Office is for Life, in Caſe of no Miſdemeanor on his Part.

His Buſineſs is to aſſiſt the Miniſter in Overſeeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Viſiting and Catechiſing his own Diſtrict in the Pariſh: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion Table

Table: He is a Member of the Kirk-Seſſions, in which he has a Vote in all Buſineſs, and may be choſen to aſſiſt in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Diſcipline has an equal Vote with the Miniſter.

Miniſters, or Preaching-Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling Elders. Beſides, they only can Preach, Adminiſter the Sacraments, Catechiſe, Pronounce Church-Cenſures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, aſſiſt at the Impoſition of Hands upon other Miniſters, and moderate or preſide in all Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories.

Beſides the Miniſter's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which ſevere Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently Learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all Sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licenſed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Miniſter of any Pariſh; and uſually in *Scotland*, all their Miniſters have had Academick Education, and have commenced Maſters in Arts.

None are ordained 'till they have obtained a Call to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot deſert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or ſome ſuperior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Reſidencies, are not practiſed in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the laſt, merits Depoſition.

When a Pariſh wants a Miniſter, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magiſtrates, and Kirk-Seſſion, and Heretors, chooſe a Probationer, *i. e.* one licenſed by a Preſbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Miniſter, whom they pleaſe, to be their Paſtor. Him they propoſe to the Presbytery, deſiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preſide among them: When the Call is to be ſigned in a publick Meeting, the Perſon to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve, or diſapprove, with giving Reaſons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the Call be agreed to by the Congregation, the Miniſter preſent atteſts it by his Subſcription in their Preſence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Perſon concerned with it as ſoon as poſſible. If the Call is accepted, and the Perſon not ordained, he again undergoes the ſame Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he ſatisfies the Presbytery, they then iſſue out an Edict, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object aught againſt this *Nominee*, ſhould appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is ſuſpended, 'till a more perfect Trial, otherwiſe they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination-Day, a Faſt is ſtrictly kept to implore God's Bleſſing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Miniſterial Office, then examines the Perſon to be ordained, of his Faith and Aſſent to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Kirk, of the Motives of his Coming into the Miniſtry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Call; of his Reſolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the ſeveral Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his anſwering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Pariſhioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Miniſters then preſent, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Perſon that is to be ordained, and ſo ordain him Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Paſtor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heritors, and chief Pariſhioners, take their Miniſter by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a ſuitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Pariſh is bound to nominate in ſix Months after a Vacancy, otherwiſe the Presbytery fills the Place *jure devoluto*; but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Miniſters, at the very loweſt, ſhould, by Act of Parliament, be 8 Chalders of Victual, or 800 Merks *Scots*; and the Stipend of the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* was, 'till of late, 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who ſhall hereafter become Miniſter there, ſhall have more than 2000 Merks, or 111 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d. Sterling*.

A Miniſter that enters upon his Charge before *Whitſunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitſunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predeceſſor, if tranſlated, or depoſed, has the other Half. But if his Predeceſſor ſerves 'till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and neareſt Kin to the Defunct have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was due for his Incumbency. So *ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitſunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas*, there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate; the Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in default of both it goes to the neareſt Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be deviſed by the Incumbent's Will or Aſſignation.

Kirk-Seſſions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Pariſhes, whereof 31 are Collegiate Churches, *i. e.* where the Cure is

ſerved

ſerved by more than one Miniſter. Every Pariſh is divided according to their Extent, into particular Diſtricts, each of which has its own Elders and Deacon to overſee it. A Conſiſtory of Miniſters, Elders and Deacons, is called a Kirk-Seſſion. This Conſiſtory meets once a Week at leaſt, to conſider the Affairs of the Pariſh as a Religious Society. This is the loweſt Eccleſiaſtical Judicatory in *Scotland*, and its Juriſdiction goes not beyond its own Pariſh. The Miniſter is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Seſſion when he pleaſes, and, if at Home, is always bound to attend: If abſent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give alſo Teſtimonials to any Pariſhioner that would remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Caſe they muſt ſend to the Presbytery, to ſend them a Miniſter to hold a Kirk-Seſſion during ſuch Abſence of their own Miniſter.

The Kirk-Seſſion can judge in Matters of leſſer Scandal; greater, ſuch as Adultery, *&c.* are left to the Presbytery: They can ſuſpend from the Lord's Supper for a Time: Their Conſent in the Call of a Miniſter and Precentor (*i. e.* Pariſh Clerk) is neceſſary: They provide all Neceſſaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worſhip, and give Notice of all Catechiſings and Parochial Viſitations. They have a Treaſurer, who is choſen out of the Deacons, to keep and diſtribute the Poor's Money, which Diſtribution they direct. They keep two Regiſters, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they muſt lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Caſes to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into 69 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 chooſe their Moderator, who muſt be a Miniſter, half Yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is abſent, they chooſe another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Buſineſs falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can ſummon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re natâ*. The adjacent Presbyteries uſually ſend Correſpondents to each other, who, upon producing their Commiſſions, have a Vote in the Presbyteries to which they are ſent. By this Means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Caſes, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exerciſe upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpoſe, performed in the Church by one or two Miniſters, whoſe Names and Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approved. The Members Names that meet are regiſtred, and the Abſenters mark'd, in order to be examined concerning the Reaſon of their Abſence.

Presbyteries have no Juriſdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Seſſions, but can try nothing at the firſt Inſtance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Seſſion. They compoſe all Differences between Miniſters and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Viſitations in every Pariſh, where they examine the Regiſter of the Kirk-Seſſions, and proceed accordingly to Cenſure, or Commend, as they find Cauſe.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and ſee that Glebes and Manſes ſuffer no Dilapidations: They appoint Schools in all Pariſhes, and ſee that the Funds ſettled by Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe be not miſemploy'd: And the School-Maſters are ſubject to their Cenſure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* abſolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper: They licenſe Probationers, interpoſe in all Calls and Ordinations of Miniſters to different Pariſhes, ſuſpend and depoſe them, and, in ſhort, determine Eccleſiaſtical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but ſo as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Caſes to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Cenſures they obſerve a Faſt. In theſe privy Cenſures every Miniſter withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the reſt concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report, they are called in and commended and encouraged, or cenſured. All Eccleſiaſtical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and diſſolve themſelves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods. Theſe Synods are compoſed of ſeveral adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are 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 open'd by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whoſe Name and Text is regiſtred. They chooſe a Moderator every ordinary Seſſion, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They ſend to and receive Correſpondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the ſeveral Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries,

Presbyteries in all Caſes whatſoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery deſire it, the Moderator can call an Intermediate Seſſion *pro re natâ*. Presbyteries are ſubject to the privy Cenſures of the Synods, as Miniſters are to the privy Cenſures of Presbyteries. At every ordinary Seſſion a Diet is appointed; *i. e.* one certain Time, in which theſe privy Cenſures are performed. All the Acts of the Synods are ſubject to the Review of General Aſſemblies; for which Reaſon they keep exact Regiſters of all their Proceedings.

General Aſſemblies.] The General Aſſembly is the *Dernier Reſort* of the Church of *Scotland*; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It conſiſts of Commiſſioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Univerſities. A Presbytery, conſiſting of under 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* two, whoſe Election muſt be atteſted by the reſpective Kirk-Seſſion of their own Burghs. Every Univerſity ſends one Commiſſioner, uſually a Miniſter of their own Body. The Commiſſioners are choſen yearly, ſix Weeks before the Meeting of the Aſſembly. The Ruling Elders are uſually of the firſt Quality of the Country.

This Aſſembly meets once a Year, and for the moſt part at *Edinburgh*. The Sovereign, or his Commiſſioner, is always preſent, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commiſſioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Aſſembly-Houſe; where the Commiſſioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to chooſe a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The laſt Moderator nominates two or three Miniſters, to whom the Aſſembly adds whom they pleaſe. The *Nominees* are ſaid to be upon the Liſt. Every Man upon the Liſt gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Aſſembly votes, and he that has the Majority is choſen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being choſe, the Commiſſioner produces his Commiſſion, empowering him to ſit there, with his Majeſty's Letter to the Aſſembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members ſtanding. The Commiſſioner then makes a Speech, which is anſwer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This cloſes the firſt Day. Next Day is ſet apart for Prayers; the Commiſſioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates 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 King's Letters; 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 to his Majeſty. Though the Buſineſs is uſually done by Committees, yet any Member may propoſe what he pleaſes in the Aſſembly. When a Motion is made, or any Buſineſs is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the moſt eminent Members to ſpeak to it; after whom any Member may ſpeak that pleaſes. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carried, *Agree*, or *Diſagree*, by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are firſt brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the Houſe; after which, if approved, they are tranſmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Anſwers by their Commiſſioners to the next Aſſembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, paſs them into Acts of Aſſembly, or reject them.

Once every Aſſembly a 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 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 are obliged to ſit the firſt Week of every Quarter all Parliament-time, [but now there are no Parliaments.] and as often elſe as they ſhall think fit. They have the Power of an Aſſembly in all Matters referred to them from it; regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Aſſembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clauſe, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Aſſembly, and therefore keep a Regiſter of their Proceedings.

When the Aſſembly are to riſe, the Moderator tells them, that it is Time to diſſolve themſelves, and appoint another Aſſembly in the Name of their Maſter, the Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*: Then he ſpeaks to the Commiſſioner in the Name of the Aſſembly, who returns an Anſwer, and then diſſolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Aſſembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Diſſolution of the Old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Aſſembly ſings a Pſalm, after which the Moderator bleſſes them, and they ariſe.

Parochial Examinations and Catechiſing.] Before every Communion the Miniſter viſits and examines every Family in

his Pariſh, once at leaſt; of this, the Lord's-Day preceding. Notice is given, that every Diſtrict may know when he intends to viſit them. He is accompany'd with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular Diſtrict, and carries a Regiſter-Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Perſons are entered. When he comes into any Family, he asks what Addition or Diminution there is ſince he was there laſt: If any Addition, he deſires the New-comer to produce his Teſtimonial of Life and Manners from the laſt Place of his Abode, without which, by ſeveral Aſſembly-Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of any Congregation. Upon producing ſuch a Certificate, his Name is regiſtered: Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, elſe he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live ſix Weeks in a Pariſh makes a Man a Pariſhioner, after which, if he leaves it, he muſt get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, ſigned by the Miniſter, or Kirk-Seſſion Clerk, in the Name, and with the Conſent of the Kirk-Seſſion. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Pariſh, his Name is transferred in the Regiſter (or, as they call it, the Examination-Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters them in his Examination-Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a ſtrict Obſervance of their reſpective Duties, and particularly to Family Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Pſalms. To omit Family Prayer is 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, accompany'd 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 one's Name how they Anſwer. *Adults*, who have been often examined, are not catechiſed, when they are found to be ſufficiently knowing; this Exerciſe being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Perſons.

Preaching and Publick Worſhip.] Every Lord's-Day there is Publick Worſhip twice in every Pariſh-Church in *Scotland*; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning, about 10 o'Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Miniſter is come, a Pſalm is ſung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Miniſter prays, and then reads a Chapter or two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is called *Lecturing*; then another Pſalm is ſung, and then another Prayer; after which Sermon begins, which ended, there is another Prayer,

and another Pſalm, and then all is concluded with the Miniſter's Bleſſing. Service is uſually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the ſame as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about ſome Queſtion in the *Shorter Catechiſm*.

In moſt of the Royal Burghs and Towns there is once a Week a Week-day Sermon beſides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in ſome Places only in Summer-time. They uſe no Inſtrumental Muſick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer: But in the *Directory* the *Lord's-Prayer* is recommended to be uſed, and general Rules are there ſet down for Prayer, Preaching, Singing, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments.

Baptiſm.] This Sacrament is Adminiſtred by none but the Miniſter, who does it by ſprinkling only, not Immerſion; whether it be adminiſtred at Church or at Home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick Scandal, and in his Abſence, ſome reputable Neighbours preſents the Infant to the Miniſter, who asks the Parent, if he deſires the Child ſhall be received into the viſible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptiſm? Upon his anſwering *Yea*, the Miniſter diſcourſes concerning the Nature of Baptiſm, commands the Parent and the Congregation to ſtick to their Baptiſmal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Proteſtant Religion as contained in the Scriptures, the *Confeſſion of Faith*, and the *Shorter* and *Larger Catechiſm*. This being promiſed by the Parent or Preſenter, the Miniſter craves a Bleſſing upon the Ordinance, and ſprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt*.

Lord's-Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's-Supper is adminiſtred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Seſſion meets, and draws up a Liſt of all the Communicants in the Pariſh, according to the Miniſter's Examination-Book, and the Teſtimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this Liſt, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if required: The Miniſter and Elders give Tickets alſo to Strangers who bring ſufficient Teſtimonials; and none are ever allowed to communicate without ſuch Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Thoſe that never received, are inſtructed by the Miniſter, ſeverally and by themſelves, in the Nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's-Day: The *Wedneſday* or *Thurſday* before there is a ſolemn Faſt, and on the *Saturday* there are two preparatory Sermons.

On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as uſual, the Miniſter of the Pariſh preaches a ſuitable Sermon; and when the ordinary Worſhip is ended, he, in the Name of Jeſus Chriſt, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables, according to its Wideneſs, are placed, reaching from one End to the other, covered with a white Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Miniſter places himſelf at the Middle or End of the Table, on which the Elements are plac'd. After a ſhort Diſcourſe, he reads the Inſtitution, and bleſſes the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and diſtributes it and the Wine to thoſe that are next him, who tranſmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to ſerve, and to ſee that Things are done decently and in Order. Whilſt theſe receive, the Miniſters diſcourſe concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the firſt Company has received, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilſt the Companies are ſitting, a Pſalm is ſung, and ſo they continue 'till all have communicated. The Miniſter then returns to the Pulpit, and diſcourſes concerning the particular Caſes of Communicants; and with Thankſgiving and ſinging of Pſalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are diſmiſſed for an Hour, and ſo meet again, when they have the uſual Afternoon-worſhip; and on *Monday* about Nine o' Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worſhip and two Sermons, which cloſe the whole.

On theſe Occaſions the Pariſh-Miniſter is aſſiſted by two or three of his Neighbours, and ſeldom preaches oftener than the Morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communions allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-days.] No Holy-days are obſerved in *Scotland* beſides the Lord's-day, which is obſerved with great Exactneſs. Faſts and Thankſgivings they likewiſe obſerve; in the appointing of which, though they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majeſty's Privy Council, that they may be the more religiouſly kept.

Marriages.] Marriage is ſolemnized by the Miniſter. None can marry that are nearer than Couſin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold alſo in Affinity. *Banns* are always asked three ſeveral Lord's-days in Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Miniſter that marries any Perſons, ought to have ſufficient Proof that Banns have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that uſed in the Church of *England*. The Miniſter firſt prays, then diſcourſes upon the Inſtitution, Uſe and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty either Party owes to other; after that he asks the Congregation if they have aught to object, and charges the Perſons to

be

be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they ſhould not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Miniſter commands them to join Hands, the Man ſaying, *I* A, *do take thee* B, *to be my married Wife; and I do, in the Preſence of God, and before theſe his People, promiſe to be a Loving and Faithful Husband unto thee, until God ſhall ſeparate us by Death.* And the Woman ſaying, *I* A, *do take thee* B, *to be my married Husband; and I do, in the Preſence of God, and before theſe his People, promiſe to be a Loving, Faithful and Obedient Wife unto thee, until God ſhall ſeparate us by Death.* Then the Miniſter pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully Preach in *Scotland*, unleſs he be licenſed by a Presbytery ſo to do: And ſuch Licence they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unleſs he has firſt been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Profeſſor in an Univerſity, of his having performed his Exerciſes to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwiſe, if he has not ſtudied at an Univerſity, they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themſelves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery, and *Publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being preſent. The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an *Exegeſis, i. e.* a Theological Subject is given in to the Presbytery in Theſes, and the Probationer anſwers any Objection which any Miniſter in the Presbytery makes againſt thoſe Theſes. They examine in the Languages, and in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and they put what Extempore Queſtions to him they pleaſe. The publick Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exerciſe* and *Addition, i. e.* a Text is handled half an Hour logically and critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all theſe he approves himſelf to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he ſigns the *Confeſſion* of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *only Government of the Church within* Scotland, and promiſes Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a Licence to preach.

Tho' a *Probationer* may immediately after his Licence accept a Call to be a Miniſter of a Pariſh, yet it is uſual to ſtay a Year before he is Ordained, and in the mean Time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he adminiſter any Sacrament.

Proteſtant-Diſſenters.] They are chiefly the *Epiſcopalians*. The reſt for Numbers and Intereſt are very inconſiderable. Theſe are either Lay or Eccleſiaſtical. *Lay Epiſcopalians* enjoy alſo the ſame civil Privileges with the eſtabliſh'd Church: They

They are under no Reſtrictions, are obliged to no Teſts; but are employed in all Places of Truſt, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

Epiſcopal Miniſters, ſince the aboliſhing Epiſcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for ſome Time paſt liable to ſeveral penal Laws, and were frequently diſturbed and interrupted in their Religious Aſſemblies, and their Miniſters proſecuted for reading the *Engliſh* Service in their Congregations, and for adminiſtring the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner preſcribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great-Britain* taking into their ſerious Conſideration, to prevent ſuch Diſorders, and preſerve the publick Peace, in the tenth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, *Enacted*, That for the Time to come, it ſhall be free and lawful for all thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and aſſemble for the Exerciſe of Divine Worſhip, to be performed after their Manner, by Paſtors ordained by a *Proteſtant Biſhop*, and to uſe in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, without any Let, Hindrance, or Diſturbance from any Perſon whatſoever, in any Town or Place, except Pariſh-Churches, within the Extent and Juriſdiction of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; and alſo to baptize Children, and ſolemnize Marriages, under certain Reſtrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the ſaid Act mentioned, and required. *Vide* the Act.

Method of Diſcipline.] The Diſcipline of the Church is regulated by two *Aſſembly Acts*; one dated *April* 4, 1705; in which it is Enacted, That in Caſes of groſs Scandal, where the Perſons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall declare to them, that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them, penitent or not, to appear in Publick, to be rebuked for their Sin, according to St. *Paul*'s Command, 1 *Tim.* v. 20. After ſuch Rebuke, the Miniſters and Elders ſhall inſtruct them in the Heinouſneſs of their Sins; and when they are ſatisfied that theſe Offenders are truly penitent, ſhall admit them to a publick Profeſſion of their Repentance, in order to Abſolution. If they continue impenitent, the Kirk-Seſſion ſhall conſult its own Presbytery, who, if they ſee Cauſe, ſhall command the *Sentence of leſſer Excommunication* to be denounced againſt them before the Congregation, which ſhall continue 'till the Seſſions are ſatisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament.

The other *Aſſembly-Act* bears Date *April* 18, 1717. In that the whole Form of Proceſs, with relation to *Scandals*, *Cenſures*, and *Abſolutions*, is ſet down.

Nothing

Nothing ſhall be eſteemed *ſcandalous*, but what is accounted ſo by the Word of God, or by ſome Act of univerſal Cuſtom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in five Years, it ſhall not be revived ſo as to form a Proceſs there anent, unleſs it becomes again flagrant; but in ſuch Caſes the Conſciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring them to a Senſe of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to convene, examine and cenſure every Perſon within their own Bounds, in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes cognizable before every ſuch Judicatory.

Perſons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, ſhall not, for Order-ſake, be cited by them, but they ſhall deſire the Judicatory, under whom ſuch Perſons live, to cauſe him to appear before the Judicatory before whom the Cauſe is to be examined.

Miniſters are not ſubject to their own *Kirk-Seſſions*, but to the Superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* ariſe, the Miniſter ought firſt to be conſulted, that ſo private Admonition may be uſed according to St. *Matthew*, xviii. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and ſo prevent the ſpreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened, and Religion diſhonoured.

In Cauſes where Perſons or Parties are concerned, the Court muſt firſt give them a legal and timely Citation in Writing, ſetting forth the Cauſes either at the Inſtance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Perſon reſides in the Pariſh, 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 the Superior Judicatories are very carefully to obſerve.

No Man is to be declared contumacious 'till he has been three times cited, either perſonally, or at his Dwelling-houſe, if the Cauſe be tried at the firſt Inſtance. But if it be in the Caſe of a Reference or Appeal, where the Perſon had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior, is ſufficient if it be minuted; and if inſtructed, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

Though in theſe Caſes a Man may forthwith be denounced contumacious upon his Non-appearance, and not producing any *Relevant* (*i. e.* ſufficient Excuſe) yet the Court is adviſed to examine and try the Cauſe, either by Witneſſes upon Oath, or otherwiſe, before they pronounce the Perſon cited contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cauſe, and to give him, if deſired, a Note of the Cauſe, and the Witneſſes that are to be made uſe of.

In

In Proceſſes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accuſers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to anſwer the Queſtions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to cenſure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witneſſes are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a Liſt of their Names ſome Time before his Appearance, or then at leaſt. They ought alſo to have timely Notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refuſal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded againſt as contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magiſtrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witneſſes can be judicially examin'd, the Party accuſed is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) diſcuſs'd. If the Court thinks the Objections to be relevant, the Witneſſes are to be caſt. An Informer may be Witneſs where he does not formally complain for his own Intereſt, or where there are no pregnant Preſumptions of Malice in the Accuſation.

Witneſſes, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, muſt purge themſelves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counſel.

Witneſſes are to be ſworn and examin'd before the Moderator, and the Perſon accuſed; and if he appears, the Perſon may deſire to have the Witneſſes croſs-examin'd, 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 allow'd. 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 ſubſcribes for them.

Depoſitions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themſelves.

Fugitives, whilſt Proceſs is depending, muſt firſt be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Pariſhes, then from the Pulpits in every Pariſh in the Presbytery: If they do not at laſt appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Diſcipline, and that Declaration muſt be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Proceſs is to ſtop 'till Notice can be got of thoſe Perſons.

In Caſes of *Drunkenneſs, Diſobedience to Parents, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Curſing, Scolding, Fighting, Lying, Cheating*

or

or *Stealing*, the Perſons Guilty are ordinarily admoniſhed in Private only, for the firſt Offence.

For the ſecond Offence they ought to be judicially rebuk'd by the Seſſion, and on Promiſe of Amendment, there they are to ſtop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Seſſion* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Leſſer Excommunication*, under which the Cenſured Perſons are to lie 'till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Perſon lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and ſtill relapſes into the Vices for which he is cenſured, it may be conſtructed to be ſuch a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as ſhall be judged convenient.

In Caſes of Uncleanneſs, where there is no Child, the Kirk-Seſſion ought to be very cautious how they admit a publick Proceſs without good Warrant, unleſs the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a marry'd 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 unmarry'd Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Seſſion* ought to proceed againſt her; and if ſhe will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her Contumacious. If ſhe does declare the Father, the Seſſion may deal with him privately, if they judge it for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examin'd, 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 weigh'd; and if he cannot clear himſelf, the Court are to exhort him to be publickly rebuk'd 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 requires it, he may purge himſelf by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuſes him; and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they ſhall judge it to be for Edification and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are adviſed to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to preſs any Man to take ſuch an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Preſumptions create ſuch Jealouſy, that nothing leſs than the Man's Oath of Purgation ſhall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Seſſion is never to give this Oath, but by Advice of the Presbytery.

This

This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Seſſions, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery ſhall determine: And if it be taken before the Seſſion of Presbytery, the Congregation muſt be publickly acquainted with it, that ſo the Perſon accuſed may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be preſs'd to declare the true Father; and if ſhe will name 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 examin'd, and if her Character has been clear, ſhe may, by the Conſent of the Presbytery, clear herſelf as if ſhe were upon Oath; if ſhe owns ſhe was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was married, or umarried, ſhe ſhall be cenſur'd as in Caſe of Adultery.

If a Perſon voluntarily confeſſes Uncleanneſs, where there is no Child, the Seſſion muſt proceed warily, and examine the Preſumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-End might not move the Perſon to make that Confeſſion. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confeſſion, the Perſon confeſſing is to be cenſured for defaming himſelf, and ſlandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magiſtrate is further to be deſired to proceed againſt him according to Law.

When the Perſons concerned in an Accuſation of Uncleanneſs live in different Pariſhes, Cenſures are to be paſs'd where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party reſides, as at a Fair, or Market, Proceſs is to go out where the Perſons abide, unleſs that be at a great Diſtance, and the Scandal be greateſt in the Place where it was committed.

The Seſſion where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Seſſion where the Parties reſide of the Proceſs, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Seſſion where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Cenſure of *Leſſer Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Seſſion, where he does not live, it is enough that upon Notice, which muſt always be given, the Cenſure be intimated in his own Pariſh.

If a Man be abſolved in a foreign Seſſion, he muſt bring a Teſtimonial of his Abſolution, and cauſe it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been alſo flagrant there: Otherwiſe Intimation to the Seſſion will be ſufficient.

All Perſons that think themſelves injured by a Sentence of a *Kirk-Seſſion*, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this muſt be done when Sentence is paſs'd; the Appellant muſt

muſt give in his Appeal with his Reaſons to the Clerk of the Seſſion, and within ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of Hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipſo facto* becomes Null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded againſt as contumacious by the *Kirk-Seſſion*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of ſuch a Nature as would in Courſe of Diſcipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to ſave themſelves Time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cauſe, without concerning themſelves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cauſe determinable by a *Kirk-Seſſion*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuſe the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was 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 encreaſing the Scandal, or cenſuring without Cauſe, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take Care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that ſo whilſt they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Seſſion* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon ſuch an Emergency, the Presbytery may give the *Kirk-Seſſion* 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 diſcuſſed by the Court appealed to, or 'till they throw it out.

Caſes of Inceſt, Adultery, Relapſe in Fornication, Murder, Atheiſm, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Hereſy, or Error publickly vented, Schiſm, and ſome others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Seſſion*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Seſſion*, if they find Ground for a Proceſs, perſwade 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

If there be no Confeſſion, the *Kirk-Seſſion* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cauſe 'till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Cenſure they pleaſe.

If the Perſons accuſed acknowledge their Faults, and expreſs Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Cenſure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profeſs their Repentance, which ought to be where the Proceſs began; that Scandal there given may be removed: Or elſe they may remit them to the Seſſion to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be remov'd in the Congregations where they have been moſt flagrant. But tho' the *Kirk-Seſſion* may be apply'd 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 othewiſe as a Slanderer, or the publick Cry be ſo great, that they are obliged to begin the Proceſs without any particular Accuſer.

When a Proceſs is to be begun, the Presbytery are firſt to conſider the Libel, and the Witneſſes who are to prove it; then they muſt cite the Perſon accuſed, either perſonally, or at his Dwelling-Houſe; and they are to allow him ten Days at leaſt to juſtify himſelf. When the Day of Trial comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Anſwer, which the Presbytery is to diſcuſs. If they find Cauſe to inſiſt, they are to admoniſh him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confeſſion. If he confeſſes, and the Matter be groſs, and ſuch as ought to be cenſured in another Man, let him appear never ſo penitent, the Presbytery are inſtantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publickly to profeſs his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he abſents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues contumacious, and makes no relevant Excuſe, he is to be holden as 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 enquired into; and then if the Judicatory thinks the Scandal is sufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deprivation, as above.

If the Accusation relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence, and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish Presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation, and if they were, whether Information was then made of them, and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should enquire also, whether any Neighbour Ministers had been prudently and privately inform'd of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmity, or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being almost impossible that he should do any good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, 'till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and, in the Words of the Apostle, *a Delivery of him over to Satan.*

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the

the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to ſhew the Church's Abhorrence of ſuch Wickedneſs.

In ordinary Caſes the *Leſſer Excommunication* only is inflicted; and then before the *Kirk-Seſſion* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cauſe in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly appriſed of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Seſſion* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Leſſer Excommunication* is not ſufficient, they cite the ſcandalous Perſon by their own Officer. If he appears and denies the Accuſation, they examine Witneſſes, as in other Caſes. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit; and Intimation is made that the Judicatory will proceed and enquire into the Cauſe, even though the Delinquent be abſent.

When this is done, the Miniſter of the Pariſh where the ſcandalous Perſon lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk-Seſſion* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offenders Contumacy; and (if preſent) the Miniſter admoniſhes him to repent and ſubmit to the Church-Diſcipline, threatening him otherwiſe with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three Times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he ſtill continues obſtinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three ſeveral Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery alſo meeting between each publick Prayer, both to ſhew their Tenderneſs towards their 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 them to join with him in Prayer, that God would bleſs his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming the obſtinate Sinner. He then, with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Cenſure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Maſter Jeſus Chriſt. But if any Time before the Sentence paſſes, the Offender expreſſes Signs of Repentance, the Miniſter may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Sentence being paſſed, the People are exhorted not to hold unneceſſary Communication with this Man, though Excommunication diſſolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purpoſes thereby intended, the Civil Magiſtrate ought to be deſired to uſe his coercive Power to ſuppreſs all ſuch Offences, and to vindicate the Diſcipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church-Cenſures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he ſhews real Signs of godly Sorrow; and if, upon Application to the *Presbytery* firſt made, they give a Warrant for his Abſolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confeſs his Sin, and expreſs his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Presbytery* and *Kirk-Seſſion* ſhall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus ſatisfied of his Repentance, the Miniſter is, in a Prayer with the Congregation, to deſire our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who has inſtituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Looſing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promiſe of ratifying above the rightful Sentence that ſhall be paſſed here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Diſobedience, and to aſſiſt him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapſe into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Abſolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Uſe of all the Ordinances of Chriſt. Sentence being paſſed, the Miniſter exhorts him as a Brother to Perſeverance in his godly Reſolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence-forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been publiſhed, the Sentence of Abſolution is alſo expreſly intimated.

In all Matters of Church-Diſcipline there never is one Penny of Fee or Reward required or taken: Citations, Examinations, Cenſures and Abſolutions, are never expenſive in the leaſt to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Eccleſiaſtical Judicatory in *Scotland* any Manner of Gain thereby: Nor is there any civil Penalty incurred by being cenſured by the Church, all the ſevere Laws againſt excommunicated Perſons, formerly in Force, having been repealed ſince the happy *Revolution*.

Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uſes neither Funeral Sermons, or any publick Prayers at the Burial of their Dead.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, *and first of the Great Officers of State, and the Crown, as they ſtood before, and ſince, the late Happy* Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* being 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 Governours during the *Inter Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impoſitions upon the Subjects for ſome Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaim'd, by vertue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater or leſſer Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Juriſdictions; and granted Commiſſions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lion-Herald*, the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late *Union* were in Number Eight; whereof Four were call'd the Great, and Four the Leſſer Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were,	The Four Leſſer Officerss of State were,
The Lord High-Chancellor.	*The Lord Regiſter.*
The Lord High-Treaſurer.	*The Lord Advocate.*
The Lord Privy-Seal.	*The Lord Theſaurer Depute.*
The Lord Secretary.	*The Lord Juſtice-Clerk.*

The laſt Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were ſo ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All theſe Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commiſſions under the Great-Seal; and even ſince the *Union*, the Lord *Privy-Seal*, Lord *Regiſter*, Lord *Advocate*, and Lord *Juſtice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scotiſh* Records are ſometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, ſuch as the *High-Chamberlain*, *Conſtable*, *Admiral*, and *Marſhal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Intereſt to Sit and Vote in any Publick Meetings by vertue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Maſter of Requeſts* were reckoned amongſt the *Officers of State*, but of late Times the Office of the

first was joined with the *Thesaurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

Lord-Chancellor.] The first *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Chancellor*, who by vertue of his Office was *President* of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Thesaurer* was present.

This *Office* was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the *Chancellor* took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood*: He was *Keeper of the Great-Seal* of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horse-back, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walk'd bare-headed before him that bore the Badges of his Office. The first Attendant who walk'd next him, carry'd a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was call'd the *Purse-bearer*. The Second, who carry'd a large massy Silver Mace, finely gilded, and from thence was call'd *Mace Bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The *Chancellor* had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Diet* of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion requir'd, could convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this *Office* was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The *Great-Seal*, whereof the *Lord-Chancellor* was *Keeper*, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatch'd and regist'er'd at the *Chancellary*, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old the Dues of this Office belonged to the *Chancellor*, and the *Director* of *Chancellary* was his *Clerk*, but now the *Director* is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the *Great-Seal*, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The *Director* and his *Deputies* cause to be writ and regist'er'd all *Charters*, *Patents of Dignities*, *Gifts of Offices*, *Remissions*, *Legitimations*, *Birth-Brieves*, *Presentations*, *Commissions for Brieves*, *Retours*, *Precepts* thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the *Great-Seal*, or *Testimonial* thereof, commonly call'd the *Quarter-Seal*. The *Director* has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the *Chancellary*, the *Director* and his *Deputies* do observe a certain *Formula*, which they keep in Record by them, and is call'd *the Order of the Chancellary*.

Lord-Thesaurer.] The Second *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Thesaurer*, *Comptroller*, *Collector*, and *Receiver General*, which was an Office of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and, as the Badge of his Office, carry'd a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was *President of the Exchequer*, though the *Chancellor* were present.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The third *Officer of State* was the *Lord Privy-Seal*: He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *Preſident of the Privy Council*: He has the Cuſtody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that paſs the *Great-Seal*; for the *Precept* that paſſes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great-Seal*. The *Privy-Seal* is alſo appended to *Seal-Writings* which paſs no other Seals, ſuch as *Gifts of Eſcheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages*, and of ſeveral Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that paſs under the *Great-Seal*, ſo there is alſo one Commiſſionated by the King, to be *Writer* and *Clerk to the Privy-Seal*, who writes and regiſters all Writs that paſs that Seal: of old, they were not regiſter'd 'till after Sealing, but now they are regiſter'd before Sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The Fourth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all of his Rank; that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marqueſs, of all Marqueſſes, and ſo forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the four *leſſer Officers of State*.

Lord Regiſter.] The Fifth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Regiſter*, who is *Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Theſaury, Exchequer* and *Seſſion*, and *Keeper* of all the Publick Records, Regiſters and Rolls. He hath Power to conſtitute Deputies in all theſe Offices; and likewiſe has the Power of appointing *Clerks* for *Regiſtration of Seiſines* and *Admiſſions of Notars*. All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compoſitions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit he has only his own Office during the King's Pleaſure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the *Clerks* of *Scotland* are appointed to tranſmit the *Regiſters* of their reſpective Courts to this *Regiſter*, and the *Notars* their *Prothocols*. All the *Regiſters* are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-Houſe*, where the *Regiſter* keeps ſome under him, daily attending; and the Records are ſo orderly diſpoſed, that, upon Demand, the *Liedges* can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires neceſſarily to be regiſter'd, or which Parties for 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.

Lord Advocate.] The Sixth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Perſon choſen by the King, moſt eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws; for to him belongs the giving the King and his Miniſters Advice in making and executing Laws. He is to defend the King's Right and Intereſt in all Publick Meetings by Law and Reaſon. He is the Purſuer of all Capital Crimes before the Juſticiary, and likewiſe concurs in all Purſuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and alſo in all Matters Civil, wherein

the King or his Donator has Intereſt: But he intents no Proceſſes of 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 call'd to be preſent when he was not employ'd in the Cauſe: And he pleads cover'd, whereas all other Advocates plead uncover'd.

The King alſo nominates an eminent Lawyer or two for his Sollicitors, who take Care of the diſpatching and tranſmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are aſſiſtant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Proceſſes, and Affairs, in Abſence of the *Advocate*.

Lord Theſaurer Depute.] The Seventh *Officer of State* was the *Lord Theſaurer Depute*, whoſe Commiſſion ran in the ſame Terms with that given to the *Theſaurer Principal*, or the Commiſſioners of *Theſaury*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Abſence of the *Theſaurer* and *Lord-Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *Preſident of the Exchequer*.

Lord Juſtice-Clerk.] The Eighth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Juſtice-Clerk*; he is the Second Perſon in the Juſtice-Court, being next to the *Juſtice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Juſtice-General* be none.

The Officers of the Crown, beſides thoſe of State, before the Union, *were,*

Preſident.] THE *Lord Preſident of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Penſion: Under whom were *Collector-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it, and the *Director of the Rolls*.

Chamberlain.] The *Lord High-Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witneſs before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was poſſeſſed heritably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

Steward.] The *Lord High-Steward* of *Scotland*, *Seneſchallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the old Charters placed before the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal*; and it appears that he was alſo *Steward of the King's Houſhold*, and perform'd all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other: For ſome Ages the Prince of *Scotland* was *Seneſchallus natus Scotiæ*, born *Steward of Scotland*.

Con-

Conſtable.] The *Lord High-Conſtable* took Place as an *Officer of the Crown*, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* 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 *Golloway*; 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 was *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High-Conſtable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reaſon why the Offices of *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* have not riſen in their Precedency with other Officers, is becauſe of late the *Scotiſh* Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Uſe of the *Conſtable* or *Marſhal*.

Marſhal.] The Lord *Marſhal* took no Place by vertue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of of Nobility; the Reaſon whereof was, becauſe of old, Offices did not prefer thoſe who poſſeſs d them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy-Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Conſtable* and *Marſhal* being now the only Two *Officers of the Crown* that were Heritable in *Scotland*, continue to poſſeſs them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord-Marſhal* was always in the Family or *Keith*, and the *Ax* was the Badge of his Office.

Theſe Two laſt Officers before the Union exerciſed their Juriſdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament-Houſe*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *General States of Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heritable Uſher,
The Crown-Bearer,
The Sceptre-Bearer,
The Purſe-Bearer,
The Sword-Bearer,
} Before the King, or his Commiſſioner, in Time of *Parliament*.

In our firſt Edition of the *State* of *Great-Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scotiſh Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguiſhed by the *Treaty of Union*, or ſubſequent Acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, we ſhall take no further Notice of them.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Houshold in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of his Majesty's Court, &c.

THE First *Ecclesiastical Officer* of the King's Houshold, is the

Almoner,] Who takes Care of the King's Poor, to catechise and instruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on his Majesty's Birth-day, with as many *Pence* as his Majesty has liv'd Years. And on his Birth-day the *Almoner* distributes Money also among the Common Poor.

Chaplains.] The *Chaplains* are nam'd out of the Establish'd *Clergy*. They are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in *Scotland*.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord-Steward of the King's Houshold.] The *Lord-Steward of the King's Houshold* was the same Officer, who was otherwise call'd, *Lord High-Steward* of *Scotland*: His was a Heritable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of *Scotland*, under whom were anciently plac'd the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Butselarius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other *Officers* of that Nature.

Lord-Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarij*, in the old Laws of *Scotland*, publish'd 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* VI. translated the Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller,] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Houshold* in *England*; He was an *Officer of State*, 'till the *Order of Parliament* restraining

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 cover'd with Crimſon Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thiſtles, adorn'd with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the ſame with the *Lapifer* or *Seneſchallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was call'd *Seneſchallus Scotiæ*. And after the *Seneſchally* came to the Crown, theſe *Officers* were call'd *Magiſtri Hoſpitii Regis*.

King's 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 vertue of his Office rid in the ſolemn Cavalcade to Parliament: 'Tis an old Office, and belongs Heritably to the Family of the *Cockburns* of *Langton*.

Herald's Office.] The firſt Conſtitution of this Office was certainly deſign'd to reward, with Coat-Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, ſuch as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lion*, ſo call'd from the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great-Seal*; and there are conſiderable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, aſſiſted on Coronations, and ſtill walks or rides in Proceſſions and Cavalcades: He is at all ſolemn Proclamations, and wears on thoſe Occaſions a rich Coat of Arms, and ſometimes a long Crimſon Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot-Mantle, and ſuitable Horſe-Ornaments at Cavalcades, and *Batroon Semée of Thiſtles*: He is Principal Herald of the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thiſtle*, and wears the Order in Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breaſt: He has Power to give, and difference Arms; he admits all the *Heralds*, *Purſuivants* and *Meſſengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two ſolemn Head Courts in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Meſſengers* are obliged to appear before him; and at other Times as often as he has Occaſion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily ſit with him; the *Heralds* alſo ſit and vote; but though the *Purſuivants* ſit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fiſchal* and *Officer*; and all Magiſtrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Priſons for puniſhing *Offenders*: He atteſts all *Genealogies* under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad

as

as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* according to their reſpective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of *Treaſon*, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and beſides, *Lion* and his *Brethren* enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rotheſay*, *Snadown*, *Marchmont*, *Yla*, and *Roſs*.

There are alſo Six *Purſuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwall*, *Ormond*, and *Carrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are alſo Six *Trumpets*, who are call'd *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Orders of the *Heralds-Office*.

Lion King at Arms is inveſted and crown'd in a moſt ſolemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, which is hereto ſubjoin'd, that was obſerv'd at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Combo*, Kt. and Bart. then *Lion* King at Arms, which was perform'd by King *James* VII. then Duke of *York*, as repreſenting his Brother King *Charles* II.

To *Lion*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, belongs the publiſhing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very ſolemn, ſuch as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lion*, *Heralds*, and *Purſuivants* begin their Proceſſion from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Croſs, the Trumpets ſounding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngeſt always firſt, and *Lion* laſt, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary Thing, only the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* go from *Lion*'s *Office*, and return in the ſame Manner.

When they are come to the Croſs, the Trumpets give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lion* himſelf, in extraordinary Cauſes, and in ordinary ones the eldeſt *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the *Clerk of the Council*, who ſtands behind the *Proclaimer*; and then the Trumpets ſound, and they return as they came.

After the ſame Manner alſo are publiſh d the Acts of *Parliament*, and *Conventions*.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaim'd, the Privy-Council, in a Body, uſher'd in by *Lion*, with the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants*, and the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Croſs, and aſſiſt at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Croſs for the Magiſtrates, and ſuch of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Croſs; nay, ſometimes the whole *Convention of Eſtates* or *Parliaments* have gone in a Body from the *Parliament-Houſe*, to grace that Solemnity.

Some-

Sometimes alſo the *Chancellor* hath proclaimed, and the *Regiſter* read, *Lion* and his Brethren ſtanding by.

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God ſave the King.*

When War is proclaimed, it is done on the *Croſs*, at the *Caſtle-Gate*, and *Peer* and *Shore* of *Leith*.

The Ordering and Marſhalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belonged alſo formerly to the *King at Arms.*

The *Reverſing* of Arms after *Sentence* of *Forfeiture*, belongs alſo to the *King at Arms*, and is thus performed.

When the *Sentence of Forfeiture* is pronounced againſt any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are caſt open, *Lion*, Heralds, and Purſuivants preceded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, 'till they be within the inner Bar, when the Heralds and Purſuivants ſtand at the End of the Table, and the Trumpeters on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *Kings at Arms* advances to the Throne, and ſtepping up, ſtands a Degree below the *Chancellor* until the *Sentence* be read, and then, after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand *One Eſcutcheon* of the Arms of the fore-faulted Perſon (every one of the Heralds and Purſuivants holding the like) ſay thus, *Conform to this Sentence of his Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced againſt* A. B. *finding him guilty of the Crime Treaſon, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordering his Arms to be reverſed and torn in Manner therein contained: I, his Majeſty's* Lion *King at Arms, aſſiſted by my Brethren the Heralds and Purſuivants, do in his Majeſty's Name, and by His Authority, openly reverſe, tear, and trample under Foot* [at which Words they firſt reverſe, and then tear and throw away the Arms] *theſe Armorial Enſigns of the ſaid* A. B. *and intimate the ſame to be Cancelled, Delate, and Raſed forth of the Books and publick Regiſters of Arms; and declare the ſaid* A. B. *as being a Traitor, and Diſloyal, and the Deſcendants of his Body to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever.* From thence they go to the Croſs and do the ſame.

If the *Sentence* be pronounced by the Lords of the Juſticiary, a like Form is uſed.

If the Perſon be of ordinary Quality, the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* do it; if he be a Peer, *Lion* or his Deputy is preſent.

Laſt of all, ſome *Eſcutcheons* of the Arms reverſed are affixed on the Croſs, with the fore-faulted Perſons's Name, and the Word of a *Traitor*; and if any ſuch Perſon have their Arms Regiſtered in the *Lion*'s Books, they are raſed out.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland *in the respective Courts of Judicature.*

THE Privy-Council of *Scotland* was sometimes said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were called by their Advice; and the Writs issuing under the *Great-Seal* for summoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members elected were returned by them: But now the Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, the whole Island is thereby subject to one Sovereignty, and represented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of *Scotland* was abolished *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ*, in the Act of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, entituled, *An Act for rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more compleat:* Wherein it was enacted, That from and after the first Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors shall have but one Privy-Council in or for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, to be sworn to her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors as Sovereigns of *Great-Britain*; and such Privy-Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of *England* lawfully had, used, and exercised at the Time of the Union, and none others. Which Act has also lodged the Powers of Summoning and Returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicature.

The College of Justice.] This Court, which was instituted by King *James* V. *Anno* 1532. is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon Account of its first Foundation, and of the 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 of *Parliament* of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lord's were call'd 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 centered

in

in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now conſiſts of one conſtant Preſident, and 14 other Members. The *Lord High-Chancellor* preſides here when preſent, but ſpeaks little unleſs he is bred a Lawyer: the King names ſeveral other extraordinary Lords, who ſit, but are not obliged to Attendance, becauſe they have no Salaries, but Votes among the reſt. The Court ſits from the firſt of *November* to the laſt of *February*; and from the firſt of *June* to the laſt of *July*, all incluſive; and the ſame is ordained by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in *Scotland*, which ſit at the ſame Time, without Regard to the *Chriſtmas Vacation*. [See the late Statutes relating this *Vacation* at the end of this Tract.] In Time of Seſſion they ſit from nine o'Clock to twelve in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but *Sunday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they ſit in the Afternoon, to end concluded Cauſes, or to hear ſuch long Debates as the Forenoon was too ſhort to hear, which gives a great Diſpatch to Cauſes that come before them. The Lords, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner Houſe*, ſit on a ſemicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Proceſſes reſumed by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their *Clients* Cauſes before them. Here are ſix principal *Clerks*, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Cauſes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner-Houſe*, who alone make *Decreets*, and determine all Buſineſs in that Court, there being no Appeal from it to any other Court, but by Applications to themſelves before Extract, Reduction or Suſpenſion in common Form; which in the ſecond Inſtance comes always before themſelves, and muſt be upon other new Grounds than was formerly repreſented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner Houſe*, otherwiſe they can't vote in any Caſe, except in particular Caſes referred to one or more of the whole *Lords*; and one of the *Members* (the *Preſident* being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer Houſe*, for diſcuſſing of ordinary Actions, who ſits upon a Bench, where the ſix Under-Clerks are ſitting before him, who minute likewiſe in their Courſe, as they do in the *Inner Houſe*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Cauſes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no extraordinary Caſe, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be diſcuſſed in the *Outer Houſe* for Diſpatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, ſuch as Summons, ſimple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, *&c.* Advocations and Suſpenſions in another Roll, for the *Outer Houſe*, when theſe are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here, are either Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the *Outer Houſe*, and ſo decreeted, or elſe the Parties crave a Repreſentation of one

Point

Point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the *Outer-Houſe* the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Side Bar* the next Week; but moſt of the Cauſes of the *Outer-Houſe*, eſpecially of Conſequence, come to the *Inner-Houſe*, by making an *Aviſandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Courſe by Warrant in the *Inner-Houſe* Roll of ordinary Actions, which in its Courſe comes again to be called in the *Inner-Houſe* before the whole Lords; and after debating, there is either a Deciſion, or the Cauſe is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Cauſes in the *Inner-Houſe*, it is adviſed by the Lords, (in ſome ſpecial Caſes, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Proſecutors) with cloſe Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *Preſident* reſumes the whole, cauſes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any Thing further to ſay; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon ſerious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *Preſident* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decreets* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Proceſs*. If there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal *Clerk* ſide-ſigns the joining of every two Sheets, and the *Lord-Regiſter* ſubſcribes the laſt Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates, and *Interloquitors* of the *Outer* and *Inner-Houſe*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

Obſerve, That none may preſume to ſpeak after the Lords begin to adviſe, unleſs by them deſired, under the Pain of Impriſonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Leiges* be eaſed of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box ſtanding upon a Table in the *Waiting-Room* in the *Inner-Houſe* from Two to Four o' Clock in the Afternoon; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put them by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the principal Clerks have alſo a Box, and Parties muſt put their Bills or Anſwers, or Informations of Cauſes to be reported, in *the Clerk of the Proceſs*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except ſuch Bills as paſs of Courſe, or relate to Acts of *Decreets* ready to be extracted. *Clerks* are not to receive or preſent reclaiming Bills againſt Interloquitors *in præſentia*, unleſs offered within ſix Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the ſame Party againſt one Interloquitor.

Note alſo, That the Lords of Seſſion are now authorized by Act of Parliament, to judge in all Cauſes formerly belonging

to

to the Cognizance of the Commiſſion, *viz.* the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Miniſters Stipends, Valuation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of new Churches, uniting and diſmembring Pariſhes, *&c.* and meet for that End weekly in Time of Seſſion upon *Wedneſday* at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ſit ſo long as they think fit, judging Cauſes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Diets* of this Court are peremptory, and Cauſes are adviſed with cloſe Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Seſſion; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decreets* and 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 *Decreets* the Parties raiſe *Horning* (*i. e. Out-Law*) and other *Diligence* (*i. e.* iſſue out Writs of Arreſt) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or ſecuring the Debtor's Eſtate for Payment of it. In a Word, the Method of doing Buſineſs in the Seſſion is more deſirable and ſafe to Parties intereſted, than the Form of Proceſs in any Court of *Europe*. For the Rolls bring in all Cauſes in their due Order, without Partiality or Reſpect of Perſons. Cauſes of the greateſt Conſequence are at firſt adviſed by the whole Lords in the *Inner-Houſe*; other Cauſes are called of courſe before an Ordinary in the *Outer-Houſe*, who decides the Controverſy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and in Caſe of Difficulty takes ſome little Time to adviſe it himſelf, or to adviſe with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Aviſandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereanent* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interloquitor* to the Diſſatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himſelf *leſed*, may either get Redreſs by putting a *Written Repreſentation* in his Box, and procuring a new calling of the Cauſe at the *Side Bar*, to clear any Miſtake. And if the Ordinary do notwithſtanding adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Anſwer of the reſt of the Lords upon the Point; and, if refuſed by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Anſwer upon a Bill; and if that diſpleaſe, has the Benefit to reclaim againſt it once again; which is a ſufficient Security againſt the Danger of a raſh *Sentence*; as the Reſtriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiouſneſs, and the informing the Lords, by putting Papers into their Boxes, affords them Time to conſider the Caſe maturely; beſides that, it eaſeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Sollicitations, which is farther provided againſt by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promiſe upon Honour to obſerve.

This Court is ſaid to have diſtributive Juriſdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, *&c.* but for

Faults competent to themſelves, too tedious to inſert here, which is only deſigned for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt* equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is ſeldom or never done; becauſe the Lords of Seſſion in Parliament, before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they ſat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters, when required. The Lords of Seſſion make their own *Collectors*, and other Servants of the *Houſe*, except the four ordinary *Macers*, who ſerve them in Time of Seſſion, and have their Commiſſions from the King, with yearly Penſions, beſides their ordinary Dues 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 *beſtier his Taes quher his Heil ſtude*; i. e. *ſtand with his Toes where his Heel ſtood.*

The Juſtice Court.] This Court came in Place of that of the *Juſtice Eyre*, or *Juſtice General*, which was laſt in the Perſon of the Earl of *Argyle*, who tranſacted for it with King *Charles* I. and was made *Juſtice-General* of all the Iſlands; which raiſing great Debates betwixt him and ſome Heriditary Sheriffs there, the Juriſdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Juſtice or Criminal Court, conſiſting of a *Juſtice-General*, alterable at the King's Pleaſure; *Juſtice-Clerk*, and five other *Judges*, who are Lords of the *Seſſion*. This Court commonly ſits upon *Mondays*, and ſometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary *Clerk* of this Court has his Commiſſion from the *Juſtice-Clerk*. They have four ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomſter* (or *Judge*) appointed by the Lords of the *Seſſion*. The *Clerk* raiſes a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill paſſed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Inſtance of the *Purſuer* againſt the *Defender*, *i. e* the Criminal, who is committed to Priſon immediately after Citation. When the *Party*, *Witneſſes*, and *Great Aſſize* (or Jury of 45 Men) are cited, the Day of Compearance being come, 15 of the *Greateſt Aſſize* are choſen to be the *Aſſize* upon the *Pannal* (or Priſoner at the Bar,) the *Aſſize* ſits with the *Judges* to hear the *Libel* read, *Witneſſes* examined, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *verbatim* written in the Adjournal Books. The King's *Advocate* pleads for the *Purſuer*; being the King's Cauſe, and other *Advocates* for the *Pannal*. The Debates being cloſed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Caſe they deſert

ſert the *Diet*, and aſſoil or abſolve the Party accuſed; or if *Relevant*, then the *Aſſize* or Jury of 15 is removed into a cloſer Room, none being preſent with them, where they chooſe their own *Chancellor* and *Clerk*, and conſider the *Libel*, *Depoſitions*, and *Debates*; and bring in their *Verdict* of the *Pannal* ſealed, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*: If *Not Guilty*, the Lords abſolve; if *Guilty*, they condemn, and declare their *Sentence* of Condemnation, and command the Puniſhment to be put in Execution againſt the *Pannal*, by a *Macer*, and the Mouth of the *Doomſter*. Then the *Pannal* is carried to Priſon, till the *Sentence* be put in Execution.

This is the Form of proceeding againſt a *Commoner*; but if the *Offender* be a *Peer*, the Method of proceeding againſt him is directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno ſexto Annæ Reginæ*, Entituled, *An Act to make further Proviſion for electing and ſummoning ſixteen Peers of* Scotland *to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of* Great-Britain; *and for trying Peers for Offences committed in* Scotland, *&c.* in theſe Words, *viz.* [*For the more effectual Trial of any Peer of* Great-Britain, *that hath committed, or ſhall commit any High-Treaſon, Petty-Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, Murder, or other Felonies in* Scotland, *Commiſſion or Commiſſions may iſſue under the Great-Seal of* Great-Britain, *to be directed to ſuch Perſon and Perſons as ſhall be therein named, conſtituting them, and ſuch a Number of them as ſhall be therein mentioned,* Juſtices of the King, *his Heirs and Succeſſors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of ſuch County and Counties of* Scotland *as ſhall be named therein, of all Treaſons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in ſuch County by a Peer or Peers of* Great-Britain; *which Inquiſition ſhall be taken and made in the ſame Manner as Indictments found and taken before Juſtices of* Oyer *and* Terminer, *of any Court of* England, *and ſhall be of the ſame Effect, and proceeded upon in the ſame Manner as any Inquiſition found before Juſtices of* Oyer *and* Terminer *in* England, *whereby any Peer is indicted for any ſuch Offence; and ſuch Juſtices ſhall iſſue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties of* Scotland, *to return to them at ſuch a Day and Place as they ſhall appoint, ſuch and ſo many good and lawful Men of the ſame County as may be ſufficient to enquire of the Offences aforeſaid; and twelve or more of them ſo returned, being ſworn, ſhall be ſufficient to make ſuch Enquiry, and find any Indictment,* &c.] All the Lords of the *Juſtice-Court* have Penſions.

The Exchequer.] The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* is eſtabliſhed by an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ*, Entituled, *An Act for Settling and Eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of* Great-Britain, *called* Scotland, purſuant to a Clauſe or Proviſo for that Purpoſe in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This Court has the ſame Power, Authority, Privilege and Juriſdiction over the Revenue of *Scot-*

land, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* relating thereto, is likewiſe competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewiſe inveſted with the Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to reviſe and compound them in the ſame Manner as was done by the Lord High-Treaſurer, Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Reſignations in his Majeſty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Uſe to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barriſters at Law of five Years ſtanding in any of the four Inns of Court of *England*, or ſuch Perſons as ſhall be Advocates in the College of Juſtice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commiſſions are *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*.

The Court of Admiralty] Is as ancient as in moſt other Kingdoms of *Europe*: And the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland* has been uſually intruſted with Perſons of the greateſt Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very ſmall Accounts remaining: For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Uſurper *Cromwell*, after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were ſent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship (in which they, with other ancient Writings were lodged) periſhed in the Voyage; ſo that though the *Scotiſh* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, Earl of *Bothwel*, was created Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*: He was ſucceeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwel*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Tranſactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during thoſe Years are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Couſin to King *James* VI, was created Heritable Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heritable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II, as his next Heir, who conveyed it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heritable as before, with a Reſervation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained 'till the Revolution. In 1963, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commiſſioners, 'till King *James* VIIth's Death. Upon which *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High-Admiral of

Scotland;

Scotland; and upon his Reſignation of his heritable Offices into her Majeſty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*; with an Exemption of the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Poſt he continued till the *Union*.

The Court of *Admiralty* in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act* 16. *Parl.* 3 *Car.* II.) declared to be a ſupreme Court, in all Cauſes competent to its own Juriſdiction, and the Lord High-Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Juſtice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh Waters and navigable Rivers, below the firſt Bridge, or within Flood-mark. So that nothing competent to his Juriſdiction can be meddled with in the firſt Inſtance, but by the Lord High-Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences paſſed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of the Seſſion, or any other Judicatory, unleſs in Caſes not Maritime. No Suſpenſion, or other Stop to the Decreets of the Admiralty can be paſſed, except by the whole Lords *in præſentia*, in Time of Seſſion; and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation Time. And if they find that this Suſpenſion was unjuſtly procured, they may give Damages to the Perſons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Seſſion. The Admiralty Court may alſo review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are veſted by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the XIXth Article of the Union, only ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall think fit.

The Cauſes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are theſe among others: Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in Time of War; Cauſes relating to Pirates and their Abettors, Out-traders and Reſetters; fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admiral's Arreſtments and Attachments, and reſiſting his Precepts; ſeizing prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods imported or exported; puniſhing Foreſtallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fiſh and Drink, Fire-wood carried over Sea; pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Juriſdiction; determining in other Courts thereupon; procuring Paſſes and Certificates in Maritime Cauſes, other than from the Admiral; exporting beyond Sea, Traitors, Rebels, Rogues, and Fugitives from Juſtice; hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when their own would have done; throwing Sand or Ballaſt into Harbours or Channels whereby they may be choaked; Shipwrights or Boatmakers extorting upon the Subjects; taking away of Buoys, or cutting of Cables; uſing falſe Weights and Meaſures at Sea; committing Murder within the Juriſdiction of the Court: Not appearing at the Muſters in Time of War, which the Admiral

has Power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by *Mariners*, the Amercements of which fall to him; as do also Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Causes are triable only before 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 in such Cases the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted, for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam* and other Towns of *Holland*.

Alexander Boyne of *Logie* is Secretary to the Earl of *Weems*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals-Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy-Admirals within their own Precincts; and such *English* Men of War as come up the *Frith*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolvitor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertained upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe-conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons of Precepts, and of all Extracts of Decrees, Acts of Sentences that are passed in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mentioned Courts, especially on the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

Faculty of Advocates.] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons, of the best Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but ten; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Lords of Session: But in Process of Time,

Time, Buſineſs increaſing, the Number of *Advocates* increaſed likewiſe; ſo that now their Number is 180. Of theſe 140 conſtantly attend the Houſe; many of the reſt are Gentlemen of good Eſtates, who entered into that Body with no other View than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the firſt *Tueſday* in *January*, at which Time they chooſe their annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treaſurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their *Library*.

The *Dean*'s Office is to preſide in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occaſion, when the *Faculty* cannot be convened, he aſſumes to himſelf a certain Number of the moſt intelligent and experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Intereſts and Concerns of the Society. 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 Facutly*, 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, Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted, by ſigning his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the *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 obtained a *Diet*, *i. e.* a ſet Day for his publick Trial, he diſtributes his *Theſes* among the *Advocates* eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25, (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Diſpoſal of Money, and then the ſaid *Quorum* is enlarged to 45:) Three at leaſt of the 15 publick Examinators, choſen annually for that End, diſpute againſt the Candidate's *Theſes*, and afterwards the *Fa-*

culty give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualified, the Dean is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which End, having a Day allowed him, he appears in the Inner Session-House, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lord's* Places covered while he makes his Harangue; after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great Measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that Kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all Kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Scotish* Medals, which the ingenious Mr. *James Sutherland* had with great Labour collected, together with several Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session-House.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at present to three of their Number, who have a Deputy, that gives constant Attendance in the *Library* at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the *Library*, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supplied at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the Library from Time to Time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but have by the late Treaty of *Union* this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by his Majesty or his Royal Successors to be Ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Session for the Space of five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of ten Years, having two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the *Civil Law* before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualified for the said Office. By a late Act of the said *Faculty*, Mr. *William Forbes*, one of the Advocates, being authorized by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the said Journal is to be lodged in the *Faculty*'s Library, for the Use of the Lawyers before another Session begins.

The

The Court of CHANCERY.

The Court of *Chancery* with the Proceeding therein, is ſuppoſed to be one of the *Engliſh* Cuſtoms which were brought Home by King *James* I. who lived in an eaſy and honourable Confinement there for ſome Years in the Beginning of his Reign; ſo that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the ſaid Period; yet ſome Authors affirm that there was a *Chancery* before *James* I. but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from *England*.

Writers to the SIGNET.

There is at preſent about one Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can ſubſcribe all Writs that ordinarily paſs the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commiſſioners to the Society, appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuſes and Miſdemeanors of the Members thereof; and puniſhing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforeſaid Number of Commiſſioners, five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleaſure. Intrant Writers to the Signet obtain firſt a Commiſſion from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commiſſioners, repreſenting after what Manner they have qualified themſelves for being Writers to the Signet, and craved to be tried. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commiſſioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admiſſion delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fideli*, and ſign the Rules and Conſtitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to obſerve.

Of the Government of COUNTIES.

Sheriffs and **Stuarts.**] In every *County* or *Shire* in *Scotland*, anciently the chief Magiſtrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Cauſes Civil and Criminal within his Juriſdiction, ſubject only to the *Juſticiary*, before the Inſtitution of the College of Juſtice; he is ſtill ordinary Judge in leſſer Cauſes, but the greater ones are reſerved to the *Juſticiary* by Statute. The Sentences which the the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or ſuſpended by the Lords of the Seſſion, who can alſo call before them any Proceſſes depending before a Sheriff. Queſtions concerning Marches, and Controverſies ariſing there anent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before

fore him. All Breves and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeoffing Heirs in Lands held by their Predeceſſors: And there are ſeveral ſmall Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Moſt Sheriffdoms were anciently Heritable, and many are ſo ſtill. The Office was never Annual; ſometimes for Life; uſually, when not Heritable, only *durante bene placito* of the Sovereign. Some Juriſdictions are called *Stuarties*, and the *Stuart* has the ſame Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of theſe *Stuarties*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, ſend Members to Parliament. In *Kyle*, ſome Part of the Propriety of the *Great Stuart of Scotland*, who was always the King's Eldeſt Son, was erected into a *Stuarty* by itſelf. The *Stuarty* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*; and *Mac Duff*'s Eſtate in *Fife*, is called the *Stuarty* of *Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Beſides theſe Courts there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by Vertue of a Royal Juriſdiction inveſted in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. Theſe anciently belonged to the Eccleſiaſticks, and were appropriated to ſuch Lands as they were poſſeſſed of in Property and Superiority: But of late many great Men have thoſe *Regalities* granted to them. But theſe Burghs of *Regalities* being no Eſtate, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Cauſes ariſing in their own Liberties.

Here are alſo Baron-Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the King, has ſuch a Court, in which leſſer Cauſes are tried, and they can fine and diſtrain; anciently they could judge Cauſes of Life and Death, but now they have loſt that Power: However, they are admitted by ſome learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commiſſaries.] Here are likewiſe Courts, called the *Commiſſariot*, anſwerable to thoſe of the *Engliſh* Dioceſan Chancellors, the higheſt of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein, before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Teſtaments; the Right of Patronage to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes of that Nature; but in an almoſt all other Parts of the Kingdom there ſits but one Judge on theſe Cauſes.

The Commiſſaries in theſe Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*.

In criminal Cauſes the King's Chief-Juſtice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*; which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Juſtice-Generals of all *Scotland* (the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland* excepted;) but now the Criminal Juriſdiction of the Duke of that Name does only extend to his own Lands. In the ſaid Court the Defendant is likewiſe permitted, even in Caſe of High-Treaſon, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

More-

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, *Juſtices* are ſometimes appointed by the King's Commiſſion, for deciding this or that particular Cauſe.

Juſtices of the Peace.] Theſe have been of a long ſtanding in *Scotland*, but under ſeveral Regulations; the laſt rendered the Commiſſion of the *Peace* wholly ineffectual, *viz.* That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procured by the *Great Men*, in Favour of themſelves, who had moſt of the *Sheriffs Courts* and *Regalities* in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a conſtant Dependance on them. The only Check they had upon them, were the *Parliament* and *Council*; but the Seat of theſe being transferred by the Union, the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* has reſtored the fifteen Days to the Juſtices of Peace, that the Heritable Offices may not be arbitrary and without Controul; and that the Commons may have ſome Share in the Policy and publick Government, as they have in *South-Britain*.

Coroners.] The Coroners Inqueſts are very ancient, their Office being largely preſcribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm* II. where all Matters are ſaid to be cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace; and they are required to have Clerks to regiſter Depoſitions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors: But at preſent this Office is in Deſuetude, except in ſome particular Places, were the *Coroners* preſent all Malefactors, and take them to and from Priſon.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs] Are Corporations made ſo for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by ſeveral Kings of *Scotland* at ſeveral Times, which Corporations have a Privilege of ſending Commiſſioners to repreſent them in *Parliament*.

Theſe *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themſelves; and in general, they have all of them within their reſpective Bounds, ſole Power of Trade and Merchandize, excluſive of all others: They can keep Courts, have the Juriſdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-Laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions alſo between Burgeſſes are ordinarily decided by their proper Magiſtrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is next Magiſtrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controverſies between Merchants concerning Trade, Diſputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courſes, and other Nuiſances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound

bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

The Royal Boroughs are not only ſeveral diſtinct Corporations, but they are alſo one entire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to one general *Court*. This Court was anciently called the *Court of four Boroughs*, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which compoſed this Court were *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*; but when the two laſt were fallen into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whenſoever they ſhould be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this *Court* not being ſufficient to anſwer the Neceſſities of the *Royal Boroughs* in general, in King *James* III's Time, *Ann. Dom.* 1487, all the *Boroughs* were impower'd to ſend Commiſſioner 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 theſe Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of *Boroughs* ſat at *Edinburgh*. Theſe Meetings made *Acts* for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the *Burghs* which they did concern.

By the old *Borough Laws* no Man could be ſent a Commiſſioner to Parliament, or to any *Convention* or *Meeting of Boroughs*, except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and reſiding in the *Borough* which he was to repreſent. But in 1699 the *Boroughs* made an Act to capacitate the ſame Man to be their Commiſſioner in *Parliament*, and in the *Convention of Boroughs* (which he could not regularly be before) and likewiſe to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Intereſt in any Burgh, or who might loſe or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be choſen as a Commiſſioner to repreſent it.

The Power of the *Convention of Boroughs* is very great. All Caſes of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Burgh* and *Burgh* are there determined: They can Unlaw any *Burgh*, or *Burgeſs*, that ſhall diſobey them: They determine the Elections of Magiſtrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and thoſe that are diſobedient to their Decrees: They judge Miſdemeanors of their *Conſervators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commiſſioners to viſit the *Burghs*, and to make Reports to the *Convention*, that they may determine what is proper: In 1691 there was a General Viſitation of all the *Royal 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 Conſtitution of their Priſons and

publick

publick Works: Their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houſes, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commiſſion was faithfully executed, by which Means the Convention was fully appriz'd of all that 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 *Camphere*. Their *Conſervator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; ſo that in Truth the whole *Staple Trade* is ſubject to their Management. They have alſo an Agent, and two Clerks.

Laſt of all, they have ſent, upon Occaſion, Commiſſioners from the whole Body into *France*, *England*, *Demnark*, and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within theſe few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally ſits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unleſs it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on Purpoſe. It is uſually ſummoned by the Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, who iſſues out his Letters for that Purpoſe, and who upon any Emergency may ſummon a Convention *pro re nata*.

Town-Council.] The Town-Council meet once or twice a Week, to conſider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their ſeveral diſtinct Courts for adminiſtring Juſtice in different Affairs; but their Magiſtrates, by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' ſometimes by Court Favour, and the private Intereſt of ſome Citizens, they continue longer. But all theſe inferior Judges and Magiſtrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Cuſtoms to rule by, yet all their Deciſions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that thoſe may at any Time commit in their reſpective Juriſdictions.

THE

THE Present State OF SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, *&c.*

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *of the* CLERGY, *their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues: Also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.*

Name. FROM the Beginning of Christianity the Ministers of GOD in his Church have been call'd the *Clergy*, from the *Greek* Word Κλῆρος, a Lot, as being more peculiarly *God's Inheritance*; for so that *Greek* Word metaphorically signify'd. From thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since been taken into other Professions; for which Reason, Church-men

men in *Scotland* have been uſually call'd *Miniſters of God's Holy Word and Sacrament.*

As long as Epiſcopacy continued in *Scotland*, all the Pariſh Prieſts received Orders from Biſhops only, who were aſſiſted by Presbyters. Now ſince the Eſtabliſhment of *Ptesbyterian* Church-Government, that is not required, but inſtead of Epiſcopal Ordination, they receive Ordination by ſolemn Prayer and Impoſition of Hands from the Presbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes ſettled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Conſtitutions of *Scotland*, had the Right of preſenting Miniſters to Livings in their Gift, to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs for Inſtitution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of *Epiſcopacy*, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in Caſe of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Preſentation* was ſettled in the Heritors of the ſaid Pariſh (being *Proteſtants*) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in diſpoſing thereof, and for other Reaſons aſſigned, the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, in the 10th Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, *Enacted*, That from and after the firſt Day of *May*, 1712, it ſhall and may be lawful for her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, and for every other Perſon and Perſons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatſoever (who have not made and ſubſcribed a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to preſent a qualified Miniſter or Miniſters to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which ſhall at any Time after the ſaid firſt Day of *May* happen to be vacant, and the Presbytery of the reſpective Bounds ſhall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Miniſter ſo preſented accordingly; any Thing in any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. *do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majeſty King* GEORGE. So help me God.

The Aſſurance.

I A. B. *do in the Sincerity of my Heart Aſſert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That his Majeſty King* George *is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well* de Jure, *that is, of Right,* King, *as* de Facto, *that is, in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government: And therefore do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe and*

gage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majeſty's Title and Government againſt the Pretended Prince of Wales, *and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or ſecret Attempts ſhall diſturb or diſquiet his Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion or Exerciſe thereof.*

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Clergy ſince the Reformation, are as conſiderable as in any other Proteſtant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Perſons and Eſtates; for the Law has provided, that ſuch as ſhall be found guilty of Aſſaulting the Lives of Miniſters, or robbing their Houſes, or actually attempting the ſame, ſhall be puniſhed by Death, and Eſcheat of Moveables. And that this Law may be the better executed, five Hundred *Marks* Reward is allowed to the Diſcoverer, and three Hundred *Marks* to the Apprehender of the aforeſaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majeſty's Treaſury. And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manſes* (i. e. *Parſonage-Houſes*) and where they are not fitting, the *Heritors* of the Pariſh ſhall build compleat *Manſes* for them, not exceeding 1000*l.* nor under 500 *Marks* Value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the firſt Plantation of Chriſtianity, People were ſo liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was ſo impoveriſh'd by the *Romiſh* Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leaſes, and corrupt Compoſitions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. *James* VI. took ſome Care in recovering and reſtoring ſome ſmall Part of her former vaſt Revenues, this Church had been the pooreſt in the World. However, the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues are not ſo contemptible as many would render them, if one conſiders the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided againſt *Pluralities*; *and that every Pariſh-Church, and ſuch Bounds as ſhall be found to be a ſufficient and competent Pariſh, ſhall have their own Paſtor, with a ſufficient and reaſonable Stipend, according to the State and Ability of the Place*; *and be exempted from paying Teynds* (i. e. *Tenths*). And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Miniſter has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Faill*, and *Diviots* allow'd them (except Miniſters in *Burghs* that have no Right to *Glebes*) with Graſs for one Horſe and two Cows to be deſign'd; and if there be no Kirk-Land near the *Manſe*, or the ſame be arrable, then the *Heritors* pay the Miniſter twenty Pounds yearly for their Graſs. And when the Right of *Teynds* was ſettled upon the Lay-Patrons, Care was taken by the *Government*, that the *Teynds* ſhould be burden'd with the Miniſters Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands encreaſed. In the Proviſion made for the *Parochial Clergy* in *Scotland*, one Thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are ſcarce

any Benefices worth leſs than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Diviſions, at leaſt the bringing of the ſmaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles* I.

CHAP. II.

Of the Scotiſh *Computation, Numbering, Weight, Meaſures, Money.*

Scotiſh Computation.] THE *Scots* uſe the ſame Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the *Engliſh* in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scotiſh Numbering.] Vide **England.**

Weights and **Meaſures.**] The Goldſmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounces into 16 Drops, and their Drops 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 *Stirling* Jug, for the Meaſuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas order'd by Parliament, that theſe Standards be kept, two *Firlots* of *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Stirling*, and that theſe be the univerſal reſpective Meaſures. The *Applicative* Meaſures are the *Scotch* Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* Meaſures 12 of theſe Inches; the Standard whereof is alſo kept at *Edinburgh*, and all Glaſiers, Maſons, and other Workmen, work by it. But ſince the Union, all Weights and Meaſures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdoms; namely, thoſe which are now 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 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 *Col-*

pindach, or young *Heifer*, was valued at Thirty Pence; the very ſame Price that was ſet on an Ox in ſome of our *Saxon* Laws, which are ſuppoſed to be enacted about the ſame Time. When Gold was firſt coin'd in *Scotland* is very uncertain: However, the Proportion betwixt Gold and Silver, has been uſually One to Twelve; ſo that when the Ounce of Gold was three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings, *&c. James* the IId. 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* Vth's Time, tho' great Alterations were made in that Reign. The *Dowglas* 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 coin'd *Placks* of only 2 *d.* fine, at 14 *l.* 16 *s.* the Ounce. There is in the Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s *Scotiſh 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, call'd in, and ordered to be reduced to the *Engliſh* Standard, that ſo there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great-Britain*, there is the leſs need to be particular in ſpecifying of them: Thoſe that are curious in thoſe Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundance of Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the *Nobility* of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their *Privilege*, *Precedence*, &c. ſee the ſame in *England*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Commons of Scotland, *and therein of Knights of the Thiſtle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers*, &c.

Order of the Thiſtle. AMONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are *Knights*, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where elſe in *Europe*, by taking of an Oath, and being proclaimed publickly by the *Herald*, of whom the moſt Honourable are the Knights of the *Thiſtle*.

The

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 reviv'd by King *James* VII. But his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was reſtor'd by the late Queen *Anne*. The Collar of the Order is compoſed of *Thiſtles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto pendant on a *Blue* Rundle, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Veſture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Croſs of his Martyrdom on his Breaſt, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautify'd with Pearls: The Inſcription is, *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*, tho' ſome think it ſhould be *Nemo me impunè laceſſit*, in the preſent Tenſe, as all other Motto's are; but tho' 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*, crown'd with an Imperial *Crown*, within a Circle alſo of Gold, bearing the aforeſaid Motto, *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*.

Upon the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of *November*, the Knights ſolemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of *St. Andrew*, to celebrate their Feaſt: During the Solemnity they are richly Apparrel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders in *Azure* Rundle, on which is embroidered St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, *Argent*, environ'd in the Centre with a Crown, beautify'd 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 Banneret's Life only: They have Precedency before all of the ſame Order, whoſe Patents are of a poſterior Date. King *Charles* I. did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of theſe Knights, and their Heirs Male ſhould have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Huſbands, if they ſhould happen to ſurvive, before the Wives of all thoſe of whom the Knights Baronets, and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights Baronets.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was firſt erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for ſettling a Colony there, to which the Aid of theſe Knights was appropriated: This Order was deſigned by King *James* VI. before his Death, but was not actually founded 'till the Time of King *Charles* I. (*A. D.* 1625.) who diſpoſed to each of theſe Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did conſtitute and ordain that Heri-

table State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Encrease of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights call'd *Equites Aurati*, all lesser Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen (except Sir *W. Alexander* his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heirs, their Wives and Children) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his Sons Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allow'd to wear and carry about their Necks, in all Times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang pendant, in a *Scutcheon, Argent*, a *Saltire, Azure*, and thereon an Inescutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which *Grants* are registred in the Books of *Lion King of Arms* and the Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, 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. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry* 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* precede those that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital* City, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have born *Magistracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is this Precedency observ'd, that a younger *Alderman*, or *Bailiff*, takes not Precedency from his *Senior* because he is Knighted. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all Knights in the Country; the Burgesses of a Town give Place to those that have been Magistrates in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether such a Knight is obliged to give Place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it is determined in the Herald's Office of *England*, that all such as have been Mayors of

London, that is to ſay, Provoſts in *Scotland*, ought to take Place of all *Knights Batchelors* every where, becauſe they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take Place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they ſerve.

In Families likewiſe, the Chief of the Family takes Place of any Gentleman of the Family; and though it is generally believed that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reaſon and Diſcretion allow, that a Gentleman of three Generations ought to give Place to a Gentleman of ten, if there is not a great Diſparity between their Fortunes; and that for the ſame Reaſon, that a Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I ſhall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the ſame Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldeſt, though it is not ſo among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for ſince ſhe is to be Sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it juſt that ſhe ſhould participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of thoſe who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the ſame Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their *Title*, and therefore they ſay, *Madam la Chanceliere, Madam la Preſidente*; but it is not ſo in *Scotland*, where Offices are believed to be beſtowed on Husbands upon a perſonal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in ſome temporary Dignities, ſuch as that of *Knights Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, though this proceeded originally rather from Courteſy than Law: For by the Heralds Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spouſals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, *&c.* when once the Marriage was diſſolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* alſo, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Deſcent, ſhe ſtill retains the ſame, tho' ſhe marry a Perſon of inferior Dignity; but it is obſervable, that if the

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, ſhe loſes the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' ſhe does not loſe it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reaſon whereof is, becauſe by marrying a Nobleman ſhe receives a Feudal Dignity, which ſuppreſſes the firſt.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwiſe, ſhe ſtill retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only perſonal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the Time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, 'till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's Women of the Bed-chamber at the Funeral, go before Counteſſes Women, without Prejudice to the Counteſſes Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls, *&c.* take Place in this Order.

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of other Dukes.
The Wives of the Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Dukes.
The Daughters of Dukes.
Counteſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Marquiſſes.
The Daughters of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Earls.
Daughters of Earls.
The Wives of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquiſſes.
The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts.
The Daughters of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Barons.
The Daughters of Barons.
The Wives of Knight Bannerets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.
The Wives of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Bannerets.
The Daughters of Bannerets.
The Wives of Knight Batchelors.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of 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 two-fold Capacity in *Scotland*: The firſt are ſuch as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vaſſalage, and ſo they and their Poſterity are in this Manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with ſuch Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleaſed to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleaſure; for, if only hired from *Martinmas* to *Whitſuntide*, they may be detained by their Maſters, or compelled by a Juſtice of the Peace to ſtay with them for the ſame Hire, from *Whitſunday* to *Martinmas*, unleſs the Servant can verify to the Juſtice of the Peace, or Conſtable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Maſter: And a Juſtice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Maſter, or puniſh him.

CHAP. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Head was called *Canmore*, and was contemporary with K. *William* I. of *England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws: The King gave Judgment from ſome little Mount where he could be moſt conveniently heard and ſeen by the Parties concerned; which for that Reaſon was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controverſies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, or Thirteen, or, as was moſt uſual, Fifteen honeſt Men in the Neighbourhood. Theſe were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquieſced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The firſt authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be juſtly eſteemed ſo, is the *Regiam Majeſtatem*, ſo called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *the Majeſty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David* I. put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vaſt Number of old Law Books, as a Manual of the moſt common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law, ſtrictly ſo called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective: Upon the Civil Law the ſolemn Judgments in Law Caſes have been collected, which are called *Practiques*, a Word of the ſame Import with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland* than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the ſame with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scotiſh Proclamations* revive obſolete Statutes, and ſo do the *Engliſh*: The *Scotiſh* Letters of *Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the ſecret Examination of married Women, in paſſing of *Fines*; and the *Jus Relictæ*, *i. e.* the *Scotiſh Terces*, and the *Engliſh Thirds* are the ſame. The *Scotiſh Wadſets* and *Reverſions* anſwer to the *Engliſh Mortgages* and *Defeaſances*; their *Poinding of Goods* after *Letters of Horning*, differs not from the *Engliſh Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remiſſion in *Scotland* free from *Aſſything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* 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 Forces of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of theſe contradicts, the Civil Law is of Force, which in Truth is the *Common Law of Scotland*.

Foreſt Laws.] Foreſt Laws were deſigned for the good Government of the King's Foreſts, Parks, Woods, and Chaſes; to prevent *Paſturing* in Foreſts by ſuch as have no Right to it, or without Licence from the Comptrollers or Keepers, who if they ſuffer it, are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's 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 Palaces, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King, and half to the Delator (*i. e.* Informer) which Penalties the Keepers of Foreſts, and others having Right thereto by their Infeoffments, have Power to inflict upon Tranſgreſſors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inqueſt.

Regiſters.] The Law of *Scotland* is eaſy and regular by reaſon of publick Regiſters, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Poſſeſſions of private Subjects; whereof one is General, and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Uſe of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the ſeveral *Shires*, *Stuarties* and *Regalities*; they were firſt eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in the Reign of K. *James* VI.

ſince

ſince which Time they are the beſt Repoſitories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are ſo full, that Titles are much more eaſily underſtood, than can be done without them; for by this Means Men are not cheated in purchaſing and conveying Eſtates; which may appear by the following Inſtances.

No Man can have a Right to any Eſtate, but by his being *Seized* of it, and that muſt be Regiſtred within ſixty Days, otherwiſe it is of no Effect; by which Means all ſecret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizing* be paſſed upon them, or if they be not entered in the Regiſter, which every one is at Liberty to ſearch, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clauſe in them for inſerting them in the publick *Regiſters*, and they being regiſtred, without any further Action, by a Charge of ſix Days the Debtor muſt make *Payment*, otherwiſe Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out; by the firſt of which the Party is under *Outlawry* and *Rebellion*, and forfeits to the King his Perſonal Eſtate; and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life Rent* of his Real Eſtate, in which the Creditor is preferred for his Intereſt, and the reſt goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is ſeized and put into Priſon, nor is his Houſe a Place of Security, but may be ſearched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *diſtrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Inſtance is, that any Creditor may ſerve a Writ on his 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 returned Regiſtred within Twenty-one Days after they are ſerved, otherwiſe they are of no Force. In ſhort, all *Reverſions*, *Regreſſes*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the ſame. *Aſſignations* thereto, Diſcharges thereof, *Renunciations* of *Woodſets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Inſtruments of *Seizing*, are to be regiſtred to the General Regiſtry, to be appointed by the *Clerk Regiſter* at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Regiſters for that Purpoſe, within threeſcore Days after Date of 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 Receipts of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary; who are alſo to deliver back the Writs, marked with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Regiſtration, for which he is to receive Twenty-ſix Shillings and Eight Pence for his *Fee*, and then they are delivered to the *Clerk Regiſter*, to be Patent, and Extracts

tracts thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands 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*, *Seaſins* and *Reverſions*, are all to be regiſtred; the firſt within 15 Days, the ſecond and third within 40 Days, and the two laſt within 60 Days, or elſe they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs paſſing the Great-Seal and Privy-Seal, muſt be regiſtred by the Writers thereto, in the Regiſters thereof, and no *Keeper* muſt append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Inſtruments are regiſtred.

[*A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament of* Great-Britain *that have made any Alteration in the Laws of* Scotland, *from the Union of the two Kingdoms*, Anno 1707.

Union of the two Kingdoms.] By 5 *A. R. cap.* 8. it was enacted that the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhould be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great-Britain*; the ſaid Union to commence on the 1ſt of *May*, 1707.

Parliament.] That the ſaid united Kingdom ſhould be repreſented by one Parliament.

Trade.] That the Subjects of the united Kingdom ſhould have free Trade to all Places belonging to either: That the Succeſſion of the Crown be ſettled in the Proteſtant Branches of the Houſe of *Hanover*, as it ſtands limited in *England*.

Exciſes.] The united Kingdoms to be liable to the ſame Exciſe.

Land-Tax.] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ ſhall be raiſed in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland* ſhould be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom, *Scotland*, not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Equivalent.] The Sum of 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for the Debts ſhe may be charged with on account of this Union.

Coin.] The Coin to be the ſame as now in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Weights and **Meaſures.**] The Weights and Meaſures to be the ſame alſo as in *England*.

Trade, Cuſtoms, and **Exciſe.**] Trade, Cuſtoms and Exciſe to be regulated as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom: Other Laws to remain the ſame in *Scotland* as before.

Courts

Courts of Juſtice.] The Courts of Seſſion or College of Juſtice, the Courts of Juſticiary, and the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cauſe in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Royal Burghs.] The Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burghs to remain entire.

Sixteen Peers.] Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty-five Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Great-Seal.] One Great-Seal to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great-Seal uſed in either Kingdom. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be uſed in Matters of private Right.

Regalia and Records.] The Regalia and Records of *Scotland* to remain there.

Church-Government.] The Presbyterian Church Government to remain eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom.

Peers.] The Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to ſit in the *Britiſh* Houſe of Lords, to be elected by the Peers of *Scotland*.

Commoners.] Of the forty-five Repreſentatives of the Commons, Thirty to be choſen by the Shires and Stewarties, and fifteen by the Royal Burghs.

Privy-Council.] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the 1ſt of *May* 1708, there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Juſtices of Peace.] A ſufficient Number of Juſtices of Peace to be in *Scotland*, who beſides the Powers ſuch Juſtices now have there, ſhall have the ſame Authority as Juſtices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit-Courts.] Circuit Courts in *Scotland* to be held twice a Year.

Oaths.] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Peers.] 6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act regulating the Election of the ſixteen Peers. By the ſame Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried as *Engliſh* Peers are for Treaſon or Felony.

Exchequer.] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Annum* four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Treaſon.] 7 *A. cap.* 21. High Treaſon and Miſpriſion of Treaſon to be deemed the ſame in *Scotland* as in *England*, and the Crown impowered to grant Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer to try the ſame in *Scotland*.

Jurors.] Jurors at ſuch Trials to have Eſtates of forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Capital

Capital Crimes.] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Truſt, Wilful Fire-raiſing, firing Colehughs, and Aſſaſſination, to be no longer Treaſon in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and puniſhed as ſuch.

Treaſon and Indictments.] After the Deceaſe of the Pretender, and three Years after the *Hanover* Succeſſion ſhall take place, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir. —— And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with theſe Additions ſhall be delivered to the Party indicted, ten Days before the Trial.

Oaths.] 8 *A.* cap. 14. The Oaths required to be taken by all Officers, *&c.* in *Scotland*.

Circuit-Courts.] 8 *A.* cap. 15. No Perſons obliged to attend the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the ſtreſs of the portous Roll aboliſhed.

Preſentments and Indictments.] Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Preſentments made by the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewarts, Bailiffs of Regalities, *&c.*

Toleration.] 10 *A.* cap. 7. It ſhall be lawful for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to aſſemble for divine Worſhip to be perform'd by Paſtors ordained by Proteſtant Biſhops without Diſturbance, except in Pariſh-Churches.

Epiſcopal Clergy licenſed.] Such Paſtors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, and the ſame to be regiſtred, paying one Shilling.

Baptiſms and Marriages.] Such Paſtors may Baptize and Marry, provided the Chriſtnings be regiſtred, and Banns three Times publiſhed in the Epiſcopal Congregations.

Preachers diſturbed.] One hundred Pounds Penalty for diſturbing ſuch Congregations.

Excommunication.] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Perſon on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicatories in *Scotland*. Miniſters to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons.] 10 *A.* cap. 12. Patrons of Churches, *&c.* reſtored to their Right of Preſentation. 10 *A.* cap. 13. The Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation reſtored.

Linnen Manufacture.] 10 *A.* cap. 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linnen-Cloth.

Circuit-Courts.] 10 *A.* cap. 33. The Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held but twice in the Year, *viz.* in *April* and *May*.

Elections of Members.] 12 *A.* cap. 6. No Perſon who has purchaſed an Eſtate, entitled to elect, or be elected a Member of Parliament till after a Year's Poſſeſſion.

Linnen

Linnen Manufacture.] 12 *A.* Seſſ. 2. *cap.* 20. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacture.

Equivalent.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 27. Commiſſioners appointed to ſtate the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent.

Superiors and **Vaſſals.**] 1 *Geo. cap.* 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords and Tenants who continue loyal to King *George*.

Chriſtmas Vacation.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation.

Land-Tax.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 31. An Act for raiſing by a Land-Tax in *England*, 1,993,157 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* and in *Scotland*, 47,950 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

Attainder of the **Scotiſh Lords.**] 1 *Geo. cap.* 32. An Act to attaint *John* Earl of *Mar*, *William Murrey*, Eſq; call'd Marquiſs of *Tullibardine*, *James* Earl of *Linlithgow*, and *James Drummond*, Eſq; call'd Lord *Drummond*.

Highlanders diſarm'd.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 54. An Act for more effectually ſecuring the Peace of the Highlands.——By this Act the Highlanders were diſarm'd——but the Act was, not to extend to Noblemen or Commoners having the yearly Income of 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwiſe qualified to vote at Elections of Parliamen-Men.

Vaſſals Act obliged to perſonal Attendance.] After the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1717, the annual Value of the Services, call'd perſonal Attendance, Hoſting, Hunting, Watching and Warding, ſhall be paid in Money annually, and in ſuch Services be required in Kind.

Equivalent.] 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 20. An Act for ſettling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*, to ſatisfy publick Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uſes mentioned in the Treaty of Union, and to diſcharge the Equivalents claim'd on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Diſputes concerning it: The Sum of 10,000 *l.* to be one yearly Fund, 2000 *l.* to be another yearly Fund for the Purpoſes of this Act, to continue for ever, ſubject however to Redemption.

Civil Liſt of **Scotland.**] The ſaid Funds to be payable out of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, the Charges of the Civil Liſt there being firſt paid.

If the Produce of the Exciſe, *&c.* ſhall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of **Debts Incorporated**] The King impower'd to Incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550 *l* 9 *s.* 0 *d.*½ on whom the aboveſaid Annuities are ſettled, when of it: The ſaid Sum to be the Joint-Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in proportion to his Debt.

Fiſheries and **Manufacturies.**] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fiſhery and other

other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the ſaid Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claim'd by *Scotland*.

Oaths.] 5 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 29. An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by Miniſters and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houſes in *Scotland*.

Highways.] 5 *Geo. cap.* 30. An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing High-ways, Bridges and Ferries in *Scotland*.

Juſtices of Peace.] The Juſtices of Peace, and Commiſſioners of the Supply in every County, are hereby impowered to order the High-ways to be repaired in the ſame Manner as in *England*.

Woollen Manufacturies.] 6 *Geo. cap.* 13. An Act for regulating the Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland*.

Aberdeen Records.] 8 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act for ſupplying the Records burnt at *Aberdeen*.

Papiſts and Nonjurors to Regiſter.] 9 *Geo. cap.* 24. An Act to oblige Papiſts and Nonjurors to Regiſter their Eſtates in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo. cap.* 10. An Act to explain the ſaid Act to oblige Papiſts to Regiſter their Eſtates.

Woollen Manufacturies.] 10 *Geo. cap.* 18. An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland*.

Lords of Seſſion.] 10 *Geo. cap.* 19. An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admiſſion of Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*.

Malt Act] 11 *Geo. cap.* 8. The Duties on Malt in *Scotland* ſettled at 3 *d.* the Buſhel, being half the Duty paid in *England*.

Highlanders diſarm'd.] 11 *Geo. cap.* 26. An Act for the more effectual diſarming the Highlanders.

Bail.] Enacted, that double Bail be taken in Criminal Caſes.

Capital and Corporal Puniſhments.] No Capital or Corporal Puniſhment to be executed to the South of the *Frith*, within 30 Days after Sentence, nor any North of the *Frith*, within leſs than 40 Days after Sentence.

Lord-Lieutenants, *&c.* impower'd by this Act to ſummon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

Linnen Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo. cap.* 26. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacturies in *Scotland*.

Fiſheries and Manufacturies.] 13 *Geo.* 1. *cap.* 26. An Act for encouraging the Fiſheries and other Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland*.

This Act recites that the annual Sum of 2000 *l.* had not then been applied to the Improvement of the Fiſheries and Manufacturies in *Scotland*, as former Acts required.

And

And grants that her Majeſty be impowered to ſettle a Plan for the Improvement of the ſaid Fiſheries and Manufacturies, and to appoint Truſtees for putting the ſame in Execution.

Naval Stores.] 2 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act to encourage the Importation of Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits from *Scotland*.

Corporal Puniſhments.] 3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland* to adjourn the ſaid Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences, importing Corporal Puniſhments in that Kingdom.

Chriſtmas Vacation.] The Judges of the Court of Seſſion are hereby impowered to adjourn their Seſſions between the 15th of *December* and the 15th of *January*, for any ſpace of Time not exceeding ten Days; ſo that they may ſtill have a Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation, if their Judges ſee fit.

Corporal Puniſhments.] Further enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the Magiſtrates and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Puniſhment, leſs than Death or Diſmembring, in any part of *Scotland*, South of the *Frith*, within eighth Days after it is pronounced; and to the Northward of the *Frith*, within ten Days after it is pronounced.

Judges may reſpite Execution.] And the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for thirty Days, to the end Application may be made for Relief againſt any hard or unjuſt Sentence.]

CHAP. VI.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] THE Diet of the *Scots* is agreeable to their Eſtates and Qualities: No People eat better, or have greater Varieties of Fleſh, Fiſh, wild and and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furniſh their Tables with *Ten* Diſhes cheaper than the *Engliſh* can provide *Three* of the ſame Kinds; and of their Wines, the *French* themſelves did not before the Union drink better, and at very eaſy Rates. The Tradeſmen, Farmers and Common People, are not ſuch exceſſive Devourers of *Fleſh* as Men of the ſame Rank are in *England*: Milk-meats and Oatmeal ſeveral Ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dreſſed in ſeveral Manners, is the conſtant Diet of the poor People (for

Roaſt-

Roaſt-meat is ſeldom had but on *Gaudy-Days*) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or coſtly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks yearly*, and their eldeſt Sons, without Licenſe from the King, nor no other Perſons wear Broidery, Pearls or Bullion; and by a ſpecial Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of King *James* II. no Women are allowed to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Muſſel'd*, 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 *Kirk-men*, (*i. e.* Miniſters) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade*, in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with *Gold* and *Silver* Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold-Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five hundred Marks of Fine, toties quoties:* Which has been carefully obſerved, and at preſent nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff by Men of the beſt Quality of this Country, except Military Officers, that are privileged in Time of *Service* to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of *Service*, 'till they have worn them out. The meaner Sort in the *Lowlands* are habited like the *Engliſh*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Highlanders*, who are conſtant in their Cloathing in *Plaids*, which are only one Piece of 7 or 8 Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee, excepting the Right Arm, which they manage ſo artificially, as to ſupply the Defect of *Drawers* and *Breeches*; they cover their Heads with *Thrum* Caps, Blue, Grey, or Sad Colour, as the Buyer pleaſes.

Recreations] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horſe-racing, Fiſhing, Fowling, Courſing, Bowling, and ſuch Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants, the Sports called *Foot-Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the uſual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were ſo addicted, that there was no leſs than three Acts of Parliament in ſo many ſeveral Reigns to diſcharge the Uſe of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wiſdom of the State Enacted, That *Wheaping Shawing* ſhould ſucceed in the ſtead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and ſo likewiſe in the Boroughs; all Men being ſufficiently Harnaſſed and Armed,

and

and *Buts* (or, as they call them, *Bow-Marks*) ſet up for Shooting in every Pariſh, with the Uſe of Guns and Fire-Arms; that ſo the King's *Lieges* might be ready and fit for War upon eight Days Warning. This was deſigned to inſtruct the Standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateline ſs, Grandure, and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in *Scotland*, by their preſent Ruins, we muſt needs conclude that they were Magnificent Structures. Moſt of the *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* were, and thoſe that remain are, of Free-ſtone, with which this Country abounds; and ſo were the *Abbies*, *Convents*, and *Monaſteries*, which the Rabble, in the Beginning of the *Reformation*, razed from the very Foundation, and converted the Stones and other uſeful Materials to the building of Houſes and Cities, which in many Places are covered with Slate. The Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are alſo built with Free-ſtone, and well-furniſhed, agreeable to their Qualities.

CHAP. VII.

Of Puniſhments in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, *High Treaſon* is the firſt: And for the Puniſhment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno ſeptimo* Annæ *Reginæ*, entituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which ſtatutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings in the Trial of ſuch Criminals. Now, *High-Treaſon* conſiſts in Conſpiring, Plotting, Contriving and Intending the Death and Deſtruction of the *King* or *Queen*, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Reſtraint upon their Perſons; or to Deprive, Depoſe, or to Suſpend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this, or any other his Majeſty's Dominions; or to Suſpend him from the Exerciſe of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms againſt him, or any Commiſſionate by him; or to entice Strangers, or others, to invade any of his Dominions; and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and adviſed Speaking, expreſs or declare ſuch other Treaſonable Intentions: And the Offenders are puniſh'd as Traitors, with Death, Loſs of Honour to their Poſterities, and their whole Eſtates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the ſame Manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But

Noblemen are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Ax*, as in *England*, or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument called a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot Square, very sharp on the lower Part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead, that is scarce to be lifted. At the Time of *Execution* it is pull'd up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Mouldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About four Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastened as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose, and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine was the first that suffered by it.

Bringing in of any kind of Poison into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any Manner of Use, is also *Treason*; and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the *States* in *Parliament*: Accusing another calumniously of *Treason*, is *Treason*; and if the Person accused be acquit, the *Accuser* must suffer as a *Traitor*. *Murder* and *Slaughter* of a Person under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is also *Treason*, and punishable as such. [These Offences are not Treason at this Day, as appears by an Act made since the Union.]

Robbers upon the *High-way*, *Breakers* of *Houses*, *Re-setters* of *Thieves*, or *Intercommuners* with them to that Effect, and Prayers of *Black Mail*, are guilty of *Felony*, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But *Stealers of Wood*, *Breakers of Hedges*, *Dykes*, *Fences*, and *Stealers of Fruit*, *Honey*, or *Fish* out of *Ponds* or *Lochs*, are punished with Pains *Pecunial*, not exceeding *Forty Pounds Scots*. And if Children under Age commit any of these Things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay 13 *s.* 4 *d.* or one Mark *Scots*, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipped. But such as sell the Goods of *Thieves of Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Lowlands* themselves, are punished with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables, Half to the King, and the other Half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, *False-Witnesses*, or Men guilty of *Subornation*, and their Accomplices, are punished by piercing their *Tongues*, *Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels*, and *Infamy*: And further at the Judge's Discretion.

But it is to be observed, although the *Lords of Session* punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Justices punish them with Death.

Extor-

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Intereſt and Profit for the *Loan of Money*, than at the Rate of *Ten Pounds, or Five Bols Victual per Cent.* for the Year, in caſe that be the preſent legal Intereſt, forfeit the Principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Uſury, if he reveal it, is diſcharged of the Debt; and if another reveal it, he has Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the ſaid Uſury, ſhall uſe the Principal.

Foreſtallers of Markets, or *Regraters*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it is preſented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are puniſhed by Impriſonment, and a Fine of *Forty Pounds Scots* for the firſt Fault; for the ſecond, an *Hundred Marks*; and for the third, Loſs of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint, are diligently to enquire, if the *Deed* was done on *Forethought*, *Felony*, or through *Chaud Mella*, *i. e.* upon a *Rencounter in a Paſſion*; if upon the former, the *Treſpaſſer* is incontinently impriſoned, and his *Life* and *Goods* at the King's Will; but if the Fact is found to be done thro' *Chaud Mella*, upon Trial he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Perſons convicted for *Leſe Majeſtie*, or *Treaſons* of any kind, are puniſhed by the King's ſeizing all Lands holden of himſelf, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confeſſion extorted from ſuſpected Criminals in *Scotland*, is by an Inſtrument called the *Boot*, made of 4 Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tight on all Sides, as Occaſion requires, according to the Notoriety of the ſuppoſed Crime. Something alſo they have like it for the Thumb, which they call the *Thumkins*, for leſs ſuſpected Offences. [Torture is aboliſh'd ſince the Union, by an Act of Parliament.]

CHAP. VIII.

Of Societies inſtituted in Scotland, *for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or Voluntary.*

THE late Queen's Majeſty underſtanding the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, *for raiſing a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Increaſe of Piety and Virtue within* Scotland, *eſpecially in*

the Highlands, Islands, *and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance, do mostly abound*; did first, by her *Royal Proclamation*, dated *August* 18, 1709, approve and recommend the aforesaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her *Letters Patent for incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this Pious Design into a Body Politick, by the Name of* **The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge**; granting them *full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious Books; and also to teach* Writing, Arithmetick, *and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the* Highlands, Islands, *and remote Corners of* Scotland, appointing them a general Meeting Quarterly at *Edinburgh*, in the Town-Hall, the first *Thursday* of *January*, *March*, *June*, and *November*, Yearly, and oftner when and where the *Society* shall think meet: Nine of their *Number* to be a *Quorum*, with Power, by Plurality of Voices, to elect a *President*, a *Treasurer*, a *Secretary* or *Clerk*, and other Officers; all which are obliged to take an Oath *de fideli Administratione Officij*; with several other Rights, Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this *Good Design*.

These *Letters Patent* bear Date the 25th of *May*, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, it must be observed that they passed an *Act* to encourage the Design of *Charity-Schools* in *April* this very Year 1709, and *Subscriptions* were then begun to be made: And there appeared a good Prospect of Success; for by the *Patent* which they now have received, the Design was really begun, and 2000 *l. Sterling* was subscribed to it: And the Dutchess of *Hamilton*, to her great Honour, settled some of these *Schools* in the Isle of *Arran*. For altho' every Parish in *Scotland* is obliged to maintain one *School-Master*, yet it is but in some Places that the *School-Masters* are obliged to teach the *Poor gratis*. So that notwithstanding that Legal Provision, *Charity-Schools* are found to be highly necessary in *Scotland*, as well as in *England* and Foreign Countries. Two noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, *viz.* that to *CARLAVROCK*, near *DUMFRIES* in *Dumfriesshire*, a private Gentleman gave last Year 1000 *l.* towards erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with *Papists*. And *James Fraser*, Esq; has lately done the same. The *General Assembly* having interested themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publishing their *Act and Recommendation for furthering the Design of Propagating Christian Knowledge*, an *Instrumen.* for a *Subscription* has been drawn up, and *Printed Co-*

pies

pies thereof ſent to all the *Presbyteries*, to the End that the Miniſters may propoſe this good Work to thoſe within their Bounds, and deal with piouſly diſpoſed Perſons, for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subſcriptions*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of SCHOOLS, *and other Benefactions for Studies in* Scotland.

Schools.] IN every Pariſh there is a *School* ſet up by Act of Parliament, as hath been already mentioned, whoſe *Maſter* has a Salary from the Publick, and the Scholars allow him ſome ſmall Matter Quarterly. In *Country Schools* they teach *Writing* and *Arithmetick*, and Reading *Engliſh*, and in ſome *Latin*. In the Royal Burghs they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries; beſides that each Scholar gives 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and in theſe Schools they teach nothing elſe, having *Engliſh* and *Writing Schools* beſides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In Country Pariſhes the School-maſter is uſually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Seſſion-Clerk*, which 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 *School-Maſters* are obliged to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, to ſubſcribe the *Confeſſion of Faith*, and muſt ſubmit to a Trial from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

Burſars.] For a continual Supply of *Miniſters* in the Kirk of *Scotland*, it was ordained by the *General Aſſembly* ſitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645. That a Number of pious Youths, of good Expectations and approved Abilities, ſhould be choſen, and ſent *Burſars*, or *Exhibitioners*, to the *Univerſities*, by the ſeveral *Presbyteries* of *Scotland*, every *Presbytery* conſiſting of 12 Kirks, being required to ſend and maintain one *Burſar* yearly at the *Univerſity*; and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to join with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the *Overplus* of the Number to be ordered and diſpoſed by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. Theſe *Burſars* are to be allowed for their Maintenance 100 *l. Scots per Annum* at leaſt, which is to be taken out of the Kirk *Penalties*, and the ſaid Maintenance to be collected by the *Moderator* of every *Presbytery*, by equal divided Portions, the one half to be brought

in at the Winter Synod, and given to the *Burſars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be ſent unto them. The Time of the *Burſars* Continuance at the *Univerſity* is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of theſe *Burſars* ſhould be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to ſucceed in his Room. All *Burſars* of *Theology* are obliged to bring ſufficient Teſtimonies from the Univerſities where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be alſo ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the ſeveral Synods, if it ſhall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

Beſides *Burſars* from *Presbyteries*, there are alſo others maintained by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Miniſters and others who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Intereſt whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King *William* III. diverſe Students have conſiderable Allowances to ſtudy beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Biſhops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King *James* VI. whence it took the Name of the King's School: It has a Maſter, four Uſhers, a Writing-Maſter and a *Janitor*; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing-Maſter, whoſe Benefit is caſual. It hath a publick Library, erected by the Authority of the Town-Council, *Anno* 1658, principally conſiſting of *Latin* and *Greek* Claſſick Authors.

CHAP. X.

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 diverſe Tenements, and they very often have as many *Landlords* as *Stories*, having no Dependance upon one another, ſaving that they are built upon one and the ſame Foundation.

Name

Name and Antiquity.] By the moſt ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*; and by their *Saxon* Anceſtors, *Edinburgh*; all which ſignify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were thoſe whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as ſome learned Men think, was miſtaken for *Scottodeni*; the two firſt Letters *Sc* being through Haſte of the Copiers omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Caſtrum alatum*, the *winged Caſtle*, not from the *Greek* Way of Building, mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for, beſides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands, which ſomething reſembles *Wings*, as may be eaſily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-Eaſt by the Sea-ſide; for then thoſe Rocks appear like Wings ſtretched forth, and the Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This ſeems to be the true Reaſon of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City ſtands, hath upon the North-ſide a ſtanding Pool, commonly called the *North-Loch*; upon the South-ſide there was formerly another ſtanding Pool, called the *South-Loch*, as appears by ſome Leaſes of Houſes in *St. Ninian's-Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annexed. Theſe two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon thoſe two Sides, as the *North-Loch* does at preſent on the North; but the *South-Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two ſeveral Ranges of Houſes, between which is a Street called the *Cow-gate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great Part of the City ſtands upon an Aſcent; and it is very probable, that the Caſtle was the Cauſe of building the City; for firſt the Neighbours having built a few Houſes near the Caſtle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Inſults of their Enemies.

This City is incloſed with ſomething which ſeems to have been an old *Roman* Wall on every Side except the *North*, where it is ſecured by the *Loch*. It has ſix Gates, two to the *Eaſt*, two to the *South*, one to the *Weſt*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *Eaſt* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the Eaſt is called the *Cowgate*, from which there's an Entry into the *Netherſtreet*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is ſometimes called the *Cowgate-ſtreet*. The *Eaſtermoſt* of the Gates to the South is called the *Potter-Row-Port*, from the Suburbs called the *Potter-Row*. The *Weſtermoſt* of theſe is called the *Society Port*, properly the *Brewers-Port*. In that Place is a great ſquare

Court with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *Weſt-Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Caſtle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the ſame Name. The *North-Gate*, which was laſt made, at the lower End of the *North-Loch*, is twofold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb, called the *Mutters-Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *High-Street*, is one of the broadeſt Streets in *Europe*; from it run many Lanes or Winds, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower-Street*, has alſo many Winds running to the South.

In the very Middle of the City is a Cathedral Church, called St. *Giles*'s; ſo large, that it is divided in three Places for preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a diſtinct Pariſh. It is built of hewn Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the ſame. In the Middle it forms a perfect Croſs, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which ſupport a ſtately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanſhip, repreſenting an *Imperial Crown*. Beſides this Cathedral Church, there are in the City,

The South Church, called the *Grey-Friars* Church, which ſtands in the Middle of the common Burying Place. Many Tombs and Monuments ſurround the Church, and among which, that of Sir *George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mauſoleum*.

There is alſo a Church of ſquare hewn Stone with a Tower, built *Anno* 1641, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* was built by *Mary* of *Gueiders*, King *James* IId's Queen, where alſo ſhe lies interred.

The Lady *Yſter*'s Church was built by the Lady *Yſter*, who alſo left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Beſides theſe Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, St. *Mary Magdalen*'s in the *Cowgate*, and St. *Mary*'s in *Nedries Wind*.

There is another Chapel of the ſame Name at the Foot of the *Canon-Gate*; as likewiſe ſeveral Meeting-Houſes lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within theſe 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the Middle of the *Canon-Gate*, on the North-Side, and a conſiderable Piece of Ground incloſed for a Church-yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Thomas Moodie* of *Sachton-Hall* for that Purpoſe.

Near the *Cathedral Church* is the *Parliament-Houſe*, where the Eſtates of the Kingdom formerly ſat. It ſtands in a great Court, wherein is a handſome Figure of King *Charles* II. on Horſeback: The Court is abounded on the *North* by the Church

Church itſelf: The *Weſt-ſide* is incloſed by the *Council-Houſe*, where the *Town-Council* aſſembles: The *South* is bounded by the *Seſſion-Houſe*, where the Judges and Lords of Seſſion ſit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer Chambers*. The reſt of the South and Eaſt-ſide of this Court is incloſed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very ſtately Buildings.

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.

Bank of Scotland.] At the Foot of a Cloſe, on the *North* Side of the Land Market, is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Buſineſs and Deſign is to make Payments, and lend Money at an eaſy Intereſt. The Office is managed by a Governour, a Deputy-Governour, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed *The Court of Directors*. The ordinary Directors are ſubdivided into 4 Claſſes or Sub-committees, who attend by Turns Weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Balloting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1. A *Treaſurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2. A *Secretary*. 3. An *Accomptant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the firſt Court of *General Directors* is holden the firſt *Thurſday* in *April*.

Air.] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each Side of it, from North to South, and which ſend up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-ſtreet*, and the Nearneſs of the two Hills, called *Neils Craigs*, on the North, *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholeſomeneſs of it, inſomuch that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily increaſed by bringing in the Water above-mentioned, which, as it has been ordered by a wiſe Act of Council, cleanſes the City from Naſtineſs. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Nether-bow* to the *Abby*, called the *Canon-gate*, has the Pre-eminence; it is adorned with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine Houſe belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleaſant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the Abby of *Holy-Rood-*

Rood-House, founded by King *David* I. for the Monks of the Order of St. *Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotish* Kings and Queens are interred.

On the North-Side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physick-Garden*, of which the ingenious and learned *Botanist* Mr. *James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder Sir *Andrew Balfour*; and who, by his indefatigable Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that it was in 30 Years time one of the best stocked Gardens in *Europe*.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of Old, the City is now stretched forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Canon-Gate*, and the King's Palace, is in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

Frith, Firth, or Foyth.] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the Doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands; and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea-Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Ptolemy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; the *English*, *Edinborough Frith*.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament-House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle, called by the *Scots* the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings were said to have been taught here the Use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is upon the South, West, and North inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a designed Outwork, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finished. In the Castle also is a Royal Palace, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, though it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings: Its Parts and Specifick Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorned with Twenty-two large precious Stones,

Stones, *viz.* Topazes, Amethyſts, Garnets, Emeraulds, Rubies, and Hyacinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamellings: And betwixt each of theſe Collets of Stones, are interpoſed great *Otiental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. 2. Above the great Circle there is another ſmall one formed with Twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. 3. The upper Circle is relevate, or heightned with ten Croſſes Florée, each being adorned in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Croſs, ten, one and one: But ſome of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extent upon the upper Part of the Crown, beſides what are in the under Circle, and in the Croſs Patée, are Fifty-one; and theſe Croſſes Florée are interchanged with other ten high *Fleurs de Lys*, alternative with the aforeſaid great Pearls below, which top the Points of the ſecond ſmall Circle. *Nota*, This is ſaid to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* ſince the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specifick Form of this Crown differing from other imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Croſſes Florée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*, and that of *England* with Croſſes Patée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, ſince King *James* VI. went to *England*, has been ignorantly repreſented by Herald Painters, Engravers, and other Tradeſmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Croſſes Patée; whereas there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all Croſſes Florée, ſuch as we ſee in our old Coins, and thoſe which top our old Churches. Theſe Crowns were not anciently arched or cloſe. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is ſaid to be the firſt in *France* who took a cloſe Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495, being deſigned *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward* the Fifth of *England*, in the Year 1483, carried a cloſe Crown, as is obſerved by *Selden*: And the *Scotch* Crown is arched thus. 4. From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with Enamelled Figures, which meet and cloſe at the Top, ſurmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Celeſtial Globe, Enamelled Blue Semée, Or, powdered with Stars, Croſſed and Enamelled with a large Croſs Patée, adorned in the Extremities with a great Pearl; (ſuch a Croſs tops the Church of *Holy-Rood Houſe*) and cantoned with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Croſs Patée, there is a Square Amethyſt, which points the Fore-part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other Side, is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Palar Part of the Croſs, are theſe Characters, *J. R.* 5. By which it ſeems that

King

King *James* V. was the firſt that cloſed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a Mond or Croſs Patée. But it is evident, *Primo*, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James* III. and IV. have a cloſe Crown; and it is no leſs clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of the Crown; becauſe, *Primo*, they are tacked by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2. The Workmanſhip of the Arch is not ſo good, and there is a ſmall Diſtinction in Fineneſs betwixt the firſt and laſt; the latter being of ſuperfine Gold, and the other not ſo exactly to that Standard; Trial thereof has been made. 3. The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year 1685, it got a Cape of Crimſon Velvet, adorned as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon the loweſt Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight ſmall Holes, diſpoſed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or tied Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-ſeven Inches about; and in Height, from under the Circle to the Top of the Croſs Patée, ſix Inches and a half: It always ſtands on a ſquare Cuſhion of Crimſon Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Taſſals of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The *Sceptre*: The Stalk or Stem of the *Sceptre* being Silver double over Gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form, with three Buttons or Knots anſwering thereto: Betwixt the firſt Button and the ſecond is the Handle, of *Hexagon* Form, furling in the Middle, and plain: Betwixt the ſecond Button and the third there are three Sides engraven; on that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk, is the Letter *J*; upon the ſecond Side, under St. *James*, is the Letter *R*; and on the third, under St. *Andrew*, is the Figure 5. The Side betwixt *J* and *R*, is engraven with fourteen *Fleurs de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and the Letter *J*, are ten Thiſtles continued from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Meduſa*'s Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves emboſſed; upon the *Abacus* whereof ariſes round the prolonged Stem, ſurrounded with three Statues, Firſt, that of the Bleſſed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, and in her left Hand a Mond enſigned with

a

a Croſs. Next to her, on her Right Hand, ſtands the Statue of St. *Andrew* in an Apoſtolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scot*'s Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Croſs, or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in his Left, elevate, a Book open, on the Bleſſed Virgin's Left Hand. On St. *Andrew*'s Right Hand ſtands another Statue, ſeeming to repreſent St. *James*, with the like Apoſtolical Garment, and a hanging Neck ſuperadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum*: In his Right Hand, half elevate, a Book open; and in his Left, a Paſtoral Staff, the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the Virgin, which is little leſs, the finiſhing of a *Gothick* Niche. Betwixt each Statue ariſes in a Rullion, in Form of a Dolphin, very diſtinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upward, and affronted inward; and the Turning of their Tails ending in a Roſe or Cinque-Foil outward. Above theſe Rullions and Statues ſtands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chryſtal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is ſurmounted with ſix Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe topped with an *Oriental* Pearl, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Sceptre in Length is Thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over Gilt, in length ſixteen Inches: The Pommel is round, and ſomewhat flat on the two Sides; on the Middle of each there is of Emboſſed Work a Garland, and in the Center there have been two enamelled Plates, which are broke off: The Traverſe or Croſs of the Sword being of Silver over Gilt, is in Length ſeventeen Inches and a Half: Its Form is like two Dolphins, the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns: The Shell is hanging downward; the Point of the Sword formed like an Eſcalop flouriſhed, or rather like a great Oak Leave. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold theſe Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimſon Velvet, covered with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver over gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Character, *Julius II. Pont. Max P. C.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, oppoſite to the Neck, is a large ſquare Plate of Silver enamelled, *Purple*, into a Cartouch, *Azure*, an Oak-tree eradicated and fructed, *Or*. And above the Cartouch the Papal Enſign, *viz.* Two Keys in Saltire Adoſce, their Bowls formed like Roſes, or Cinque-foils, tied with Trappings and Taſſels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the

Keys

Keys is the Papal Tiar, environed with three Crowns, with two Labels turned up, adorned with Crosses. Pope *Julius* II. who gave this Sword to King *James* IV. had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fructed; which is the Reason the Sword is adorned with such Figures, a Hill, a Star; which Figures I find not on any Part of the Sword; if they have been on the two enamelled Plates, which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not: But it is certain this Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the same are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the Monastery.

Quercus, Mons, stella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadema tuum.
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons teget à vento, Stellaque monstrat iter.

This Account was copied from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it it saluted by such Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road; and perhaps the *Romans* could not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governours of this Fortress, since the Restoration of King *Charles* II. were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury* and *Gordon*. After the Accession of K. *William* and Q. *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh*-Castle, which Government was continued to him by her late Majesty.

The *Royal Palace*, which stands where *Holy-Rood* Abby formerly stood, has its Name from thence: It has four Courts; the outer Court, which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens, three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East-Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which toward the *North* were erected by King *James* V. and the rest by King *Charles* II. The Fabrick of the inner Court is very stately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From these Piazzas there are Passages to the several Appartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificient. But above all, the

Long

Long Gallery is remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus* II. downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South Side* lies the King's Park, which is ſtored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is alſo an admirable Fountain, which, through Conduits, ſerves the whole Houſe.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The *Eccleſiaſtical* Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Preſbyterian* Diſcipline, as has been already diſcourſed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They aſſemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are abſent, and if, without lawful Cauſe, upon Proof, are puniſhable as Prophaners of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, not ſo much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any *Ceremony* of *Words*, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that pleaſe to go; of which they have Notice by the ringing of a Hand-bell through the Street by the Crier, who ſays, *All Brethren and Siſters, I let you to wot, that there is a Brother——or Siſter——departed at the Pleaſure of Almighty God*, &c. and then gives Notice when he or ſhe is to be interred. This is all the Invitation. And when the dead Corpſe is ſilently laid in the Grave, the *Funeral Rites* are ended, and the Company retire every one to their ſeveral Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the ſame with that of moſt of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefeſt, though in moſt *Burghs* there are ſome Variation from the Government of the reſt. The Magiſtrates and Council of the *good Town of* Edinburgh, as it is peculiarly called, are a *Provoſt*, four *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treaſurer*, ſix *Deacons of Craſts*, and two *Craſtſmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be preſent with them, except in extraordinary Caſes, in which the fourteen Deacons of Crafts may be convened. Some of theſe extraordinary Caſes, are Elections of Magiſtrates, who are all annual, and uſually choſen about *Michaelmas*, ſetting of Fines, or any other Manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and diſpoſing of the common Stock above ſuch a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very conſiderable; but what they anciently were, is not diſtinctly known, moſt of the ancient *Charters* of that City being loſt through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain

tain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other Royal Burgh in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlain in the falsing of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the *English*, King *David* III. in the Parliament of *Perth*, 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*, in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James* the IId's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtained a *Charter*, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inchbucklinbrae* East, to *Cramond-Water* West, and as far to the South as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal *Sheriff*, the Bailiffs are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convict of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord *Provost* of *Edinburgh*, as he is always stiled, calls the *Convention* of *Burghs* by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the Burgh, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of gathering and regulating the *Militia* of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belongs to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction: And as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for the Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord Provost, and the Council of the City.

When K. *Henry* VI. of *England* was in Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward* IV's Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertained; in Consideration whereof, he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, impowering the Merchants of that City to trade and traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be obliged

obliged to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles* II. erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders. They have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a *Library*.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society of Fellows, who upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after, elect seven Counsellors, who choose the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the Licence of the College, and to fine them in five Pounds *Sterling*. They are also impowered to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scotish* Court of Honour, is *Lion King at Arms*, who has six Heralds, six Pursuivants, and a great Number of Messengers at Arms under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*, and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaint, and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their Cautioners. *Lion* and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and 100 *l. Scots* to *Lion* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lion*'s Pleasure. And by Advice of the Lords of the Session,

all Magiſtrates, as required, ſhall concur with *Lion* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed againſt them *ſimpliciter*. *Lion* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen, is to have 20 *Marks*, of Knights and Barons 10 *Marks*, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 *Marks*. *Lion* and his Brethren are alſo the Judges of the Malverſation of Meſſengers, whoſe Buſineſs is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Perſonal. The laſt Step of Perſonal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to ſeize the Debtor's Perſon: In the Execution whereof he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Meſſengers at Arms*, from the Impreſs of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Braſs or Silver fixed upon the Meſſenger's Breaſt, to diſcover his Warrant and Authority when he diſcharges the Duty of his Office: And the reſiſting him therein is a Crime in the Law of *Scotland*, called *Deforcement*.

Hoſpitals.

Heriot's Hoſpital.] *Heriot's Hoſpital* is a publick School, founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James* VI. deſcended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had loſt 2 Sons by Shipwreck going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Iſſue, *Feb.* 15, 1624, left in Legacy to this Hoſpital, *Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds Scots* Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and inſtructed in *Arts* and *Sciences* 'till they were of mature Age, and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It is properly a Nurſery for *Boys*, in which the Citizens Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour, who, according to the Conſtitution of the Founder, is to live ſingle. If the *Boys* prove *Scholars*, they are ſent to the *College*, and have an *Exhibition of 7 l. Sterling per Annum*; and if put to Trades, have 11 *l. Sterling* to bind them *Apprentices*, and furniſh them with Neceſſaries. They have likewiſe a Chaplain to inſtruct them in the Grounds of Learning, 'till they are fitted for the publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hoſpital is very ſtately, and the Statue of the *Founder* is erected upon the *Inner Frontiſpiece*. Round about the Houſe are very pleaſant Gardens, adorned with large Walks and delightful Greens.

St. Thomas's.] Near the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, in which the poorer Sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintained, and have their own proper Chaplain.

There

There was a *Maiden-Hoſpital* founded and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by ſome of the *Merchant Company*, who were much encouraged thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Druggiſt in *Edinburgh*, who not only purchaſed convenient Lodgings, with pleaſant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the *Hoſpital*, but alſo left them a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Work has been conſiderably advanced by *Mortifications* and *Donations* from other Perſons, both in the Town and Country; and out of a virtuous Emulation, the Tradeſmen or Artificers of *Edinburgh* have inſtantly founded and endowed another *Maiden Hoſpital*.

Houſe of Correction.

Over-againſt the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is the *Houſe of Correction*, commonly called *Paul's Work*, in which there are diverſe Manufactories of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where diſſolute Perſons are forced to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Baſſe.

The *Baſſe* is a little Iſland within the *Forth*, about a Mile diſtant from the Shore. The Proſpects of it, as repreſented in *Slezer's Theatrum Scotiæ*, will ſufficiently ſhew the Difficulty of Acceſs to it. Upon the Top of this Iſland is a Spring which furniſhes the Garriſon with Water, and there is alſo Paſturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. 'Tis alſo famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which reſort thither in the Months of *May* and *June*, the Surface of it being almoſt covered with Neſts, Eggs, and young Birds. The moſt delicious among theſe different Sorts, are the *Soland Geeſe* and *Kettie Waike*. There is only one Iſland more in the *Weſt* of *Scotland*, called *Ailſey*, were theſe *Geeſe* do breed, and from theſe two Places the Country is furniſhed with them during the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*. This Iſland of the *Baſſe* was an ancient Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles* II. it was bought of them, and annexed to the Crown.

This Garriſon is commanded and kept by an Enſign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers; whoſe Pay is as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Enſign's *per Diem*, is ——— ———	00	4	0
The Serjeant, ——— ——— ———	00	2	0
The Corporal, ——— ——— ———	00	1	4

The Soldiers are taken out of his Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of 2 *d. Sterling* to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 *d. per diem.*

The Town Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by Two *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each 4 *s. Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland:* The Three chiefest of which are *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are *Island Donnand* Castle, standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the West-side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

Inverness Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heritable Keeper of it, and there is a Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstafage* on the West-Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heritable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to his Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Dwart*, possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire, has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the West-Coast over-against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It is capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Houses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bresta-Sound* in *Schetland*.

Universities of Scotland.

The *Universities* in *Scotland* are 4. *St. Andrew's*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing these *Universities*, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every *University* by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the *University* of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the *English* Reader a full View of all the rest.

The

The University of St. Andrew's.

Was founded by Biſhop *Henry Wardlow*, A. D. 1412, and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbiſhops of *St. Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that *Univerſity*; but now it is governed by a *Rector*, who is yearly choſen, and has the ſame Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and, by the Statutes of the Univerſity, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Profeſſor of Mathematicks was lately added to this Univerſity. It has 3 Colleges, St. *Salvator's*, St. *Leonard's*, and St. *Mary's* College. St. *Salvator's*, commonly called the *Old College*, was founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument. He furniſhed it with coſtly Ornaments, and endowed it with a ſufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a Provoſt, Maſters and Profeſſors. At the firſt Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Batchelor*, and a *Licentiate* in *Divinity*; Four Profeſſors of *Philoſophy*, and Eight Poor Scholars, called *Burſars*, who are here inſtructed *Gratis*. Dr. *Skene*, late Principal of this College, repaired and augmented it, and alſo founded a Library, which is now well furniſhed with *Books*.

St. *Leonard's College* was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endowed it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a Doctor of *Divinity*, 4 Profeſſors of *Philoſophy*, called *Regents*, and 8 Poor Scholars. Sir *John Scot* added a Profeſſor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of ſeveral conſiderable Volumes; which was ſince increaſed by the munificent Collection of Books l- to it by Sir *John Wedderburn*.

St. *Mary's*, or *New College*, was founded by *James B* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1536, and endowe Maintenance for two Profeſſors, who are to be D *Divinity*: One, ſtiled *Principal Profeſſor of Theology* ; only *Profeſſor of Theology*. To theſe was lately *feſſor of Mathematicks*; for the Improvement o ence, the firſt Profeſſor, Mr. *James Gregory*, p *ſervatory* to be erected in the *College-Garden*, many *Mathematical Inſtruments*. No *Philoſ* 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 3 Professors to teach *Philosophy*. The Privileges of this University were confirmed by King *James* II, III, IV, and V. and by Queen *Mary*; and yet it was almost deserted, if King *James* VI. in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestowed the Tythes of the Church of *Gaven* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, *A. D.* 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he established 12 Persons in the College, *viz.* a Principal, 3 Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, 4 *Bursars*, an *Oeconomus*, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a *Janitor*, and a *Cook*. K. *Charles* ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabrick. The like did 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 is governed by a Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Administration of the then Principal, Dr. *Fall*, iately *Precentor* of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, several Schools, a Common Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

m.
are
in Sc.

The University of Aberdeen.

Reign of K. *Alexander* II. *A. D.* 1213, here was a *enerale in Collegio Canonicorum*, with 3 Professors, *Divinity*, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and Men flourished therein.

The *Univer-* *N*, and *William Elphinston*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, *Aberdeen* and *L-* ope *Alexander* VI. the Privilege of an *Uni-* shall premise son- *A. D.* 1494. which is endowed with as am- dation of every ny University in *Christendom*, and the Account of the Disc- mable to that of the Universities of *Pa-* *versity* of *Edinburgh*, not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because *lish* Reader a full View t Time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The

The Biſhops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual *Chancellors* of this Univerſity; had Power to viſit in their own Perſons, and reform Abuſes; and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themſelves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of *Vice-Chancellor* was then lodged in the Official or Commiſſary of *Aberdeen*; but now it is governed by a Rector annually choſen, who, with the Aſſiſtance of his four Aſſeſſors, takes Cognizance of Abuſes, *&c.* in that Univerſity.

In this Univerſity are 2 *Colleges*, one in *Old Aberdeen*, founded by Biſhop *William Elphinſton*, *A. D.* 1500, which is called *The King's College*, from K. *James* IV. who aſſumed the Patronage of it. It is ſeated on the South-ſide of the Town, and for Neatneſs and Statelineſs far exceeds the reſt of the Houſes; one Side is covered with Slate, and the other with Lead. This *College* has a Principal, a Profeſſor of Divinity, a Profeſſor of Civil Law, a Profeſſor of Phyſick, a Sub-Principal, who is alſo a Profeſſor of Philoſophy, three other Profeſſors of Philoſophy, and a Profeſſor of Languages.

In *New Aberdeen* is a *College* called the *Mareſchalian Academy*, founded by *George Keith*, Earl-Mareſchal of *Scotland*, *A. D.* 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorned with ſeveral additional Buildings, beſides adding a Primary Profeſſor, called *The Principal*. It has four Profeſſors of *Philoſophy*, one of *Divinity*, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is alſo a famous Library, founded by the Citizens; ſupplied with *Books* by the Benefactions of ſeveral learned Men, and well furniſhed with Mathematical Inſtruments. This *College* with that in the *Old Town* makes one Univerſity, called *The Univerſity of King* Charles II.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh

Was founded by King *James* VI. *A. D.* 1580. what Bell dowed it with as ample Privileges as any Univerſity at, after *rope*. The Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* are *Curators*, *Provoſt* is *Chancellor*. The Buildings are rather than fine; they have a *Common-Hall*, *Schools* for feſſion, two Libraries, a Printing-Houſe, and Chambers, in which the Students may lie The Students do not eat in common, and at have no diſtinct Habit, as they have in of *Scotland*, where the Students wear Re or *Subſcription* is offered to a Student at every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History* and *Greek*; for all which there is a *Professor*, and a *Principal* that oversees them all, and presides among them when they meet as a *Faculty*. Every one of their *Professors*, and all Officers in the University swear *to acknowledge the Government as now established, Civil and Ecclesiastical*; they subscribe to the *Confession of Faith*, and declare their *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* confers all Degrees; reads a Lecture in *Divinity* in the *Common-Hall* once a Week, at which *Students* and *Professors* constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Trials of *Students*, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short, it is his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no *Money* from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The *Students* in *Divinity* are divided into 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 every Day in the Week but *Saturday*. On *Mondays* the Exercises are in *English*, which are a *Homily*, or *Practical Discourse*, a *Presbyterial Exercise*, or an *Exercise* and *Addition*, *i. e.* when one *Student* handles the *Text* critically, solves are Doubts, and Paraphrases it at last; after which another in *Scot* opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with pro- sons: These Exercises are to last but half an Hour and last of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of s paraphrastically and practically explained. On er the *Professor* reads a *Latin* Lecture in *Divi-*

The *Univer* they have a *Collatio Dogmatical*, the Manner *Aberdeen* and his: On the *Tuesday* preceding, the *Professor* shall premise so nts a Question, upon which they are to an- dation of every ns that shall be proposed, which they do Account of the Dis r begins with stating the Question Histo- *versity of Edinburgh*, m fires any one *Student* to give an Ac- *lish* Reader a full Viev ous Opinions about it; asks another e of the Question; speaks to a Third ands a Fourth to defend it against his

his Objections; after which the *Profeſſor* determines upon the Whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wedneſday* is appointed for *Students* newly entered, who are examined upon ſome little Syſtem which is put into their Hands; ſuch as the *Confeſſion of Faith*, *Marcij Medulli*, *Paræus* upon *Urſin*'s Catechiſms, and the like. *Thurſday* is ſet apart for *Divinity* Diſputations. They are opened by a *Poſition*, which they call an *Exegeſis*, in which the Queſtion is fully and clearly ſtated by the *Reſpondent*, who is then oppoſed by two or three other *Students* in their Turns; during which Time the *Profeſſor* moderates, and ſolves the Difficulties which the *Reſpondent* cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Queſtion in Church Hiſtory is debated, or elſe there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Queſtions of Senſe or Hiſtory, or any other Difficulties obſerved in a Chapter of the *Bible*, propoſed the *Friday* preceeding by the *Profeſſor*, are anſwered by the *Students*, as the *Profeſſor* ſhall propoſe them; all which Difficulties the *Profeſſor* is obliged to clear fully after the *Students* have given their Judgments.

In *Philoſophy* there are four *Regents* or *Profeſſors*; they teach *Philoſophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his Claſs; which Claſſes are divided according to the Years that the *Students* have been entered in the Univerſity. The *Students* now do every Year change the *Regent* as well as their School; for one of the four Profeſſors of *Philoſophy* is eſtabliſhed conſtant Profeſſor of *Greek*, under whoſe Tuition the *Students* continue the firſt Year. The ſecond Year they learn *Logick* and *Metaphyſicks* from another Profeſſor; and the third Year they come under the Inſpection of a third Profeſſor, who teaches *Natural Philoſophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fixed Claſs, but reads publick Lectures of *Mathematicks*, *Moral Philoſophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that pleaſe to come and hear him. This is the New *Scheme* of teaching in the *College* of *Edinburgh*, but the *Philoſophy* Profeſſors in the other *Colleges* are not moulded into this Faſhion: But at *St. Andrew's* and *Glaſgow* they have already a fixed and conſtant Profeſſor of *Greek*. The firſt Year the *Students*, who are called *Bajans*, a
only *Greek*. The next Year they change the Schoo
their *Regent*; they are then called the *Semi-Claſs*.
they learn *Logick*, and every Day read ſome *Gre*
feſſor, as he is is now called, illuſtrates ſome
of *Logick*, and makes them diſpute upon a L
This Year every *Student* is obliged to recite
lickly before his Profeſſor. The third Year
their Profeſſor, they remove into anot
under the Name of *Batchelors*, they ſt
Ethicks. The *Metaphyſicks* which are rea
De Vrie's or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethicks*, b

count of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Pufendorf de Officio Hominis & Civis*, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc*'s Physicks is the Book chiefly received; then also they read *Greek*: This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every *Student* at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium*, which is not settled, only never less than a Guinea is given any Body; and this is his Tuition Money for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December*, every Year, there are Publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is performed in the *Common-Hall*.

Every *Saturday* the *Students* of the *Magistrand Class* repeat Orations publickly in the *Common-Hall* before the Principal and Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Batchelor Classes* dispute also upon some *Philosophical Questions*, in which *Disputations* the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Batchelors* defend. The *Batchelor Regent* moderates; the *Batchelors* after that make *Speeches*, and oppose *Questions*, which the *Students* of the *Semi-Class* defend.

The Four Professors call their Classes together twice every Day in the *Week*, and three Days thrice. The Hours are from Seven to Nine, and from Ten to Eleven in the Mornings; and from Two to Three in the Afternoons. Every *Sunday* after Evening-Sermon the *Students* are all convened and instructed in some System of *Divinity*.

After Four Years Study, the *Students* expect to take the Degree *of Master of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Be-
re that, they are particularly examined, and if approved,
y take the Title of *Candidates*; at which Time they take
th to be true to the Protestant Religion, and the University
burgh; and when they are registred *Masters of Arts*,
6 s 8 d. a-piece to the Library.
he Day of *Laureation* the Magistrates of the City, and
entlemen that please, attend the Principal and the
the University in the Common-Hall, where the
pear with their *Professor*, cloathed with Black
The *Ceremony* is opened by the *Professor*, with
d a Discourse suitable to the Occasion; after
h were printed and dispersed some Days be-
of *Philosophy*, are opposed by the Princi-
hoever else please, and defended by the
Presidency of their *Professor*. Then some

The *Univer*
Aberdeen and
shall premise so
dation of every
Account of the Dis
versity of *Edinburgh*,
lish Reader a full Vie

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 *Latin* Speech upon the Occaſion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is performed upon a *Carpet* ſpread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King *James* VI. declares them *Maſters of Arts*; and in Teſtimony thereof puts a Cap upon their Heads; which *Ceremony*, *Mutatis Mutandis*, is obſerved in other *Degrees*.

The *Mathematick Profeſſor* reads twice a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his *Lectures* about *Nov.* 1. and ends about *May*-Day. He is gratified by his Scholars in the ſame Manner as the ordinary *Regents*.

The *Profeſſor* of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* reads thrice a Week, once in the Common-Hall, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 *l. per Annum*.

The *Profeſſor* of *Humanity*, *Roman Hiſtory*, and *Oratory*, teaches from *October* 1. to *Auguſt* 1. is paid by his Scholars, as the *Profeſſors* of *Philoſophy* are, and convenes them at the ſame Times. *Students* uſually ſtay two Years in this Claſs before they learn *Greek*.

The Profeſſor of the *Eaſtern* Languages reads once a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a new Profeſſion erected in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 *l. Sterling per Annum*.

Any Member of the Univerſity may ſtudy in the Library *Gratis*, and may, for paying a Crown, have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every *Monday* Morning, from Seven to Nine, the Profeſſor explains the *Confeſſion of Faith*, or ſome ſhort Syſtem of Divinity to his Claſs. During the Seſſions of the Univerſity (*i. e.* in Term-time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are ſhut, after which none can have Acceſs.

FINIS.

A LIST

Of all the

OFFICES and OFFICERS

IN

NORTH-BRITAIN,

or SCOTLAND.

PART II.

NUMBER I.

The Nobility of Scotland, *and their Second Titles.*

☞ *Thoſe marked thus* are the* 16 *Lords of the* Britiſh *Parliament, and thoſe marked thus* † *are Minors.*

Dukes 10.	Their eldeſt Sons.
JAMES Hamilton, *Duke of* Hamilton, *and Duke of* Brandon *in* England,	*Marquiſs of* Clydeſdale.
* Francis Scot, *Duke of* Buccleugh,	*Earl of* Dalkeith.
Charles Lenox, *Duke of* Lenox, *and Duke of* Richmond *in* England,	*Earl of* March.

† Coſmo

† Cosmo-George Gordon, *Duke of* Gordon.	*Marquiss of* Huntely.
Charles Douglass, *Duke of* Queensbury, *and Duke of* Dover *in* England,	*Earl of* Drumlanrig.
John Campbell, *Duke of* Argyle, *and Duke of* Greenwich *in* England,	*Marquiss of* Lorn.
Arch. Douglass, *Duke of* Douglass,	*Earl of* Angus.
* James Murray, *Duke of* Athol, *and Lord* Strange *in* England,	*Marquiss of* Tullibairden.
Ja. Grahame, *Duke of* Montross,	*Lord* Grahame.
John Ker, *Duke of* Roxburgh,	*Marquiss of* Beaumont.

MARQUISSES 3.	Their eldest Sons.
John Hay, *Marquiss of* Tweedale,	*Lord* Yester.
* William Ker, *Marquiss of* Lothian,	*Earl of* Ancrum.
† George Johnston, *Marquiss of* Annandale,	*Lord* Johnston.

EARLS 57.	Their eldest Sons.
* John Lindsay, *Earl of* Crawford,	*Lord* Lindsay.
Mary Hay, *Countess of* Errol,	*Lord* Hay.
* William Sutherland, *Earl of* Sutherland,	*Lord* Strathnaver.
John Lesly, *Earl of* Rothes,	*Lord* Lesly.
* Robert Douglass, *Earl of* Morton,	*Lord* Aberdour.
David Erskin, *Earl of* Buchan,	*Lord* Cardros.
William Cunningham, *Earl of* Glencarne,	*Lord* Kilmaurs.
† Alexander Montgomery, *Earl of* Eglington,	*Lord* Montgomerie.
—Middleton, *Earl of* Middleton.	
John Kennedy, *Earl of* Cassils,	*Lord* Kennedy.
John Sinclair, *Earl of* Caithness,	*Lord* Berrendale.
Francis Stewart, *Earl of* Murray.	*Lord* Doun.
William Hume, *Earl of* Hume,	*Lord* Dunglass.
John Fleming, *Earl of* Wigton,	*Lord* Fleming.
Thomas Lyon, *Earl of* Strathmore,	*Lord* Glammis.
Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of* Abercorne,	*Lord* Paisley.
Alexander Erskin, *Earl of* Kellie,	*Lord* Pittenween.
† Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of* Hadington,	*Lord* Binning.
James Stewart, *Earl of* Galloway,	*Lord* Gairles.

Charles

Charles Maitland, *Earl of* Lauderdale,	*Lord* Maitland.
George Hay, *Earl of* Kinnoul,	*Lord* Dupplin.
* Hugh Campbell, *Earl of* Lowdon,	*Lord* Mauchin.
Penelope Crighton, *Countess of* Dumfries,	*Lord* Crighton.
——Alexander, *Earl of* Sterling,	*Lord* Alexander.
Charles Bruce, *Earl of* Elgin, *and Earl of* Aylesbury *in* England,	*Lord* Bruce *of* Kinloss.
Charles Stewart, *Earl of* Traquair,	*Lord* Linton.
James Weems, *Earl of* Weems,	*Lord* Elcho.
Wm. Ramsay, *E. of* Dalhousie,	*Lord* Ramsay.
* James Ogilvy, *Earl of* Finlator *and* Seafield,	*Lord* Deskford.
Alexander Lesley, *Earl of* Leven *and* Melvill,	*Lord* Balgonie.
Lyonel Talmash, *E. of* Dysert,	*Lord* Huntingtoure.
* Cha. Hamilton, *E. of* Selkirk,	*Lord* Daire.
David Carnegy, *E. of* Northesk,	*Lord* Rosehill.
Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Kincardin,	*Lord* Bruce.
James Lindsay, *E. of* Balcaras,	*Lord* Cummerland.
† William Gordon, *E. of* Aboyn,	*Lord* Glenlivet.
Alex. Boyd, *E. of* Kilmarnock,	*Lord* Boyd.
Wm. Cochran, *E. of* Dundonald,	*Lord* Cochran.
Geo. Douglass, *E. of* Dumbarton,	*Lord* Ettrick.
John Keith, *Earl of* Kintore,	*Lord* Inverury.
* John Campbell, *Earl of* Broadalbine,	*Lord* Glenorchie.
Wm. Gordon, *Earl of* Aberdeen,	*Lord* Haddo.
* John Murray, *E. of* Dunmore,	*Lord* Fincastle.
Lady Ann Hamilton, *C. of* Orkney,	*Lord* Kirkwall.
John Hamilton, *E. of* Rutherglen,	*Lord* Rickarton.
† Wm. Douglass, *Earl of* March,	*Lord* Nidpath.
Alex. Hume, *E. of* Marchmont,	*Lord* Polwarth.
James Carmichael, *Earl of* Hyndford,	*Lord* Carmichael.
John Mac Kenzie, *Earl of* Cromartie,	*Lord* Tarbat.
John Dalrymple, *Earl of* Stair,	*Lord* Dalrymple.
James Primrose, *Earl of* Roseberry,	*Lord* Dalmeny.
David Boyle, *Earl of* Glasgow,	*Lord* Boyle.
* Char. Collier, *E. of* Portmore,	*Lord* Milsington.
* John Stewart *Earl of* Bute,	*Lord* Mountstuart.
* Char. Hope, *Earl of* Hoptoun,	*Lord* Hope.
Henry Scot, *Earl of* Delorain,	*Lord* Hermitage.
* Arch. Campbell, *Earl of* Ilay,	*Lord* Oransay, *or* Dunoon.

VISCOUNTS 10.

Lucius-Henry Cary, *Viſcount* Falkland,
David Murray, *V.* Stormont,
John Arbuthnet, *V.* Arbuthnet,
Robert MacGill, *V.* Oxenford,
Arthur Ingram, *Viſ.* Irwin,
PeregrinOsborn, *V.* Dunblain,
Charles Graham, *V.* Preſton,
James Drummond, *V.* Strathallan.
Patrick Crawford, *V.* Garnock,
Hugh Primroſe, *Viſcount* Primroſe.

BARONS 33.

James Forbes, *Lord* Forbes,
Alexander Frazer, *L.* Salton,
John Gray, *Lord* Gray,
*Char. Cathcart, *L.* Cathcart,
G. Douglaſs, *L.* Mordington,
Hugh Semple, *L.* Semple,
John Elphingſton, *L.* Elphingſton,
Francis Oliphant, *L.* Oliphant,
Simon Frazer, *L.* Lovat,
Henry Borthwick, *L.* Borthwick,
William Roſs, *L.* Roſs,
James Somervel, *L.* Somervel,
James Sandilands, *L.* Torphichen,
Alexander Leſly, *L.* Lindors,
James Elphingſton, *L.* Balmerino,
Robert Stewart, *L.* Blantyre,
James Cranſton, *L.* Cranſton,
Francis Napier, *L.* Napier,
Thomas Fairfax, *L.* Cameron,
George Mackay, *L.* Rae,
†Wm. Forreſter, *L.* Forreſter,
James Hamilton, *L.* Bargany,
George Ogilvy, *L.* Bamff,
John Colvil, *L.* Colvil of Culroſs,
Patrick Murray, *L.* Elibank.
David Falconer, *L.* Halkerton,
John Hamilton, *L.* Belhaven,
Robert Rollo, *L.* Rollo,
James Ruthven, *L.* Ruthven,
Rutherford, *alias* Durie, *L.* Rutherford,
John Bellenden, *L.* Bellenden,
George Kinnaird, *L.* Kinnaird.

NUMBER

NUMBER II.

A LIST *of the Knights Brethren of the moſt Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle.*

GEORGE II. King of *Great-Britain*, Sovereign.

JAMES, *Duke of* Hamilton *and* Brandon.
——*Vacant* [*Earl of* Orkney.]
John, *Earl of* Stair.
——*Vacant* [*E. of* Haddinton.]
Francis, *Duke of* Buccleugh.
Alexander, *E. of* Marchmont.
William, *Earl of* Eſſex.
Charles, *Earl of* Tankerville.
——*Vacant* [*Earl of* Murray.]
Charles, *Earl of* Portmore.
James, *Duke of* Athol.

NUMBER III.

The Officers of State.

ARchibald, Earl of *Ilay*, Keeper of the Seal uſed in Place of the Great-Seal; Salary 3000 *l. per Annum.*
James, Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy-Seal, Sal. 2000 *l. per Ann.*
Charles, Earl of *Selkirk*, Lord Regiſter; Salary 1200 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Charles Areskine*, Lord Advocate; Salary 1000 *l. per Ann.*
Andrew Fletcher, Eſq; Lord Juſtice Clerk; Sal. 400 *l. per Ann.*

Privy-Council. See the Engliſh *Liſts.*

NUMBER IV.

The Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. *See the* Engliſh *Liſts.*

NUMBER V.

Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

MATTHEW *Lant*, Lord Chief Baron; Salary 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *John Clerk.*
George Dalrymple, Esq;
Thomas Kennedy, Esq;
Edward Edlin, Esq;
} Barons; Salary 5000 *l. per Annum* each.

King's Remembrancers.

William Stewart, Esq; Salary 400 *l. per Annum.*
John Tarver, Esq; Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*

Attorneys of the Court.

James Stewart, ——— } Gent. Salary 50 *l. per Annum*
John Vicaridge, ——— } each.
Samuel-Beresford Marriot, — } No Salary.
James Campbell, ——— }

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

William Allanson, Esq; Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*

Clerk of the Pipe.

Sir *Colin Mackenzie*, Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir *James Dalrymple*, Bart. Auditor-General; Salary 1200 *l. per Annum.*
John Philip, Esq; Deputy-Auditor; Salary 200 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Alexander Home*, deputed by the Lord Chief Baron to keep the *Exchequer Seal*; Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *John Dundas*, Presenter of Signatures; Salary 52 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*
Mr. *William Bowles*, King's Sollicitor to the Court; Salary for himself and Clerk, 140 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *William Montgomery*, Marshal; Salary 80 *l. per Annum.*
David Anderson, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50 *l. per Ann.*
William Kelso, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the *Exchequer*; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Udall, ———
Thomas Parker, ———
John Heriot, ———
} Macers of the *Exchequer*, Sal. 50 *l. per Annum* each.

Lord *Bellenden*, Hereditary-Usher; Sal. 11 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*
James Stephen, Deputy-Usher, and Serjeant at Arms; Salary 300 *l. per Annum.*
Alexander Hamilton, of *Innerwick*, Secretary to his Highness the Prince of *Wales* for *Scots* Affairs.
John Ross, Messenger; Salary 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

George Barron, Door-keeper, Salary 15 *l. per Annum.*
Clement Porter, Ditto——— 15 *l. per Annum.*
——— Keeper of the Regiſter of Reſignation in the *Exchequer*, at 40 *l. per Annum.*
Alan Whitefoord, Eſq; Receiver-General of his Majeſty's Land-Rents and Caſualties, and Pay-maſter of his Majeſty's Civil Eſtabliſhment; for himſelf and Clerks, 650 *l. per Ann.*
For his Majeſty's Charities and Bounties to ſuch indigent Perſons as ſhall be approved by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to be diſtributed Quarterly, 2000 *l. per Annum.*
For Beadmens Gowns, and diſtributive Charity on his Majeſty's Birth-day, 108 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly.

NUMBER VI.

The Lords of Seſſions.

MR. Duncan Forbes, *Lord-Preſident*; Salary 1000 *l.* per Annum.

Sir James Mackenzie *of* Royſton,
Mr. David Erskine *of* Dun,
The Right Hon. James, *Lord* Balmerino,
Mr. Andrew Fletcher *of* Miltoun, *Lord-Juſtice* Clerk,
Sir Gilbert Eliot *of* Minto, *Bart.*
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple *of* Drummore,
Mr. Patrick Campbell *of* Monzie,
Mr. John Pringle *of* Haining,
Mr. Alex. Frazer *of* Strichen,
Mr. Pat. Grant *of* Elchies,
Mr. John Sinclair *of* Murkle,
Alexander, *Earl of* Leven,
Sir James Ferguſſon *of* Kilkerran, *Bart.*
Mr. Robert Dundaſs *of* Arniſtoun,
} *Salary* 500 *l.* per Annum *each.*

Archibald *Earl of* Ilay,
John *Marquiſs of* Tweedale,
} *Extraordinary Lords, who give their Opinion, and Vote in all Cauſes with the other Lords.*

Sir John Dalrymple, *Clerk of his Majeſty's Proceſſes before the Seſſion*; *Salary* 40 *l.* per Annum.

Alex. Finlayſon, *Under-Clerk*,
Ninian Cunninghame, *Extracter*,
} *Salary* 10 *l.* per Annum *each.*

Mr. Andrew Majoribanks, *Writer of Hornings, at his Majeſty's Inſtance*, *Salary* 50 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Graham, ——
Alexander Mitchell, ——
Francis Gibb, ——
Francis Gibson, ——
} *Macers*; *Salary* 10 *l.* per Annum *each.*

Kenneth Mc Kenzie, ——
Archibald McEwen, ——
} *House-keepers*; *Salary* 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum *each.*

NUMBER VII.

A List *of the Professors in the several Universities of* North-Britain, *&c.*

The University of St. Andrews.

Office-Bearers in the *University.*

His Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, Chancellor of the University, and Conservator of its Privileges.
Mr. *William Young*, Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. *James Hadow*, Rector.

The Old, or St. Salvator's, *College.*

Mr. *William Young*, Provost.
Mr. *Henry Ramsay*, ——
Mr. *James Duncan*, ——
Mr. *John Young*, ——
} Professors of Philosophy.
Mr. *James Kemp*, Professor of Greek.
Mr. *William Vilant*, Professor of Humanity.

The New, or St. Mary's, *College.*

Mr. *James Hadow*, Principal, and first Professor of Divinity.
Mr. *Thomas Tullideph*, Professor of Divinity.
Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, Professor of Church-History.
Mr. *Hugh Warrender*, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.

St. Leonard's *College.*

Mr. *Joseph Drew*, Principal.
Mr. *John Cragie*, ——
Mr. *Henry Reymer*, ——
Mr. *David Young*, ——
} Professors of Philosophy.
Mr. *Francis Pringle*, Principal Professor of Greek.
Mr. *Ninian Young*, Professor of Humanity.
Mr. *Charles Gregory*, *Regius* Professor of Mathematicks.
Dr. *Thomas Simson*, *Chandos* Professor of Anatomy and Medicine.
Mr. *James Angus*, Keeper of the University's Library.
Mr. *Alexander Mac Culloch*, Arch-Beadle.

☞ *Their Salaries are but small.*

An

An Account of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

THE Univerſity of *Glaſgow* was erected by a *Bull* of Pope *Nicholas* V. dated *7timo Calendas Januarii*, A. D. 1451, at the Deſire of King *James* II. of *Scotland*; Dr. *William Turnbull*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, ſupplying the whole Charges of the Foundation. By the Pope's ſaid *Bull*, he and his Succeſſors in the Biſhoprick of *Glaſgow*, were conſtituted Chancellors of the Univerſity, with all the ſame Powers enjoy'd by the *Rectores dicti Cancellarij* of the Univerſity of *Bononia*. And there was erected, "*Studium generale in Theologia, Jure* "*Canonico & Civili Artibus, atque quavis alia licita Facul-* "*tate.*" And all Powers, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities which had at any Time been granted by the *Holy See* to the Univerſity of *Bononia*, are granted to the Univerſity of *Glaſgow*.

The ſaid moſt Reverend Prelate likewiſe procured a Charter, under the Great-Seal of *Scotland*, of moſt ample Privileges to this Univerſity, from King *James* II. dated at *Sterling*, 21 *April*, 1453. The Biſhop alſo, with Conſent of the Dean and Chapter, gave the Univerſity another Charter of Privileges, under their Seal, 1 *Dec.* 1453. All which Charters were confirmed by Charters from ſucceeding Kings and Archbiſhops.

The Univerſity was at firſt compoſed of the Clergy of the Cathedral, and the neighbouring Country; among whom were Mr. *Patrick Lath*, then Chancellor of the Dioceſe, afterwards Chancellor of *Scotland*, and Mr. *David Cadzow*, or *Kago*, Præcentor of the Cathedral, who was the firſt Rector, and afterwards a great Benefactor to the Univerſity. Mr. *William Elphinſton* was firſt Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then Rector of this Univerſity, and at laſt Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and Founder of that Univerſity. The Abbot of *Kilwinning*, and ſome of his Monks, with thoſe of the Abbey of *Melroſs*, were Members of this Univerſity at its firſt Foundation. In the Year 1457, we find matriculated into the Univerſity, "Andreas Stuart, *Subdecanus* Glaſguenſis *Frater* "*Sereniſſimi Regis* Scotorum, Jacobi *Secundi.*"

There is in the Records of this Univerſity ſtill extant the original Rector's Book, in Vellum, containing a regular Journal of all Proceedings in the Univerſity-Congregations, from the Foundation to very near the Time of the Reformation, with the original Subſcriptions of the Members.

At the Reformation, 1560, when all Revenues of the Church and Religious Houſes were ſeized, and the *Popiſh* Clergy turned out, the Members of this Univerſity fled to *France* or *Flanders*, the Buildings were neglected, and the greateſt Part of the Salaries of Maſters and Scholars were taken

ken away. Queen *Mary*, by her Letters to the Lords of Council and Seſſion, dated 13 *July* 1563, granted again, "for the Maintenance of Scholars (called Burſars here) cer-"tain Lands and Annuities formerly belonging to the Pre-"dicant Friars at *Glaſgow*, together with their Church and "Dwellings." Some few Years after, they alſo obtained a Grant of all the Lands, Houſes, Annuities, *&c.* which had formerly belonged to any Chapels, Alterages, Prebendaries in any Churches or Monaſteries founded in *Glaſgow*.

King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, by his Charter, dated at *Dalkeith*, the 13th of *July* 1577, confirming the former Donations, granted to the College erected in the Univerſity, the Tythes of the Pariſh of *Govan*, for maintaining the Principal, Regents, Burſars, or Scholars, and Servants: This Charter was ratified in his next Parliament. Alſo, the ſaid King, with Advice and Conſent of Parliament, by an Act dated the 28th of *June* 1617, grants to the ſaid College, the whole Tythes of the Pariſhes of *Renfrew* and *Kilbride*, reſerving Stipends to the Miniſters.

By ſeveral other generous Donations the Funds of this College were augmented: The Rev. Mr. *Zacharias Boyd* gave above 1600 *l.* Sterling before the Civil Wars; by which, and ſome other Funds, were purchaſed the Tithes of three other Pariſhes. *William*, late Earl of *Dundonald*, gave Lands worth about 60 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for maintenance of Burſars in Philoſophy and Theology. The late *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, gave 1000 *l.* Sterling, for maintenance of three Students of Theology. This Fund is now augmented, by careful Management, near to 1500 *l.* Capital.

The late King *William*, of glorious Memory, gave to the College a Grant of 300 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, out of the Rents of the Archbiſhoprick, for ſeveral Purpoſes about the College, and among others, 70 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for maintaining four Students in Theology. The late Queen *Anne*, upon Repreſentation made to her, That the *Scotch* Parliament, before the Union, had reſolved to give ſome Augmentation to the *Scotch* Univerſities and Colleges, gave a Grant of 210 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* to each of them during her Life. This has been continued by King *George* I. and his preſent Majeſty. King *George* I. alſo gave a very handſome Fund for a Profeſſorſhip of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Before the Revolution, Mr. *John Snell* deviſed to *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, certain Lands for maintenance of *Scotch* Students: Theſe Lands now maintain four Scholars at 40 *l.* *per Annum* each for eleven Years: And upon the Death of his Daughter, two other Scholarſhips will be added. Theſe Scholars are limited to be of *Scotch* Parents, born in *Scotland*, and to have ſtudied two Years in *Glaſgow*; reſerving to this College the Right of nominating them to the Maſter and Fellows of *Baliol*.

The

The late Rev. Dr. *Daniel Williams* deviſed, for the maintenance of Students in Theology, certain Lands to this College, the Value of which is not yet fully aſcertained.

His Grace the Duke of *Chandos* gave 500 *l.* Sterling to this Univerſity, which is employed towards building a Library, which is a very beautiful Structure.

John Orr, of *Barrowfield*, Eſq; the preſent Rector, gave 500 *l.* Sterling for a Fund; the Intereſt of which is yearly to be added to the former Fund, for buying Books. The late Principal, the Rev. Mr. *John Sterling*, left 165 *l.* Sterling to the ſame Purpoſe.

The Univerſity-Officers are the Chancellor, who is elected for Life. The Power of the Chancellor is chiefly in conferring Academical Honours.

The Rector, who is elected annually in *Comitii*, where all the matriculated Members have Votes, his Power is near to that of the Vice-Chancellor in *Oxford*, being the chief Magiſtrate in the Univerſity.

The Dean of the Faculty, who is elected annually by the Univerſity Meeting, or the *Senatus Academicus*, compoſed of the Rector and all the Regents and Profeſſors. His Buſineſs is to preſide in all Affairs of Literature, and publick Examinations. The Chancellor has alſo the Power, in his Abſence, to nominate a Vice-Chancellor.

The Profeſſors are thirteen, and, by a late Statute, take Place according to the Seniority of their Admiſſion, except the Principal and the Second Profeſſor of Theology, who are always ranked firſt.

There are beſides, upon the Fouudation and upon Funds ſince added, a Library-Keeper, a Bedellus, about 30 Burſaries of one ſort or other, and a Janitor, beſide inferior Servants.

In this Univerſity there is only one College. The Profeſſors are all elected by the Faculty, or *Senatus Academicus*, except the Principal, and thoſe of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Anatomy.

The Buildings of this College are much better than thoſe of any College in *Scotland*: They conſiſt of three Squares, two old ones, and one lately built, but not yet finiſhed. The old Buildings in Queen *Mary*'s, or King *James* VI's Days, have probably been ſeparated from the Town by a high Wall; but now the College fronts the principal old Street of *Glaſgow*. The old Front to the Street, which is a very ſtately Edifice, three Stories high, and about 130 Feet in length, was built in the Year 1633, together with the greateſt Part of the Outer-Square or Court, and the South-ſide of the Inner-Square or Court; but the other Sides of the Inner-Court are much older. The lateſt built Part of theſe three Sides is above an Hundred Years old, of hewn Stone, all three Stories high, and more decent than moſt Buildings of that Time. The Outer-

Court

Court is about 85 Feet in breadth, and 50 in depth, in the Area within the Buildings. The Inner old Court is about 85 Feet in breadth, and near 100 Feet in depth, within the Buildings. To the Front is added Streetwards on the South-ſide, the Principal's Houſe, large and convenient. To the North-ſide is built the New Court, not yet finiſhed, in which there are at preſent ſix very large and convenient Houſes for the Profeſſors. The Area of this Court, within the Buildings, is about 65 Feet in breadth, and about 180 in depth, retiring further back from the Street than the Depth of both the old Courts. There is lately built, but not quite finiſhed, the Duke of *Chandos*'s Library, on the S.E. Corner of the old Square, quite ſeparated from all the other Buildings, and fronting to the Gardens; it is 60 Feet long, 38 wide, and 33 Feet high to the Cornice. The whole Fabrick of the three Courts ſtands upon an Area of 270 Feet towards the Street, and as much in Depth. Behind the Buildings is a ſpacious Garden, of near nine *Engliſh* Acres, incloſed with a Wall of hewn Stone, about eight Foot high, and laid out into very beautiful Walks, adorned with Hedges: Adjacent to this is a decent Phyſick-Garden. In the Buildings are nine large Houſes for the Profeſſors; a Univerſity-Hall, very ſpacious, and well finiſhed; a Common-Hall; two Libraries, and ſix convenient Schools or Chambers for teaching, with about 40 large Chambers for Lodgings to the Students, a Printing-Houſe, and publick Kitchen. The Tower or Steeple ſtanding between the two old Courts, is tolerably beautiful and ſtately, being about 80 Feet high of Stone-Work, beſide the Roof or Spire.

The Library is a pretty large Collection of Books, about nine thouſand Volumes.

In this College there is a curious Collection of Stones with *Roman* Inſcriptions, found in the *Roman* Wall near *Glaſgow*, moſt of which are printed in ſome late Collections of the *Britiſh* Antiquities.

The Courſe of teaching is this: Each Profeſſor is confined in his Teaching to one Buſineſs or Science; and all Students in any Science are taught by its proper Profeſſor: So that each Scholar often attends two or three Lectures of different Profeſſors during the ſame Seſſion.

The Seſſion or Term begins the 10th Day of *October*, and continues, without Interruption, to the Middle of *June*, and then one long Vacation of near four Months. During the whole Seſſion of eight Months, there are ſcarce 12 Holidays.

When a Scholar enters, he is ſuppoſed to have read only the ordinary Latin School-Books, and the Greek Grammar, and the Goſpels. He enters under the immediate Care of the Profeſſor of Humanity, and is taught three Hours each Day in *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Livy*, *Cicero*, &c. and during this firſt Year he

he ordinarily attends the *Greek* Leſſons an Hour at leaſt each Day.

The ſecond Year he enters the *Greek* Claſs, called *Bajan*, from the *French*, *Bas-gens* (this having formerly been the youngeſt Claſs.) Here they are taught two Hours every Day in *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Euripides*, *Sophoclis*, *Demoſthenes*, *Ariſtotle's Poeticks*, *Longinus*, &c. and continue one Hour each Day to attend the Profeſſor of *Latin*.

The third Year they read two Hours each Day *Logicks*, *Metaphyſicks*, and *Pneumaticks*, with the Profeſſors of theſe Branches of *Philoſophy*; and this Year begin the Study of *Geometry*, being taught an Hour each Day by the Profeſſor of *Mathematicks*, and many attend alſo the *Greek* Lectures.

The fourth Year they are taught two Hours each Day by the Profeſſor of *Moral Philoſophy*, who reads either in *Greek* or *Latin* ſome ancient or modern Book of *Ethicks* or *Politicks*; and this Year the Scholars continue to attend the Leſſons of *Geometry*, and perhaps attend a Lecture of *Humanity*.

The fifth Year they are taught two Hours at leaſt by the Profeſſor of *Natural Philoſophy*, as that Science is improved by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and attend two Hours in the Week a Courſe of Experiments. Some continue to attend Leſſons of *Mathematicks*, or the Leſſons of the *Law of Nature and Nations*, or of *Greek*, or *Latin*. At the End of this Year, thoſe who deſire and are qualified, are admitted to the Degree *of Arts*, called here that of *Maſter*, which here requires only four Years ſtanding, as the *Batchelors* Degree in *Oxford*. And all who have ſtudied well the *Latin* Tongue at School, and have got the Rudiments of the *Greek*, are admitted to enter as of the *Bajan* Claſs; nay, many enter the *Logick* Claſs.

During the three Years of *Philoſophy*, the Scholars have frequent Exerciſes in Declaiming and Diſputing, both in the ſeveral Claſſes, and in the Common-Hall: And, about the 10th of *December*, there is a publick Examination of all the Under Graduates, which continues a Fortnight or three Weeks, three Days each Week at leaſt.

After this Standing in the College, Scholars attend, as they are inclin'd for the Buſineſs of their Lives, either the Leſſons of Divinity an Hour each Day, and along with them ſtudy *Hebrew* and other *Oriental Languages*, or *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, with the ſeveral Profeſſors, who teach each an Hour every Day; or ſtudy *Law* or *Phyſick* under the ſeveral Profeſſors, who are obliged at leaſt to teach four Hours in the Week ſuch Scholars as apply to them.

The *Scotch* Clergy, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of *Presbytery*, have not applied to the *Scotch* Univerſities for Degrees in *Divinity*: But before the Revolution the ſame Degrees were conferred in *Divinity* as are now in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: And the *Scotch* Colleges confer theſe Degrees on *Divines* of

other

other Countries, who apply for them, having ſtudied in *Scotland*, but not upon leſs Standing than in *Oxford*.

Degrees in *Phyſick* and *Law* are frequently conferred here as in other Univerſities.

The Scholars in *Glaſgow* all wear red Gowns while they are Under-Graduates; and the Profeſſors wear black Gowns, like thoſe of Doctors of *Civil Law*.

A List *of Officers of the Univerſity of* Glaſgow.

Office-Bearers.

Chancellor, His Grace *James* Duke of *Montroſe*.
Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Neil Campbel*.
Rector, *John Orr* of *Barrowfield*, Eſq;
Dean of Faculty, Mr. *Robert Dick*.

Profeſſors.

Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Principal of the College, and firſt Profeſſor of *Theology*.
Mr. *John Simſon*, ſecond Profeſſor of *Divinity*.
Mr. *John Lowdoun*, eldeſt Profeſſor of *Philoſophy*.
Mr. *Alexander Dunlop*, Profeſſor of *Greek*.
Mr. *George Roſſe*, Profeſſor of *Humanity*.
Mr. *Charles Morthland*, Profeſſor of *Oriental Languages*.
Mr. *Robert Simſon*, Profeſſor of *Mathematicks*.
Mr. *William Forbes*, Profeſſor of *Laws*.
Dr. *John Johnſtoun*, Profeſſor of *Medicine*.
Mr. *Robert Dick*, Profeſſor of *Natural Philoſophy*.
Dr. *Thomas Brisbane*, Profeſſor of *Anatomy* and *Botany*.
Mr. *William Anderſon*, Profeſſor of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*.
Mr. *Francis Hutcheſon*, Profeſſor of *Ethicks*, and *Moral Philoſophy*.
Mr. *Alexander Carmichael*, *Bibliothecary*.

Dugald Weir, Redellus.
James Dykes, Janitor.
David Holms, Chamberlain.
John Donaldſon, Scavenger.

An Account of the Univerſity *and* King's College *of* Aberdeen.

It is certain, that the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Aberdeen* publickly taught and profeſſed not only *Theology* and the *Canon-Law*, but alſo *Grammar*, *Philoſophy* and the other Liberal Arts, during ſome Centuries after *A. D.* 1125, in the Reign

Reign of *David* the first King of *Scots*; yet the first Erection of the University of *Aberdeen*, by publick Authority, was not before *A. D.* 1494. At which Time *James* VI. King of *Scots* procured from Pope *Alexander* VI. a Bull, dated 4 Id. *Feb.* of the 'foresaid Year, erecting in the City of Old *Aberdeen* an University [*Universitas Studii generalis*] wherein *Theology*, the *Canon* and *Civil Laws*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, and all other Liberal Arts and Sciences should be publickly taught and professed; allowing both Professors and Students in ample Form, all the Privileges, Liberties, Immunities, and Exemptions enjoy'd by any University whatsoever, particularly the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*: All which Privileges the King himself confirmed by his Royal Authority, allowing this University all the Powers and Liberties which the most Christian *French* Kings had conferred on the University of *Paris*, or his Royal Progenitors King *James* I. and II. on the Universities of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*.

The renowned Bishop *Elphinston* established Doctors and Professors in the several Faculties, Masters and Students to the Number, at first, of six and thirty, which he afterwards enlarged to two and forty. These Persons founded, were 1. Four Doctors; the first, Doctor of *Theology*, who is Principal of the whole College; the second, Doctor of *Canon-Law*; the third, of *Civil-Law*, and the fourth, of *Medicine*. 2. Eight *Masters of Arts*, of which, the first was Sub-Principal; the second, *Humanity* Professor; the other six, Students of *Theology*, out of which were chosen the Regents, who, together with the Sub-Principal, were to teach *Philosophy*, and the *Arts*. 3. Three Batchelors, Students of the *Laws*, two of the *Civil-Law*, and one of the *Canon*. 4. Thirteen Students of *Philosophy* and *Arts*. 5. Eight Prebendary-Priests [*Sacerdotes Præbendarii*] the first whereof was *Cantor*; the second, *Sacrist*; the other six were called *Capellani Chori*; one of which was Organist. 6. Six Singing Boys [*sex Puerile Choreales*] who were to be put with the 'foresaid Priests at Divine Service, at all Hours, in the College Chapel.

For the Accommodation of all those founded Members, the said Bishop *Elphinston*, mostly on his own Charges, built a stately College, consisting of an intire Court, containing an handsome Chapel richly furnished, a lofty Steeple with a noble *Cupola* in Form of an Imperial Crown, supported with arched Pillars rising cross-wise from the Battlement, and a Sett of fine large Bells; also large publick Halls, and convenient Apartments for the Principal, Sub-Principal, Regents, Students of *Theology* and *Philosophy*, to whom only he assigned Lodgings within the Gates of the College. To the other Masters, *viz.* the Canonist, Civilest, Mediciner and Grammarian, with their Students, he caused to be built without the College, but within the Precinct of the University, separate

parate Manſes, with Gardens, and other Conveniencies, where the ſaid Profeſſors were to have all their Leſſons, and together with their Students, to live collegiately. He appointed alſo Chambers for the eight Prebendary-Chaplains, and ſix Singing-Boys, without the College. He aſſigned alſo to each of thoſe founded Members, out of the Revenues gifted or procured by the King and himſelf, ſeveral diſtinct Salaries, ſufficient at that Time, conſidering the Value of Money then, though now ſmall and inconſiderable.

But a full Hiſtory of all thoſe founded Members, their Offices, Manſions and Proviſions, as alſo of the whole ancient Foundation and Conſtitution of this Univerſity (digeſted by the conſummate Biſhop *Elphinſton*, &c. publiſhed by Biſhop *Gavin Dunbar*) compared with the new Foundation, made about the Time of the Reformation, together with an Account of all the learned Men, in the ſeveral Profeſſions, who have flouriſhed there, and of all thoſe Gentlemen educated there, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Commonwealth of Letters, or have been advanced to eminent Offices in Church or State, likewiſe of all the Benefactors ancient and modern, is expected from one of the Profeſſors of the ſaid Univerſity, who hath, with great Labour, theſe ſeveral Years by gone, compiled an Account of all thoſe Particulars from original Rights, Kings Charters, Chartularies, Records, and other authentick Papers, yet extant in the Charter-Cheſt and Library of King's College. Beſides ſeveral obvious Uſes of ſuch a Performance, 'tis humbly conceived that it might contribute much to ſet in Light that Branch of *Scotiſh* Hiſtory, *viz.* The ancient Conſtitution of their Univerſities, which was almoſt buried in Oblivion about the Time of the Reformation, and yet continues ſo; the Univerſities of *St. Andrew* and *Glaſgow* having at that Time, or afterwards, loſt the greateſt Part of their original Papers, whereas the Univerſity of *Aberdeen* has theirs entire.

His Majeſty's *Mariſchal* College and Univerſity of *Aberdeen* was founded the 2d of *April*, 1593, by *George* Earl *Mariſchal*; which Foundation was confirmed by the King and Parliament the 2d of *July* thereafter, as likewiſe by King *Charles* II. and his Parliament, *Anno* 1661. By both which Acts of Parliament the Earl *Mariſchal's* Foundation-Charter of the ſaid College is ratified and confirmed, and all the Freedoms, Liberties, and Juriſdiction, that to any Free College within this Realm, by Law and Practice is known to appertain, are by the Authority of King and Parliament conferr'd and diſpon'd to the ſaid College: So that it is a diſtinct Univerſity from the other College, in the neigbouring Village, commonly called the King's College, or old College of *Aberdeen*. Both Colleges were united, and called the *Caroline* Univerſity by King *Charles* I. who in the laſt Parliament held by

him

him in *Scotland*, declar'd them one Univerſity, under that Name, and beſtowed on them the Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdeen*; but all this was revers'd at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

At firſt the *Mariſchal* College conſiſted of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, four Aſſeſſors to the Rector, the Principal, and three Regents, for teaching the Languages and Philoſophy, ſix Burſars, one OEconomus, or Butler, and a Cook. The Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, and Aſſeſſors, are Annual Magiſtrates of the Univerſity, choſen by the Students, with Concurrence of the Principal and other Maſters. The Dean of Faculty only is choſen by the Rector, Principal, Maſters, and Miniſters of *Aberdeen*, called Parſon of St. *Nicholas*. The Election of theſe Magiſtrates is on the 1ſt of *March*, yearly.

Beſides theſe extrinſick Members, the College now conſiſts of a Principal, a Profeſſor of Divinity, a Profeſſor of Medicine, Mathematicks, three Profeſſors of Philoſophy, one of Greek, and a Profeſſor of Oriental Languages, which Profeſſor was lately founded by the late Rev. Mr. *Gilbert Ramſay*, Miniſter of the Goſpel in *Barbados*, who likewiſe provided 15 *l. per Annum* to each of four Burſars in *Philoſophy*, and 25 *l. per Annum* to each of two Burſars in *Divinity*, in the ſaid Univerſity, a Library-Keeper, a Porter, and a Servant under him.

There are a great many other Burſars in his Majeſty's *Mariſchal* College: The moſt conſiderable were founded by *Irvine* of *Drum*, Eſq; *Turnerhall*, and the late Biſhop of *Sarum*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, and Mr. *William Lorimer*.

The Earl *Mariſchal*, Founder of the ſaid College, beſtowed for the Maintenance of the Principal, three Regents, *&c.* ſeveral Lands, with the *Gray-Frier* Convent, *&c.* which had been given to him by the Provoſt, Baillies, Council and Community of *Aberdeen*, to be annex'd to the College, as the Acts of Parliament, above-mentioned, more fully bear. But Earl *Mariſchal*'s Donation out of his own Lands, to the ſix Burſars, did not take Place.

The Principal Profeſſors of Medicine, Philoſophy, and Greek, are now preſented to the reſpective Offices by his Majeſty, ſince the Forfaulture of the Earl *Mariſchal*.

The Magiſtrates and Town-Council, as Patrons, preſent the Profeſſor of Divinity; which Office was firſt founded by one Mr. *Pat. Copland*.

The Library of this College, as well as a Salary for a Keeper, was firſt founded by Mr. *Thomas Reid*, Secretary to King *James* VI. for the Latin Tongue.

The Buildings conſiſt of two Courts, the old adjacent to the *Gray-Friers* Church, and where the Schools for Teaching are, is made up of low Buildings, and in very bad Re-

pair, being very old, and the Society having but a pitiful Fund either to repair or keep them in Repair. The new Buildings, which were begun and carried on by Contributions and Gifts from the Community of *Aberdeen*, Noblemen and Gentlemen who had been educated at the College, are not, for want of Money, yet fully finished. The House is upwards of one Hundred and Twenty Foot long, with a Plat-form at one End, designed for an Observatory: It consists of a Common School, or Hall, in which publick Prayers are said, Examinations, Orations, and Commencements are held: A large Hall, for Meetings of the University, in which are several good Pictures of the Benefactors and Professors: In the third Floor is the Library, in which are a good many valuable Manuscripts, and best Editions of Greek and Latin Authors: The rest of the Building is made up of the Chambers for the Students.

There is a Room well furnished with Instruments, *&c.* where are read publick Lectures of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Experiments performed.

The Principal and Professors wear black Cloth Gowns. The Students use red Gowns.

On publick Occasions, the Sacrist, or first Beadle, carries a large Silver Mace gilt before the Members of the University.

The Principal and Professors, besides what they have by the first Foundation, have out of the *Exchequer* 105 *l.* Sterling divided amongst them yearly: But yet their Salaries are very mean and trifling.

The Session of the College is only for six Months.

The Arms or Seal of the University bears Quarterly the paternal Coat of the noble Family of *Marischal*, the first Founder; and the Arms of the Town of *Aberdeen*, with a Laurel surrounding the Shield, with a Sun for the Crest, and the Motto LUCEO.

A LIST *of the present Members of the University and King's College in* Aberdeen.

Earl of Ila, CHANCELLOR.

	Annual Payments.		
Mr. *John Paten*, of *Grandhim*, Rector.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Geo. Chalmers*, Principal, S. Th. & Art.	—106	02	02 3/12
Mr. *John Lumisdon*, S. Th. P.			
Mr. *Alexander Fraser*, jun. Jur. Civ. P.			
Dr. *James Gregory*, Med. P.			
Mr. *Alexander Fraser*, sen. Sub-Principal, P. P.	each ——	40	14 01 1/12
Mr. *Alexander Gordon*, Humanity Professor,			

Mr.

		l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Alexander Burnet*, P. P. Mr. *Alexnder Rait*, P. P. Mr. *Daniel Bradfut*, G. P.	each	33	06	10 1/2
Mr. *George Gordon*, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages,		50	00	00

Note 1. The Profeſſions of Canon-Law, Civil Law, and Medicine, which had been laid aſide about the Time of the Reformation, were reſtored by *Patrick Forbes*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity, about *Anno* 1630. as alſo the Office of the *Cantor*, or Profeſſion of Muſick, about the ſame Time.

2. The Profeſſion of Oriental Languages was inſtituted by the Chancellor and Maſters of the Univerſity, *Anno* 1624, and endowed by King *William*, *Anno* 1698, with a Fund of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

3. The Profeſſion of Mathematicks was inſtituted by the Chancellor and Maſters of their Univerſity, *Anno* 1703, and endowed by the *Scotiſh* Parliament, *Anno* 1706, with a Fund of 50 *l.* for the Space of 25 Years. The learned Dr. *Thomas Bower* (who died at *London*, *November* 1, 1723.) was the firſt Profeſſor.

An Account of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The Univerſity of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *James* VI. A. D. 1582. This Erection was thereafter ratified in ſeveral Parliaments, and laſt of all by the Union Act, 1706. The Royal Founder endowed his own Univerſity with as ample Privileges as any other in his Dominions enjoyed. The Magiſtrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh* are perpetual Curators, and the Lord Provoſt of the City for the Time is Chancellor of the Univerſity.

At the firſt Inſtitution the Faculty conſiſted of a Principal, who was alſo Profeſſor of Divinity, and four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, to whom ſoon after was added a Profeſſor of Humanity and Rhetorick; and theſe five were commonly called Regents.

As the Reputation of the Univerſity, and Number of the Students increaſed, ſeveral new Profeſſions were inſtituted and endowed, partly by the Royal Bounty, and partly by the Curators of the Univerſity, aſſiſted therein by the liberal Donations and Mortifications of many of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Citizens, who either had their Education in the Univerſity, or were zealous to promote Learning there. Out of theſe Benefactions likewiſe Funds were allotted for many

Scholarships or Bursaries, and a publick Library was founded, and, by Degrees, well furnished with useful and curious Books.

The College Buildings are rather convenient than magnificent. The Principal and Ordinary Professor of Divinity have each a commodious Dwelling, disjoined from the other Building, and surrounded with Gardens. There are besides an University-Hall, which serves also as a *Musæum* or Repository; a Common Hall; Schools for every Profession; a spacious publick Library; two other Libraries, one Theological, the other Physiological, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers in which Students may lodge if they please: But in this University the Students are not confined to lodge within the College, to eat at a common Table, or to wear any distinguishing Habit, and no *Test* is required of them 'till they are to take Degrees, when they engage to adhere to the *Protestant* Religion, to honour the University, and promote useful Learning.

The Principal is always first Professor of Divinity: By his Office he presides in the Meetings of the Faculties, or *Senatus Academicus*, confers all Degrees in the Presence and by the Appointment of the Faculties, appoints the publick Exercises, visits the Classes, and takes an Account of the Behaviour of the Students.

The Professors of Divinity, Ecclesiastick History, and Oriental Languages, are obliged by the Constitution to teach publickly in the University, and to instruct all Students, who attend their Schools, in their several Professions, without any *Præmium*.

The Ordinary Professor of Divinity attends in the publick School five Days of the Week, reads Lectures of Divinity, explains some System, appoints Exercises to the Students, proposes Questions, and solves Difficulties.

The *Regius* Professor of Divinity has for his particular Province Church History, on which he has publick Discourses during the Session.

The Professor of Oriental Languages is employed in instructing the Students of Divinity in the Hebrew, Syriack, *&c.*

Of the five Regents there are three Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Greek, and a Professor of Humanity.

The Humanity is the first or lowest Class, in which a Choice of the best *Roman* Authors is explained and illustrated, and the Youth exercised in writing Latin and English.

In the Bajan, or Greek Class, the Youth are taught the Principles of that Language, and brought to explain Greek Authors, and to make Versions from the Latin into Greek. Such as have already some Knowledge of the Language are attended by the Professor at other Hours, and assisted in reading the best Greek Orators, Historians, Poets, Philosophers and Physicians.

The

The Courſe of Philoſophy is divided amongſt the three Profeſſor, each adhering to that Branch to which he has been named, while the Students annually riſe from one Profeſſor and School to another.

One of theſe Profeſſors has for his proper Buſineſs in the Univerſity, the teaching of Logick and Metaphyſicks, which employs the firſt Year of Philoſophical Studies.

To the Share of another Profeſſor falls the teaching Pneumaticks and Ethicks; he alſo reads Lectures of Political Philoſophy, and Natural Religion.

The third teaches the Principles of Natural Philoſophy, and a Courſe of Mechanical, Statical, Hydroſtatical, and Optical Experiments; for which purpoſe the Univerſity is provided with a very good Apparatus of Machines and Inſtruments.

The Seſſion-Time, or Term, for theſe Claſſes, and generally for the other Profeſſions, commences the 10th of *October*, and ends about the middle of *June*, in which Time there are very few and ſhort Interruptions: The Meetings are every Day of the Week, for three Days thrice, and in the reſt twice; but at the Beginning, and towards the Ending of the Seſſion, the Afternoon-Meetings are diſcontinued.

The Profeſſor of Mathematicks uſually teaches three Claſſes, and ſometimes four, according to the Number of Years that his Scholars apply themſelves to that Study. Beſides that, one or two of theſe Claſſes are ſometimes ſub-divided, by reaſon of the Number of Scholars, or other Circumſtances.

There are three Profeſſors of Law in this Univerſity, one of the Law of Nature and Nations; one of the Civil and Canon Law; the third of the Municipal or Common Law. The firſt of theſe Profeſſors were eſtabliſhed and liberally endowed by the late Queen *Anne*, and is in the Gift of the Crown; the other two, as alſo a Profeſſion of Univerſal Hiſtory, and *Roman* Antiquities, were ſettled and endowed by Act of Parliament, by which 'tis appointed, That upon a vacancy in any of theſe Profeſſions, the Faculty of Advocates ſhall nominate two Perſons whom they judge qualified for the Office, and the Town-Council of *Edinburgh* is to chooſe one of theſe for the Profeſſorſhip. Theſe Profeſſors regularly begin their private Leſſons about the beginning of *November*.

There is a Profeſſor of Anatomy, and four Profeſſors of Phyſick in the Univerſity, who concert among themſelves the moſt proper Order and Method of teaching the Science, and yearly teach a complete Courſe of Phyſick in all its Branches, beginning about the middle of *October*.

During the Seſſion, or Term-Time, the Principal has ſome Latin Diſcourſes in the Common-Hall, where all the Profeſſors and Students are convened; afterwards the Profeſſors in their Turn harangue in Publick every *Wedneſday* 'till *May*,

when the publick Examinations and Diſputations begin. Towards the End of the Seſſions is the uſual Time for taking Degrees in *Arts*: Upon Application the Principal ſummons a Meeting of the Faculties, to whom the Promoter reports the Names and Standing of the Candidates: Examinators are appointed to make Trials of their Qualifications, and to report at next Meeting. If the Candidates are approved, they have it in their Option to be admitted in a publick and ſolemn Manner, or in any private Way: If the firſt is choſen, ſome one or more of the Candidates muſt publiſh a Diſſertation or Theſis on ſome Subject in Philoſophy. Upon the Day appointed, all the Profeſſors and Students are convened in the Common-Hall, and all the Magiſtrates of the City, and Perſons of Note and Learning are invited to be preſent. After publick Prayers and Speeches by ſome of the Candidates, the Diſputation begins. Some of the Candidates, or others preſent, are at liberty to propoſe Objections againſt the Theſis, which are anſwered by one of the Defendants: The Promoter moderates in the Diſpute, and determines upon Queſtions. After this, the Opinion of the Profeſſors being ask'd, the Principal proceeds to the Solemnity of admitting the Candidates to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*. But this publick Solemnity is of late rarely choſen: So if the Examinators find the Candidates qualified, the Faculty acquieſce in their Report, and the Principal confers the Degree in their Preſence.

The Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* or *Laws* is ſcarce ever ſought for by *Scots* Divines or Lawyers: But when Perſons of other Countries apply to this Univerſity, it has been often conferred, if the Perſons applying were of known Abilities, an eſtabliſhed Character, and ſufficient Underſtanding, after being admitted *Maſter of Arts*. But as the Priviledges of a *Doctor of Phyſick* are of more Importance to the Publick, and that Degree is often ſollicited, this Univerſity is in a particular Manner cautious on whom it is beſtowed: Therefore no Perſon can obtain the Degree of *Doctor of Phyſick*, unleſs he previouſly apply to one of the Profeſſors of *Phyſick*, who is Promoter for the Time, who enquires into the Time and Manner of his Studies: If he is ſatisfied therewith, he preſents him to a Meeting of the Faculties, to make known his Requeſt to be admitted upon Trials: The Faculty generally grant the Requeſt, and remit the Candidate to the Profeſſors of *Phyſick*, who appoint him ſuch Examinations and Exerciſes as they think neceſſary: If theſe Trials ſatisfy the Profeſſors of the Perſon's Sufficiency, they make their Report accordingly to the Meeting of the Faculties, by whoſe Appointment the Candidate is required to publiſh a Diſſertation on ſome Subject relating to *Medicine*; and upon a Day appointed he is to anſwer the Objections and Arguments that ſhall be propoſed againſt it by at leaſt two of the Profeſſors of *Medicine*, in a Meeting

Meeting of the Faculties. Which being done, and Opinions ask'd, if there is no Objection, the Candidate takes and ſubſcribes an Oath, and is admitted to the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine.*

The preſent Profeſſors in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, *are*

The Rev. Dr. *William Wiſheart*, elected, but not admitted, Principal and firſt Profeſſor of Divinity.
The Rev. Mr. *John Gowdie*, Ordinary Profeſſor of Divinity.
The Rev. Mr. *Matthew Crawford* (dead) but his Place not ſupplied, *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity and Church Hiſtory.
Dr. *John Pringle*, —— } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Mr. *Robert Stewart*, —— }
Mr. *John Stevenſon*, —— }
Mr. *Colin Drummond*, Profeſſor of Greek.
Mr. *John Ker*, Profeſſor of Humanity.
Mr. *James Gregory*, —— } Profeſſors of Mathematicks.
Mr. *Colin Mac Laurin*, —— }
Mr. *George Abercromby*, Profeſſor of the Law of Nature and Nations.
Mr. *Alexander Bayne*, Profeſſor of the Municipal Law.
Mr. *Thomas Dundaſs*, Profeſſor of Civil and Canon Law.
Mr. *Charles Mackie*, Profeſſor of Univerſal Hiſtory.
Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Profeſſor of Anatomy.
Dr. *John Rutherford*, —— }
Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, —— }
Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, —— } Profeſſors of Phyſick.
Dr. *John Innes*, dead, and not ſupplied, }
The Rev. Mr. *William Dawſon*, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages.
Mr. *Robert Henderſon*, Secretary and Library-Keeper.

A LIST *of the Royal College of Phyſicians at* Edinburgh.

Fellows.	Fellows.
Robert Lowis, Preſident and Council.	*William Lermont.*
John Abernethy.	*John Riddell*, Council.
John Smellom.	*Francis Pringle* (dead) Council.
Thomas Young.	*John Sinclair.*
John Drummond, ſenior.	*David Cockburn.*
	George Patullo.

John Stevenson, Council.
John Clerk, Council.
William Hamilton.
William Cochran, Council and Censor.
Alexander Scot.
John Lermont.
David Kinnier.
William Porterfield, Censor and Council.
James Eccles.
John Rutherford.
John Burnet.
Charles Alston, Secretary.
Andrew Sinclair.
Andrew Plummer.
James Dundas, Thesaurer.
Alexander Cunningham.
John Taylor.
John Pringle.
Charles Nisbet.

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.
Alexander Russel.
William Cockburn.
George Cheyne.
William Fullerton.

Licentiates.

John Drummond, junior.
James Houston.
William Grahme.
William Mac Farlan.
Alexander Martin.

After the Revolution several Attempts were made by the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*, for raising a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hospital, for Sick Poor; all which did misgive until the Year 1725, when the Proprietors of the Fishery Company resolved upon a Dissolution and a Division of their remaining Stock. At which time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Physicians, with the Concurrence of several other charitable and well-disposed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, set about the procuring Subscriptions from the Proprietors of the Fishery Company, assigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for establishing the design'd Infirmary. And at the same time many others, not of the Fishery Company, did subscribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as soon as a certain Sum was sign'd for to begin the good Work. About *February*, 1728, the Capital first proposed, and some more being subscribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subscriptions further, and call in the Money subscribed for.

The Gentlemen who concern'd themselves in this good and charitable Work, observing that the Money subscribed was gradually coming in, did digest some Rules for the Management of the Hospital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at present, but that the Management is committed to twenty Persons annually elected; *viz.* The Lord-Provost of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and in his Absence the Dean of *Gild*; the Deacon-Conveener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the President, and in his Absence, the Vice President of the College of Physicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, whereof two out of the Profes-

sors

ſors of Medicine in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, when ſuch are at the Time; the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the ſaid Univerſity at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Profeſſor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Miniſters of the Goſpel in *Edinburgh*; and ſix others who have been Donors to the Hoſpital; and a Houſe with Neceſſaries, ſuitable to the ſmall Beginning, being provided, publick Advertiſement was made, that the Hoſpital would be opened in *Auguſt* 1729, to take in Patients.

This Hoſpital has been kept up for ſix Years; the Patients are under the Inſpection of the Royal College of Phyſicians, who attend by Rotation; and ſix of the Chirurgeon Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furniſh the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many ſick Poor, under great variety of Diſtempers, and ſeveral extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Succeſs, perform'd in it; of all which a diſtinct Regiſter is kept. This has given ſo great Satisfaction to Perſons of all Ranks, in whoſe Way it has fallen to hear or enquire about it, that Donations are continued for encreaſing the Fund: And the Stock being now conſiderably augmented, and his Majeſty having, in *Auguſt* laſt, been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Charter, confirming this charitable Eſtabliſhment, which paſſed the Great Seal of *Scotland* in *October* thereafter, the Managers of the Hoſpital do not doubt but that Donations will ſo encreaſe, that they will be in a Condition to build a proper Houſe for the ſick Poor who ſhall apply to them.

His Majeſty's Mariſchal *College and Univerſity of* Aberdeen.

Sir *Alexander Ramſay*, of *Balmain*, Bart. Rector.
James Thomſon, of *Portlethen*, Eſq; Dean of Faculty.
Dr. *James Donaldſon*, ——— } Aſſeſſors.
Mr. *John Biſſet*, ——— }
Mr. *James Ogilvie*, ——— }
Mr. *Alexander Thomſon*, ——— }
Mr. *John Osburn*, Principal, 70 *l.*
Mr. *James Chalmers*, Profeſſor of Divinity, 20 *l.*
Dr. *James Gordon*, M. P. 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$.
Mr. *John Stewart*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks, 52 *l.*
Mr. *David Verner*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy, } 34 *l.* each.
Mr. *William Duff*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy, }
Mr. *Francis Skeen*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy, }
Mr. *Thomas Blackwell*, Profeſſor of Greek, }

Dr. *James*

Dr. *James Donaldson*, Professor of Oriental Languages, 50 *l.* *per Annum.*

Library-Keeper, 14 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Annum.*

Mr. *John Miln*, Professor of Humanity, Rector of the Grammar School, 30 *l.*

Three Ushers under him, 10 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Note, That there is a Mortification by King *William* of 300 *l.* *per Annum* to each of the four Universities out of the late Bishop's Rents, which is distributed amongst several of the Regents and Professors, according to their Grants.

This University has the same Privileges by their Foundation that were granted to the University of Old *Aberdeen*, or any other University in *Scotland*, or abroad, particularly *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is also the Institutes of the Civil Law taught by the said Mr. *David Verner* in the said University. Such of the Students as incline, are instructed in History, and perfected in the Knowledge of the Classick Authors; and there is lately a very good Sett of Mathematical Instruments belonging to the said University.

There is just now building at *Aberdeen* an Hospital for poor Boys: It will be a handsome Stone Building, with fine Gardens round it. One *Robert Gordon*, of an ancient honourable Family, and bred a Merchant, left upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds *Sterling* for beginning and carrying on this Work, desiring it might be called by his Name: But at the same Time, if any other should add about Three Thousand Pounds more, his Name should be used likewise. The Magistrates, Town-Council, and the four Ministers of *Aberdeen* are Patrons and Governors of this Hospital, who have Power to appoint a Treasurer, and all other Officers and Servants, according to the Will of the Founder, whose Statue is to be set above the principal Entry of the House.

NUMBER VIII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

ARchibald, *Earl of* Ilay, *Lord-Justice General*; *Sal.* 2000 *l.* per Annum, *and for going the Circuit yearly* 200 *l.*

Mr. Andrew Fletcher, *of* Milton, *Lord Justice Clerk*; *Sal.* 400 *l.* per Annum, *and for going the Circuit yearly* 100 *l.*

Sir

Sir Ja. Mackenzie, *of* Royſtoun,
Mr. David Erskine, *of* Dun,
Sir Gilbert Elliot, *of* Minto,
Mr. Alex. Frazer, *of* Strichen,
Mr. Pat. Grant, *of* Elchies,
} *Sal.* 100 *l.* per Annum *each, and the like Sum for going the Circuit yearly.*

John Davidſon, *Clerk of the Juſtice Court*; *Sal.* 100 *l.* per Annum.

——Scot, *of* Ednam, *Heretable Coroner of* Scotland.

John Henderſon, *Deputy-Clerk, at* 40 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Leſly, ——
Robert Brybane, ——
James Pittillo, ——
} *Macers*; *Sal.* 10 *l.* per Ann. *each.*

John Dalgleiſh, *Dempſter*, 5 *l.* per Aunum.

When two Lords go each Circuit, they have 100 *l.* each, and when only one Lord makes a Circuit, he has 180 *l.*

N. B. At going each of theſe three Circuits, there is an Advocate Depute, at 50 *l.* one Clerk at 30 *l.* one Macer at 10 *l.* and two Trumpets, at 10 *l.* each for their Charges.

NUMBER IX.

Officers of the Admiralty.

EARL *of* Morton, *Lord Vice-Admiral of* Scotland; *Sal.* 1000 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. James Graham, *of* Airth, *Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty.*

Mr. Hugh Forbes *Advocate, Procurator Fiſcal.*

Mr. Archibald Inglis *Advocate, Clerk.*

Alexande Jolly, *Clerk-Deputy.*

James Lindſay, ——
James White, *dead*, ——
James Thompſon, ——
} *Macers of* Admiralty.

NUMBER X.

Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.

JAMES *Duke of* Athol, *Lord Privy-Seal*; *Sal.* 2000 *l.* per Annum.

Archibald Stewart, *his Deputy.*

Thomas Goldie, *Writer to the Privy-Seal.*

NUMBER

NUMBER XI.

The Officers of the Chancery.

ARchibald, *Earl of* Ilay, *Keeper of the Great-Seal of* Scotland; *Salary* 3000 *l.* per Annum.
Mr. Archibald Campbell, *Deputy Keeper.*
Mr. Robert Kerr, *Director of the* Chancellary; *Salary* 25 *l.* per Annum.
Alexander Campbell, *his Deputy.*
William Smith, *jun.* ——— } *Chancery Clerks.*
John Irvine, ——— }

NUMBER XII.

The Lord Regiſter and his Officers.

CHarles *Earl of* Selkirk, *Lord Clerk Regiſter: Salary* 1200 *l.* per Annum.
Sir J. Dalrymple, *Bart. Adv.*
Mr. Alexander Mac Kenzie,
Mr. William Hall, *Advocate,*
Mr. John Murray, *Advocate,* } *Principal Clerks of Seſſion.*
Mr. Thomas Gibſon,
Mr. James Juſtice, *Advocate,*
Mr. Philip Anſtruther, *Adv.* } *Joint Principal Clerks to the*
Mr. David Anſtruther, } *Bills.*
Charles Inglis,
Robert Cramond, } *Under Clerks to the Bills.*
William Robertſon,
Mr. William Fowlis (*dead*) *Advocate Clerk to the Regiſter of the Seazins.*
Hon. Mr. John Crawford, *Advocate Clerk to the Admiſſion of Notars.*
William Douglaſs, *jun. of* Cavers, *Eſq; Keeper of the Regiſter of the Hornings; Salary* 20 *l.* per Annum.
Thomas Hay, ———
Alexander Keith, ———
Alexander Finlayſon, ——— } *Under Clerks of Seſſion.*
Thomas Gibſon, *ſen.* ———
George Livingſtoun, ———
Matthew Brown, ———
John Corſe, ——— } *Under-keepers of the Regiſter of the Laigh (or under) Parliament-Houſe.*
John Alexander, ———

NUMBER

NUMBER XIII.

The Officers of the Crown.

COunteſs *of Errol*, or her Deputy, High Conſtable.
High Mareſchal.
John, Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareſchal; Salary 400 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XIV.

The Officers of the King's Houſhold.

JOHN Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Maſter of the King's Houſhold in *Scotland*; Salary 2000 *l. per Annum.*
Sir *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langtoun*, Heretable Uſher; Salary 250 *l. per Annum.*
Sir *John Anſtruther* of that Ilk, Heretable Carver.

NUMBER XV.

The Heretable Keepers of his Majeſty's Palaces in North-Britain.

JAMES Duke of *Hamilton*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Holyrood-Houſe*; Salary 46 *l. per Annum.*
John Poterfield, Under-Keeper, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Walter Mitchell, Porter; Salary 37 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*
James Duke of *Athol*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Faulkland.*
David Viſcount *Stormont*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Scoon.*
James Marquiſs of *Annandale*, Heretable Keeper of *Lochmaban.*
John Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Keeper of *Dunſtaffnage* and *Carrick.*

NUMBER

NUMBER XVI.

Officers of the King's Works.

SIR *John Anſtruther*, Bart. Maſter of the Works; Salary 400 *l. per Annum.*
William Adams, Clerk of the Stores; Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XVII.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

MR. *Thomas Hamilton*, Maſter of the Wardrobe; Salary 55 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*
(*Vacant*) Firſt Under-Keeper; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*
Peter Lindſay, Second Under-Keeper; Salary 20 *l. per Annum.*
James Baird, Clerk; Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XVIII.

The Lord Lion, *and the reſt of the* Heraulds, *and* Purſuivants *at Arms.*

ALexander *Brodie*, Eſq; Lord *Lion*, King at Arms; Salary 300 *l. per Annum.*

HERAULDS.

William Douglaſs, Marchmont,
James Fordyce, Snadown,
George Glaſs, Rothſay,
Roderick Chalmers, Roſs,
Alexander Martin, Ilay,
John Areskine, Albany,
} Salary 25 *l. per Annum* each.

PURSUIVANTS.

Robert Brown, Carrick,
William Gray, Dingwall,
Charles Gordon, Unicorn,
Alexander Thomſon, Bute,
James Clerkſon, Kyntyre,
George Dick, Ormond,
David Erskine, Clerk,
} Salary 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

TRUMPETS.

Thomas Weir,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
James Gairden,
John Yates,
Charles Areskine,
} Salary 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* each.

NUMBER XIX.

The Sheriffs in North Britain. H. *signifies Hereditary, and* D. P. *during Pleasure.*

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
Edinburgh, *or* Midlothian,	*Cha.* Earl of *Lauderdale*, D. P.
Haddington, *or* Eastlothian,	*John* Lord *Belhaven*, D. P.
Berwick, *or* Merse, Constabulary,	*William* Earl of *Hume*, D. P.
Roxburgh,	*Archib. Douglas* of *Cavers*, H.
Linlithgow, *or* Westlothian,	*Cha.* Earl of *Hoptoun*, H.
Perth,	*James* D. of *Athol*, for Life.
Kincardine,	*John Arbuthnot*, Esq; D. P.
Aberdeen,	*John* Earl of *Rothes*, D. P.
Inverness,	*John* Earl of *Sutherland*, D. P.
Ross,	Sir *Robert Monro*, Bart. D. P.
Nairn,	*John Campbell* of *Calder*, Esq; H.
Cromartie,	*John* Earl of *Cromartie*, H.
Argyle,	*John* Duke of *Argyle*, H.
Fife,	*John* Earl of *Rothes*, H.
Forfar, *or* Angus,	*David* Earl of *Northesk*, for Life.
Bamf,	*James* Earl of *Findlator*, H.
Selkirk,	*John Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, H.
Peebles,	Earl of *March*, H.
Dumfries,	*Cha.* Duke of *Queensberry*, H.
Wigtown, *or* Galloway,	Sir *Andrew Agnew*, H.
Aire,	*John* Earl of *Loudon*, for Life.
Dumbarton,	*James* Duke of *Montrose*, H.
Bute,	*James* Earl of *Bute*, H.
Renfrew,	*Alexander* Earl of *Eglinton*, H.
Sutherland,	*John* Earl of *Sutherland*, H.
Cathness,	*John Sinclair*, of *Ulbster*, Esq; H.
Lanerk,	*Charles* Earl of *Selkirk*, D. P.
Clackmannan,	Col. *William Dalrymple*, H.
Kinross,	Sir *John-Hope Bruce*, H.
Elgin,	*Francis* Earl of *Murray*, H.
Kircudbright, Stewartry,	*George* Marq. of *Annandale*, H.
Sterling, vacant,	Mr. *Gabriel Napier*, Sheriff Dep. for the King.
Orkney *and* Zetland, Stewartry,	*George* Earl of *Morton*.

NUMBER

NUMBER XX.

The Stuarties and Bailaries in North-Britain, *not ſending Members to Parliament.*

SIR *Alexander Areskine*, Stewart of *Monteith*, D. P.
SIR *John Drummond* of *Megginch*, Stewart of *Strathern*, D. P.
Earl of *Eglinton*, Heretable Bailiff of *Cunningham*.
Earl of *Caſſils*, Heretable Bailiff of *Carrick*.
Earl of *Loudon*, Heretable Bailiff of *Kyle*.

NUMBER XXI.

The Royal Burrows, &c.

Edinburg. { MR. Tho. Heriot, *Dean of* Gild. James Sim, *Conveener.*
Perth, Patrick Crie.
Dundee, Patrick Maxwell,
Aberdeen, Hugh Hay.
Stirling, *Mr.* James Erskine.
Linlithgow, *Mr.* James Glen.
St. Andrews, Wm. Douglaſs.
Glaſgow, Andrew Ramſay.
Ayr, James Montgomerie.
Haddington, Robert Forreſt.
Dyſart, Walter Reddie.
Kirkaldy, Robert Hay.
Montroſe, *Mr.* John Coats.
Cowper, *Mr.* James Leſlie.
Anſtruther-Eaſter, ———
Dumfries, James Corrie.
Inverneſs, *Mr.* DuncanForbes.
Brunt Iſland, John Hogg.
Inverkeithing, John Cant.
Kinghorn, Robert Hamilton.
Brichen, David Doig.
Irwing, John Glaſgow.
Jedburgh, Andrew Frame.
Kircudbright, ———
Wigtown, John Smith.
Pittenweem, ———
Dumfermling, Alex. Veitch.
Anſtruther-Weſter, ——
Selkirk, William Chiſolm.
Dumbarton, *Mr.* James Smollet.
Renfrew, John Paterſon.
Dunbar, James Fall.
Lanerk, John Ruſſell.
Aberborthock, ———
Elgin, William Forbes.
Peebles, John Ramage.
Craill, John Lumiſden.
Tayn, George Maſter *of* Roſs.
Culroſs, Thomas Cochran.
Bamf, Alexander Innes.
Whitehorn, ———
Forfar, ———
Rothſay, ———
Nairn, ——
Forres, William Forbes.

Ruther-

Rutherglen, David Scot.
North-Berwick, Hugh Dalrymple.
Cullers, John Philp.
Lauder, John Moffat.
Kilrenny, Robert Waddell.
Annan, Brice Blair.
Lochmaben, John Robertſon.
Sanquhar, John Crichtoun.
New-Galloway, John Mac Courtie.
Dingwall, *Sir* Robert Monro, *Bart.*
Dornock, Mr. John Baillie.
Queensferry, James Dalgleiſh.
Fortroſe, ——
Kintoir, *Mr.* Robert Bruce.
Inverrury, George Scott.
Inverary, ——
Wick, ——
Kirkwal, ——
Inverbervie, *Mr.* Cha. Maitland.
Stranraer, *Mr.* Hugh Murray Kininmound.
Campbelton, ——

The Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, *Præſes.*

NUMBER XXII.

The Members of the General Aſſembly, Anno 1737.

I. *Provincial Synod of* Merſe *and* Teviotdale.

1. *Presbytery of* Dunſe.
Mr. John Home, Rob. Monteith } *Miniſt.*
George Buchan *of* Cumladge, *Ruling Elder.*

2. *Presbytery of* Chirnſide.
Mr. Robert Park, Jam. Lauderith } *Miniſt.*
Thomas Fordyce *of* Ayton, *R. E.*

3. *Presbytery of* Kelſo.
Mr. James Ramſay, Joſeph Leck } *Miniſt.*
Charles Binning *of* Pilmore, *R. E.*

4. *Presbytery of* Jedburgh.
Mr. John Douglas, Jam. Wincheſter, Wm. Turnbull } *Min.*
Sir Gilbert Eliot, *Lord* Minto, *R. E.*

5. *Presbytery of* Earlſton.
Mr. Henry Home, Ja. Cunningham } *Miniſt.*
The Right Hon. Charles, *Earl of* Lauderdale, *R. E.*

6. *Presbytery of* Selkirk.
Mr. Gabriel Wilſon, Wm. Bannatyne } *Miniſt.*
Walter Scot *of* Merrilaw, *R. E.*

Burgh of Selkirk.
Mr. Gideon Shaw *of* Lauriſton.

II. *Provincial Synod of* Dumfrees.

7. *Presbytery of* Middlebee.
Mr. James Hunter, Rob. Malcolm } *Miniſt.*
Joh. Ervine *of* Brotts, *R. E.*

8. *Presbytery of* Lochmaben.
Mr. Dav. Wightman, Andrew Clark, John Irvine } *Min.*
Charles Erskine, *Sollicitor.*

9. *Presbytery of* Penpone.
Mr. Simon Riddel, Wm. Moodie } *Minist.*
James Hunter, *R. E.*

10. *Presbytery of* Dumfrees.
Mr. Andr. Robertson, Thomas Mack, Wm. McMillan } *Min.*
Sollicitor Erskine, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dumfrees.
Mr. George Bell, *Bailie thereof.*

III. *Provincial Synod of* Galloway.

11. *Presbytery of* Kircudbright.
Mr. Wm. McKie, Rob. Donaldson, Wm. Jamison } *Min.*
Sir Thomas Gordon *of* Earlston, *Bart. R. E.*

12. *Presbytery of* Wigton.
Mr. Robert Seton, Wm. Campbell } *Minist.*
James Bell *of* Gridbie, *R. E.*

Burgh of Whithorn.
Hugh Hathorn, *late Bailie of* Edinburgh.

13. *Presbytery of* Stranrawer.
Mr. Arc. Marshall, John Anderson } *Minist.*
Hugh Murray Kinnynmond *of* Melgum.

IV. *Provincial Synod of* Glasgow *and* Air.

14. *Presbytery of* Air.
Mr. Mungo Lindsay, James Robinson, John McDermit, Robert Fisher, John Adam } *Min.*
Col. Wm. Dalrymple *of* Glenmore, *Mr.* Alex. Bosswel, *jun. of* Affleck } *R.E.*

15. *Presbytery of* Irvine.
Mr. Andr. Cumine, John Fullarton, Laurence Hill } *Minist.*
The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, *R. E.*

Burgh of Irvine.
Mr. Wm. Warner *of* Ardeer.

16. *Presbytery of* Paisley.
Mr. Robert Carrick, John Pinkerton, George McVey } *Minist.*
Sir John Maxwell *of* Pollock, *Bart. R. E.*

17. *Presbytery of* Hamilton.
Mr. John Scot, James Miller, John Currie } *Ministers.*
John Muirhead *of* Bredisholm, *R. E.*

18. *Presbytery of* Lanerk.
Mr. James Gartshore, James Braidfoot, Wm. Hamilton } *Min.*
James Bogle, *Secretary to the* Royal Bank, *R. E.*

19. *Presbytery of* Glasgow.
Mr. Andr. Tact, Wm Parlan, James Warden } *Minist.*
Steph. Rowan *of* Haughhead, *R. E.*

University of Glasgow.
Mr. Niel Campbel, *Principal.*

20. *Presbytery of* Dumbarton.
Mr. Rob. Mc Farlane, James Robertson, William Brown } *Min.*
Jam. Hamilton *of* Barns, *R. E.*

Burgh

Burgh of Dumbarton.

Mr. George Smollet *of* Ingliſton.

V. *Provincial Synod of* Argyle.

21. *Presbytery of* Dunoon.

Mr. Robert Glen, Dugald Allan } *Miniſt.*

Sir James Campbel *of* Ardkinglaſs, *R. E.*

22. *Presbytery of* Kintyre.

Mr. James Boes, John Campbel } *Miniſt.*

Alex. McMillan *of* Dunmore, *R. E.*

23. *Presbytery of* Inverary.

Mr. Archibald Smith, *Miniſt.*

Colin Campbel *of* Kilbride, *Eſq; R. E.*

Burgh of Inverary.

Capt. John Campbel *of* Lymfield, *R. E.*

24. *Presbytery of* Lorn.

Mr. James Stevenſon, James Forbes } *Min.*

JohnCampbel, *Caſhier to the Royal Bank, R. E.*

25. *Presbytery of* Mull, *abſent.*

VI. *Provincial Synod of* Perth *and* Sterling.

26. *Presbytery of* Dunkeld.

Mr. George Freer, John Gow, John Gardner, Alex. McCulloch } *Min.*

His Grace James, *Duke of* Athole, *Mr.* Alexander Murray *Bailie of* Athole } *R. E.*

27. *Presbytery of* Perth.

Mr. Peter Pilmore, Jam. Faichney, Jam. Ramſay, Lauchlan McIntoſh } *Min.*

Mr. William Ferguſſon *of* Corſton, *late Provoſt of* Perth, *Mr.* Edw. Rutherford *of* Path-Miln } *R. E.*

Burgh of Perth.

Mr. Colin Brown, *late Provoſt of* Perth.

28. *Presbytery of* Stirling.

Mr. John Gray, Hen. Lindſay, Henry Adam } *Miniſt.*

Alexander Bruce *of* Kennet, *R. E.*

Burgh of Stirling.

Mr. James Erskine *of* Grange.

29. *Presbytery of* Auchterarder.

Mr. Andr. Ure, Wm. Hally, Pat. Provan } *Miniſters.*

James Fenton *of* Millearn, *R. E.*

30. *Presbytery of* Dunblane.

Mr. Arch. Naper, Wm. Simſon } *Miniſt.*

Alex. Abercrombie *of* Tullibodie, *R. E.*

VII. *Provincial Synod of* Fife.

31. *Presbytery of* Dumfermline.

Mr. Ralph Erskine, John Geddes, Dan. Hunter } *Miniſt.*

Col. John Erskine *of* Carnock, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dumfermline.
James Beugo, *Merchant there.*

Burgh of Inverkeithine.
Bailie William Roxburgh.

32. *Presbytery of* Kircaldie.
Mr. David Pitcairn, James Henry, Rob. Ponton } *Minist.*
John Boswel *of* Balmuto, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kircaldie.
Dr. Robert Hay *of* Naughton.

Burgh of Dysert.
Mr. George Irvine *of* Newton.

33. *Presbytery of* Coupar.
Mr. Wm. Knox, Wm. Miles, Geo. Anderson, Geo. Boyes } *Min.*
The Right Hon. Alexander, *E. of* Leven, *Mr.* James Mc Gill *of* Kankeiller, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Coupar.
Mr. James Lesly, *Advocate.*

34. *Presbytery of St.* Andrew's.
Principal Hadow *at St.* Andrew's, *Mr.* Alex. Anderson, Tho. Ayton, John Gillatly } *Minist.*
Alex. Walker *of St.* Ford, *Dean of* Gild, Walson *of St.* Andrew's } *R. E.*

University of St. Andrew's.
Mr. Arch. Campbel, *Professor of* Ecclesiastick *History therein.*

VIII. *Provincial Synod of* Angus *and* Mearns.

35. *Presbytery of* Meigle.
Mr. James Ramsay, James Lyon, Tho. Whithead } *Minist.*
John Murray *of* Lintrose, *R. E.*

36. *Presbytery of* Forfar.
Mr. John Dougal, Tho. Brown } *Minist.*
Thomas Adamson, *Merchant, R. E.*

37. *Presbytery of* Dundee.
Mr. James Mar, John Willison, Tho. Davidson } *Minist.*
Patrick Maxwell, *Provost of* Dundee, *R. E.*

38. *Presbytery of* Aberbrothwick.
Mr. Robert Trail, James Moir } *Ministers.*
Bailie James Doig *in* Aberbrothwick, *R. E.*

39. *Presbytery of* Brichen.
Mr. Robert Gray, John Ray, Geo. Ailkin } *Ministers.*
Mr. Alexander Miln, *Bailie of* Montrose, *R. E.*

40. *Presbytery of* Fordon.
Mr. Hen. Hamilton, Wm. Trail, Wm. Thomson } *Min.*
James Beattie, *Merchant, R. E.*

Burgh of Bervie.
Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot *of* Knox.

IX. *Pro-*

IX. *Provincial Synod of* Aberdeen.

41. *Presbytery of* Aberdeen.
Mr. John Biſſat, Dav. Brown, Jam. Mitchel, Tho. Ragg } *Miniſt.*
Hugh Hay, *Provoſt of* Aberdeen, } *R. E.*
Mr. Daniel Braidfoot, }

King's *College.*
Mr. George Chalmers, *Principal thereof.*

Mariſchal *College.*
Mr. John Osburn, *Principal thereof.*

42. *Presbytery of* Kincardine-Oniel.
Mr. John Mc Innes, George Largue, William Abel } *Miniſt.*
Sir Arthur Forbes *of* Craigievar, *Bart. R. E.*

43. *Presbytery of* Alford.
Mr. James Gordon, Peter Reid, Jam. Lumſden } *Miniſt.*

44. *Presbytery of* Ellon.
Mr. Robert Innes, Jam. Gilthriſt } *Miniſt.*
James Dick, *Merchant, R. E.*

45. *Presbytery of* Garioch.
Mr. Alex. Simſon, Alex. Mearns, Jam. Chalmers } *Miniſt.*
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple, *Lord* Drummore, *R. E.*

46. *Presbytery of* Deer, *abſ.*

47. *Presbytery of* Turreff.
Mr. John Stewart, Andrew Ker } *Miniſt.*
Mr. Alex. Garden *of* Troup, *R. E.*

48. *Presbytery of* Fordue, *abſ.*

Burgh of Cullen.
Mr. Charles Hopewar *of* Craigſehall.

X. *Provincial Synod of* Murray.

49. *Presbytery of* Strathbogie.
Mr. Walter Syme, John Ramſay } *Miniſt.*
William Duff *of* Crombie, *R. E.*

50. *Presbytery of* Abernethy.
Mr. William Grant, Francis Grant } *Miniſt.*
Sir James Grant *of* Grant, *Bart. R. E.*

51. *Presbytery of* Aberlour, *abſent.*

52. *Presbytery of* Elgin, *abſent.*

53. *Presbytery of* Forreſs.
Mr. John Crockat, John Sqouyre } *Miniſt.*
Mr. James Roſe *of* Brae, *R. E.*

54. *Presbytery of* Inverneſs.
Mr. James Leſsly, Arch. Bannatyne } *Min.*
Duncan Forbes *of* Cullodden, *Eſq; Lord Advocate.*

XI. *Provincial Synod of* Roſs.

55. *Presbytery of* Chanonry.
Mr. Duncan McIntoſh, John Wood } *Min.*
Mr. Gordon *of* Ardoch, *R. E.*

56. *Pres-*

56. *Presbytery of* Taine.
Mr. David Rois, Rob. Robertson } *Min.*
John Gorry, *R. E.*

57. *Presbytery of* Dingwall.
Mr. Alex. Falconer, Andr. Robertson } *Min.*
Mr. Albert Munro *of* Coull, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dingwall.
Capt. George Munro *of* Culcairn.

XII. *Provincial Synod of* Glenelg.

58. *Presbytery of* Abertarph, *absent.*

59. *Presbytery of* Skye, *absent.*

60. *Presbytery of* Long-Island.
Mr. Colin Mc Kenzie, John Mc Pherson } *Min.*
Donald Mc Niel *of* Vaterfay, *R. E.*

61. *Presbytery of* Gairloch.
Mr. John Beton, Eneas McAulay } *Min.*
Kenneth McKenzie, *R. E.*

XIII. *Provincial Synod of* Sutherland *and* Caithneſs.

62. *Presbytery of* Dornoch.
Mr. James Smith, John Munro } *Miniſt.*
Bailie Andr. McCulloch, *R. E.*

63. *Presbytery of* Tongue.
Mr. Walter Roſs, Geo. Brodie } *Miniſters.*
George *Lord* Reay, *R. E.*

64. *Presbytery of* Carthneſs.
Mr. James Oſwald *Miniſter.*
The Lord Murkle, *R. E.*

XIV. *Provincial Synod of* Orknay.

65. *Presbytery of* Kirkwall.
Mr. William Mair, John Bannatyne } *Min.*
The Lord Aberdour, *R. E.*

Burgh of Kirkwall.
Tho. Janniſon, *Bailie in* Kirkwall.

66. *Presbytery of* Cairſton, *abſent.*

67. *Presbytery of* North-Iſles.
Mr. Tho. Covingtree, Andr. Cowan } *Min.*
John Balfour *of* Trinabie, *R. E.*

68. *Presbytery of* Zetland.
Mr. Wm. Maxwell, Wm. Archibald } *Min.*
Capt. James Craigie, *Merchant*, *R. E.*

XV. *Provincial Synod of* Lothian *and* Tweed-dale.

69. *Presbytery of* Edinburgh.
Mr. Niel McVicar, James Nisbet, Wm Guſthart, Wm. Robertſon, Rob. Kinloch, Rob. Hamilton } *Min.*
Mr. James Baillie *of* Hardington, Tho. Rigg *of* Morton, *Bailie* Alex. Blackwood *in* Edinburgh, } *R. E.*

City of Edinburgh.
Mr. Alex. Wilſon, *Lord Proveſt thereof.*
Mr. James Syme, *Deacon Conveener of the Trade.*

Uni-

Univerſity of Edinburgh.
Mr. Matthew Crawford, *Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory.*

Scots *Church of* Campvere.
Mr. Charles Jervey
Arch. Mc Aulay, *Lord Conſervator.*

70. *Presbytery of* Linlithgow.
Mr. John Bonar, John Brand, John Brown, Pat. Bennet } *Miniſt.*
Francis, *Lord* Naper, *The Laird of* Dundas, } *R. E.*

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Mr. Alex. Hamilton *of* Innerwick.

Burgh of Queensferry.
Mr. Charles Erskine *of* Edenſhead.

71. *Presbytery of* Biggar.
Mr. John Bowie, Rob. Jack } *Miniſters.*
George Murray *in Wood-End, R. E.*

72. *Presbytery of* Peebles.
Mr. Alex. Couper, Arch. Bruce, Alex. Robertſon } *Min.*

Mr. Alexander Williamſon *of* Chappel-hill, *R. E.*

73. *Presbytery of* Dalkeith.
Mr. Tho. Turnbull, James Primroſe, Adam Steel } *Miniſt.*
Robert Dundas *of* Armſton, *R. E.*

74. *Presbytery of* Haddington.
Mr. John Barclay, James Glen, Geo. Murray } *Miniſters.*
Alex. Hamilton *of* Pencaitland, *R. E.*

Burgh of Haddington.
The Lord Marquis of Tweeddale.

Burgh of North-Berwick.
Mr. Hugh-Hamilton Dalrymple.

75. *Presbytery of* Dunbar.
Mr. Henry Shaw, Matthew Reid } *Miniſt.*
Mr. Thomas Hamilton, *Advocate, R. E.*

NUMBER XXIII.

Officers of the Chapel-Royal.

MR. *William Guſthart*, Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Mr. *John Goudie*, } *Their Fees, the Profits of the Deanry, about* 200 *l.* per Annum *among them.*

Mr. *Neil Mac Viccar*, Almoner; Salary 41 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.*

		per Annum *l.*
Mr. *John Lumiſden*, Salary	——	—— 50
Mr. *Robert Bell*,	——	—— 50
Mr. *John Matthiſon.*	——	—— 50

NUMBER XXIV.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR. *John Rutherford*,
Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*,
Dr. *Andrew Plummer*,
Dr. *James Lidderdale*,
} Physicians in Ordinary.

Apothecary and Druggist; Salary 40 *l. per Annum*, vacant.

Mr. *Charles Alston*, M. D. his Majesty's Botanist and Keeper of the Physick-Garden; Salary 50 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *James Abercromby* of *Glassuagh*, jun. his Majesty's Limner; Salary 100 *l. per Annum*.

Sir *Gilbert Kennedy*, his Majesty's Under-Falconer; Salary 50 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Archibald Mac Aulay*, Conservator of the Privileges of *Scotland* in the *Netherlands*, 200 *l. per Annum*.

John Basket, *Robert Freebairn*, *James Blair*, and *John Nairn*, his Majesty's Printers.

NUMBER XXV.

The King's School in Edinburgh.

MR. *John Lees*, Rector.
Mr. *Robert Spence*,
Mr. *James Gibb*,
Mr. *John Love*,
Mr. *William Craich*,
} Masters.

NUMBER XXVI.

The Office of the Bank, 1735.

The Bank of *Scotland* was established by Act of Parliament, 17 *July*, 1695. The Management thereof is committed to a Governor, a Deputy, and 25 Directors. Those at present are,

THE *Right Hon.* Alexander *Earl of* Marchmont, *Governor.*

Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, *Merchant*, *Deputy-Governor.*

Ordinary

Ordinary Directors.

Sir John Inglis *of* Cramond, *Bart.*
Mr. Peter Wedderburn, *Advocate.*
Mr. Robert Hepburn, *Writer to the Signet.*
Robert Dundaſs, } *Merchants.*
Thomas Fairholme,
Andrew Majoribanks,
David Scott,
Robert Majoribanks,
James Majoribanks,
Gilbert Stewart,
John Nairn,
Thomas Gibſon, *one of the Depute Clerks of Seſſion.*

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow.
Sir James Mackenzie *of* Royſton, *one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,*
Mr. Charles Bining, } *Advocates.*
Charles Sinclair,
Robert Pringle,
William Carmichael
Mr. William Hall, *one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion.*
James Blair, } *Merchants.*
James Gordon,
George Haliburton,
Hugh Clerk,
Edward Majoribanks,

Officers.

Mr. David Drummond, *Treaſurer.*
David Spence, *Secretary.*
George Falconar, *Accomptant.*
Charles Stephan, *Accomptant's Aſſiſtant.*
James Spence, } *Tellers.*
James Loch,

Officers of the Royal Bank.

THE *Right Hon.* Matthew Lant, *Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of* Exchequer, *Governor.*
The Right Hon. Andrew Fletcher, *of* Milton, *Lord Juſtice Clerk, Deputy-Governor.*

Ordinary

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. Patrick Campbel *of* Monzie, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice.*
George Drummond,
Richard Dodswel,
John Philp,
James Nimmo,
Beaumont Hotham,
} *Esquires.*
Mr. Hugh Somervell,
George Irving,
} *Writers to the Signet.*
William Alexander, *Merchant.*

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart.
The Hon. George Master *of* Ross.
George Buchan *of* College-head.
Mr. John Grahame, *Accomptant to the Equivalent Company.*
John Hamilton,
James Craig,
Alexander Jollie,
Roger Oswald,
} *Writers to the Signet.*

Officers.

Alan Whiteford, *Esq*; *first Cashier.*
Mr. John Campbell, *second Cashier.*
James Bogle, *Secretary.*
Thomas Thomson, *Accomptant.*
Alexander Innes,
George Andrews,
Robert Selkrig,
} *Tellers.*
William Brown, *Porter.*

NUMBER

NUMBER XXVII.

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

MR. Alexander Sharp, *Merchant, Maſter.*

ASSISTANTS.

John Osburn, *late Provoſt.*
John Cochran, *late Bailie.*
Thomas Young,
John Forreſt,
George Dunbar,
George Millar,
Thomas Gardiner,
Robert Cleland,
David Brown,
John More,
William Mathiſon,
Robert Lithgow,

Walter Hog, *Merchant, Treaſurer.*
Robert Roſs, *Writer in* Edinburgh, *Clerk.*

At EDINBURGH.

The *Maiden Hoſpital* founded by the Company of *Merchants* in *Edinburgh*, and *Mary Erskine*, in the Year 1695, for maintaining and educating the Female Children and Grand-Children of decayed Merchants, and other Female Children preſented by their reſpective Patrons.

Patrons are entitled to a Right of preſenting a Girl, qualified as above, upon paying 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and have a Power of preſenting any Girl upon paying 200 *l.* Sterling.

The Girls are received betwixt the Age of ſeven and eleven Years, and go out when they are ſeventeen Years compleat.

They are taught to read and write Engliſh, to Cypher, and Spinning and Sewing of all Sorts, Paiſtry, and every thing that may qualify them for Service, or for teaching Gentlemens Children in the Country ſeveral Parts of neceſſary Education.

There is in this Year, 1737, about 60 Girls in the ſaid Hoſpital, and the preſent Governors are as follows, *viz.*

Alexander Sharp, *Præſes.*

Hugh Hathom, *late Bailie.*
Archd McAulay, *late Provoſt.*
John Forreſt,
Mr. Char. Binning, *Advocate.*
Dr. William Cochran,
George Millar,
John Osburn, *late Provoſt.*
Thomas Young,
John Cochran, *late Bailie.*
William Mathiſon,
John Angus,
Archibald Wallace.

Alexander

Alexander Blackwood,
Gavin Hamilton,
Patrick Manderſton,
James Calqhown,
} *Old Magiſtrates.*

Mr. James Ballantine,
Thomas Pitcairn,
Robert Hamilton,
} *Miniſters.*

William Tod, *jun. Treaſurer.*

NUMBER XXVIII.

The General Poſt-Office at Edinburgh.

ARchibald Douglas, *Eſq*; *Poſtmaſter-General in* Scotland.
Mr. Roland Dunbar, *Accomptant.*
Mr. Alexander Bennet, *Secretary to the Poſtmaſter.*
James Weems, *Principal Clerk.*
John Boyd, *Second Clerk.*
William Saunders, *Clerks Aſſiſtant.*
Francis Scot, *Apprehender of private Letter-Carriers.*
George Grant, *Clerk to the* Iriſh *Correſpondents.*
Three Letter-Carriers.

NUMBER XXIX.

The Commiſſioners, Officers, and others belonging to His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in North-Britain.

General-Officers.

SIR James Campbel, *Bart.*
John Campbel, *Eſq*;
George Drummond, *Eſq*;
Gwyn Vaughan, *Eſq*;
George Roſs, *Eſq*;
Wardel-George Weſtby, *Eſq*;
Edward Trelawny, *Eſq*;
} *Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Salt-Duties, each* 1000 *l.* per Annum.

	per Annum	*l.*
Beamont Hotham, *Eſq*; *Secretary*,	——	350
Firſt Clerk (*vacant*) ——	——	60
More to the Secretary for Clerks.	——	90
James Murray, *Eſq*; *Receiver-General*,	——	300
More to him for Clerks, ——	——	230
Edm. Pargiter, *Eſq*; *Comptroller-Gen. for himſelf and Clerks*,		350
Chambre Lewis, *Eſq*; *Aſſiſtant Comptroller-General*, ——		80

John

	per Annum l.
John Parker, *Esq*; *Sollicitor*,	150
James Hamilton, *Assistant Sollicitor*,	80
James Armour, *Assistant Sollicitor*,	30
Wm. Roupel, Robert Ramsay, *Inspectors-General of the Out-Ports, each*	130
Charles Sinclair, *Inspector of Securities*,	70
George Montgomery, *Register of Seizures*,	50
George Crookshank, *Examiner of the Out Ports*,	100
Sir Alex. Brown, *Register of* North-British *Ships, and Inspector of the Coast Business*,	50
William Rowly, *House-keeper*,	35
William Dow, *Messenger*,	20
John Euart, *Watchman*,	20

Edinburgh.

John Sloss, Thomas Udal, Wm. Matthews, Gilbert Blair, *Surveyors of the Land-Carriage, each*	30
Twelve Land-Carriage Waiters,	20

Leith.

Alexander Legrand, *Collector*,	150
Robert Fullerton, *Comptroller*,	100
George Towry, *Land-Surveyor*,	50
James Paterson, *Tyde-Surveyor*,	40
Lewis Hay, Alexander Hume, Archibald Cameron, Hugh Craford, William Towry, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	35
John Norris, Adam Hendry, *Coast-waiters, each*	35
George Towry, *Sworn Appraiser*,	30
Robert Provan, *Cooper*,	24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each	20
Six Boat-men, each	20
Two Weighing Porters, each	10

Dunbar.

William Castellaw, *Collector*,	40
Lumley Thoresby, *Comptroller*,	30
John Lyon, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
James Reid, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	20

Preston-pans.

	per Annum l.
Colin Campbell, *Collector*,	50
William Lem, *Comptroller*,	30
William Smith, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
Andrew Lythgow, Robert Halyburton, *Land-waiter and Searchers, each*	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Bo'oughstouness.

John Crawford, *Collector*,	60
Robert Kennedy, *Comptroller*,	40
Thomas Dent, *Land-Surveyor*,	30
Colin McKenzie, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
William Campbell, Robert Smith, James Liddel, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
William Douglas, *Surveyor General*,	100
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Queensferry.

Hugh Mc Callum, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
Four Boat-men, each	15

Alloa.

Walter Grosett, *Collector*,	30
John Campbell, *Comptroller*,	20
Robert Halliday, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	40
Charles Neilson, Robert Dunbar, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Six Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, *Collector*,	60
Adam Smith, *Comptroller*,	40
Thomas Denny, *Land-Surveyor*,	40
Patrick Nisbet, James Tennant, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

Anstruther.

Anſtruther.

	per Annum	l.
John Mc Nachtan, *Collector*,		30
David Row, *Comptroller*,		20
William Ogilvie, *Land-Surveyor*,		40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each		25
Nine Tide-waiters, each		20

Dundee.

Robert Middleton, *Collector*,	50
James Stephen, *Comptroller*,	20
Samuel Lowdon, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	35
David Roſs, *Tide-Surveyor at* Broughty,	25
John Burn, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	18
Four Boat-men, each	15

Perth.

John Bethune, *Collector*,	30
John Moncrief, *Comptroller*,	20
James Gregory, *Surveyor and Searcher*,	25
Three Tide-waiters, each	18

Montroſe.

James Scot, *Collector*,	50
John Campbell, *Comptroller*,	30
Alexander Miln, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	35
William Herdman, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	18

Aberdeen.

James Ogilvie, *Collector*,	50
Alexander Middleton, *Comptroller*,	30
John Moir, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
James Gellie, *Tide-Surveyor*,	35
Alexander Logie, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Harry Elphinſton, *Tide-Surveyor at* Peterhead,	25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	18
Gilbert Moor, *Cooper*,	5
Two Boat-men, each	14

Peterhead.

Two Boat-men, each	14

Inverneſs.

Inverneſs. *per Annum l.*

John Baillie, *Surveyor-General*, — 150
Alexander Colvil, *Collector*, — — 50
David Brodie, *Comptroller*, — 30
James Sutherland, *Land-Surveyor*, — 50
Edward Townſon, George Monro, } *Land-waiters and Searchers, each* — 25
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each — 18

Foytrole and Cromarty.

Ralph Archbould, *Tide-Surveyor*, — 40
Four Boat-men, each — 14

Caithneſs.

Henry Liddel, *Comptroller*, — 40
John Oſwald, *Comptroller*, — 30
Charles Campbell, *Land-Surveyor*, — 30
George Mowat, *Land-waiter*, — 25
Two Tide-waiters, each — — 15

Orkney.

Hugh Bailie, *Collector*, — — 40
Thomas Rendal, *Comptroller*, — — 30
Andrew Young, *Surveyor and Searcher*, — 30
Thomas Baikie, *Land-waiter*, — 25
Two Tide-waiters, each — 15

Lewis.

Collector, — 30
Comptroller, — 30
Kenneth Campbel, *Land-Surveyor and Searcher*, — 20
Four Tide-waiters, each — 12

Foyt-William.

John Mac Neil, *Collector*, — — 25
Comptroller, — 20
Alexander Muir, *Land-Surveyor and Searcher*, — 20
Three Tide-waiters, each — — 12

Schetland.

Henry Roſe, *Collector*, — 40
William Irvin, *Comptroller*, — 30
Andrew Roſs, *Surveyor*, — 30
James Douglas, *Land-waiter*, — 25
Two Tide-waiters, each — 15

Glaſgow.

Glaſgow.

	per Annum l.
David Blair, *Collector*,	100
Thomas Kennawie, *Comptroller*,	40
Duncan Mac Gibbon, Alexander Dalmahoy, *Surveyors, each*	30
Ten Land-Carriage Waiters, each	20

Port-Glaſgow.

William Hamilton, *Eſq;* *Surveyor-General over ten Riding Officers, for preventing the Importation of Cattle and Victuals from* Ireland,	1500
William Fleming, *Eſq; Surveyor-General*,	350
Emanuel Walker, *Collector*,	200
Alexander Kinloch, *Comptroller*,	100
Walter Grahame, *Land-Surveyor*,	100
James Fullerton, *Tide-Surveyor*,	60
Archibald Buchanan, *Land and Tide-Surveyor at* Greenock	60
William Burton, Chriſtopher Whittingdale, Samuel Pleydell, Ralph Bell, Archibald Young, John Denniſton, *Land-waiters, each*	60
Thirty-ſeven Tide-waiters, each	20
Four Boat-men, each	20
Two Weighing-Porters, each	35

Greenock.

William Stuart, *Surveyor-General*,	150
Six Boat-men, each	20

Irving.

Laurence Nugent, *Collector*,	50
Robert Montgomery, *Collector*,	30
Robert Roſe, *Land-Surveyor*,	35
Charles Hamilton, James Maxwell, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	15

Combraes.

Archibald Stewart, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
Four Boat-men, each	15

Air.

	per Annum l.
John Fairlie, *Collector*,	40
Roger Kerr, *Comptroller*,	30
Richard Adderton, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	35
Thomas Macjarrow, James Forbes, *Land-waiters and Searchers, each*	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, *Collector*,	40
Alexander Cuninghame, *Deputy-Collector*,	30
Charles Innes, *Comptroller*,	35
William Mac Dowell, *Deputy-Comptroller*,	20
James Gordon, *Land and Tide-Surveyor*,	35
Thomas Naiſmith, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	15

Lochryan.

Four Boat-men, each	15

Wigtoun.

William Hamilton, *Collector*,	40
Alexander Mac Dowel, *Comptroller*,	25
John Mitchell, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*,	30
Six Tide-waiters, each	15

Whithorn.

James Douglaſs, *Tide-Surveyor*,	30
Six Boat-men, each	15

Campbeltoun.

Hugh Montgomery, *Collector*, Daniel Farquharſon, *Comptroller*, each	30
John Campbel, *Surveyor and Land-waiter*,	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	14
Ten Boat-men, each	14

Dumfries.

George Maxwell, *Collector*,	50
John Young, *Comptroller*,	40
John Dalyell, *Deputy-Collector*,	25

Samuel

	per Annum l.
Samuel Fullarton, *Deputy-Comptroller*,	20
William Johnſton, *Land-Surveyor*,	40
James Reid, *Land-waiter and Searcher*,	25
Leonard Freeman, *ditto*, and to take Care of the Boat,	30
William Craik, *Surveyor-General*,	100
Bryce Blair, } *Surveyors-General from* }	100
David Maxwell, } *Sarkfoot to the River Dee*, }	50
Ten Tide-waiters, each	15
Four Boat-men, each	15

N. B. There are only three Sloops employed in the Service of the Revenue, under the Management of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *Scotland*; the Eſtabliſhment for each Sloop is as follows, *viz.*

	per Annum. l. s. d.
To the Commander,	50 00 00
To the Mate,	25 00 00
To eleven Men, at 15 l. *per Annum* each	165 00 00
To a Boy *per Annum*	6 00 00
Victualling 14 Men, at 6 *d. per Diem* each	127 15 00
Wear and Tear, *per Annum*	80 00 00

Officers employed in the Salt-Duties in North-Britain.

	per Annum l.
Edmund Pargiter, *Eſq*; *Comptroller-General*,	100
Chambre Lewis, *Aſſiſtant, or firſt Clerk*,	20
Beaumont Hotham, *Eſq*; *Secretary, Sollicitor, Examiner*, &c.	150
John Barnett, *Superviſor-General*,	130
James Armour, *Aſſiſtant-Sollicitor*,	50
The Perſon ſerving as Clerk to the Secretary,	40

Preſton-pans.

Colin Campbel, *Collector*,	30
Gideon Schaw, *Superviſor*,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Fourteen Watchmen, each	15

Borrowſtoneſs.

John Crawford, *Collector*,	30
James Bruce, *Superviſor*,	50
Five Officers, each	24
Seven Watchmen, each	35

Ulloa.

	per Annum l.
Walter Groſet, *Collector*,	30
David Paterſon, *Surveyor*,	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, *Collector*,	30
William Menzies, *Surveyor*,	50
Eight Officers, each	25
Ten Watchmen, each	15

Irving.

Laurence Nugent, *Collector*,	5
Robert Roſe, *Surveyor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
One Watchman,	15

Aire.

John Fairlie, *Collector*,	5
Roger Kerr, *Surveyor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
Two Watchmen, each	15

Campbeltoun and Ilay.

Hugh Montgomery,	5
Daniel Farquharſon, *Surveyor*,	5
Two Officers, each	25
One Watchman,	15

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, *Collector*,	5
Charles Innes, *Surveyor*,	5

NUMBER

NUMBER XXX.

A LIST *of the Faculty of* Advocates, 1737.

MR. James Graham, *Primus*, 1674
Mr. Michael Lumiſden, 1677
David Drummond, 1683
Sir Wm. Cockburn, *Bart.* 1685
Mr. John Horn, 1691
Robert Craig,
Sir Alexander Anſtruther,
Mr. Alex. Abercromby, 1694
John Belſches, *ſen.*
Hon. Mr. Wm. Carmichael, 1695
Mr. Thomas Wallace, 1695
James Colvill, 1696
William Forbes, *Profeſſor of Civil-Law in the Univerſity of* Glaſgow,
Thomas Kennedy, *now one of the Barons of the Exchequer,*
Sir Alexander Home, *now E. of* Marchmont,
Mr. Alexander Hay,
William Hall, *one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion,*
Thomas Rigg, *ſen.*
Charles Binning, 1698
James Graham, *Secundus, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Dean of Faculty,*
John Pringle *of* Haining, *now one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,*
Thomas Halyburton,
David Erskine *of* Dun, *now one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,* 1698
Hon. Sir James Mac Kenzie *of* Royſton, *now one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,* 1698
Mr. James Boſwel,
George Douglaſs, 1699
John Falconer,
Sir John Erskine, *Bart.* 1700
Sir John Home, *Bart.*
Sir John Clerk *of* Pennycook, *Bart. now one of the Barons of the Exchequer,*
Sir Colin Mac Kenzie, *Bart.* 1701
Mr. George Seton,
George Schaw,
John Borthwick,
David Plenderleith,
Thomas Hamilton,
John Ogilvie, 1702
James Baillie,
Patrick Turnbull,
Andrew Lauder, 1703
James Home,
Gilbert Burnet, *one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe,*
William Lyon,
James Cathcart,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balmerino, *one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,*
Hon. Mr. George Dalrymple, *now one of the Barons of Exchequer,* 1704
Sir John Dalrymple, *Bart. one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion,*
Hon. Mr Charles Erskine, *ſen.*
Mr. Alexander Irvine,
Joſeph Douglas, 1705
George Roſs,
Sir Alexander Ramſay, *Bart.*

Mr. Thomas Buchan, 1705
Alexander Falconer, *alias* Hay,
Hon. Mr. James Erskine *of* Grange,
Mr. Charles Cockburn,
James Gillon, 1706
Francis Wauchop,
Wm. Scot, *alias* Blair,
Wm. Montgomery, 1707
Thomas Menzies,
John Lawrie,
John Dunbar,
Sir John Rutherford, *Knt.*
John Carr,
William Stewart, *Paymaster of the Pensions,*
Andrew Mac Doual, 1708
Charles Cochran,
Robert Dundas, *one of the Lords of Session,*
George Smollet, *one of the Commissaries of* Edinburgh,
John Kennedy, 1709
Duncan Forbes, *Lord President of Session,*
Patrick Campbel *of* Monzie, *now one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Robert Craigie, 1710
David Walker,
William Scot, *jun.*
John Stewart,
John Mac Cleod,
Sir Alexander Murray *of* Stanhope, *Bart.*
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple *of* Drummore, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Sir Henry Stirling, *Bart.*
Mr. George Mac Kenzie,
Sir Philip Anstruther, 1711
Sir James Ferguſſon *of* Kilkerran, *Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Mr. Archibald Denholm,
Mr. Robert Sinclair, 1711
Charles Erskine, *jun. Lord Advocate,*
Hon. Mr. Pat. Boyle, 1712
Mr. David Scot,
William Douglaſs,
Patrick Grant *of* Elches, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Laurence Craigie,
Alexander Garden,
John Crawford,
George Sharp,
Hon. Mr. John Sinclair, *of* Murkle, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,* 1713
Mr. George Lindsay,
Sir James Holburn, *Bart.*
Sir Alexander Cuming, *Bart.*
Mr. John Polſon,
Sir Archibald Grant, *Bart.*
Mr. John Alves,
Patrick Haldane, 1715
Peter Wedderburn,
Sir Gilbert Elliot *of* Minto, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice,*
Mr. George Dundas, 1716
James Don, *alias* Wauchop,
Robert Renny,
David Rutherford,
John Edgar,
Alexander Nairn,
Hugh Bailie,
Andrew Fletcher *of* Milton, *one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord-Justice Clerk,*
Robert Karr,
Archibald Inglis,
William Scot, *Secundus.*
David Moncrief, *sen.*
Archibald Hamilton, 1717
Alexander Birny,
John Murray, *one of the Principal Clerks of Session,* 1718

Mr.

Mr. Hugh-Murray Kynnymound, 1718
Archibald Murray,
David Monypenny,
Henry Barclay,
Michael Menzies, 1719
John Erskine, *ſen.*
Robert Blackwood,
Alex. Leſly, *now Earl of* Leven, *and one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,*
William Urquhart, 1720
Sir James Johnſton, *Bart.*
Mr. John Swinton,
Sir Robert Stewart, *Bart.*
Mr. John Belches, *jun.*
James Juſtice, *one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion,* 1721
James Graham, *Tertius,*
John Riddel,
Kenneth Mac Kenzie, 1722
James Ferguſſon,
William Grant, *Sollicitor General,*
Alex. Fraſer *of* Strichen, *one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice,*
John Craigie,
Walter Pringle,
Charles St. Clare,
Alexander Frazer, *jun. Profeſſor of Civil Law in the Univerſity of* Aberdeen,
George Pringle,
Henry Home, 1723
James Graham, *Quartus,*
Right Hon. the Lord Elibank.
Mr. Thomas Forbes.
Alexander Lockhart,
Sir Tho. Wallace, *Bart.* 1723
Mr. Archibald Campbel,
Alexander Lind,
Nichol. Graham, 1724
Hon. Mr. John Crawford, *jun.*
Mr. John Campbel, *ſen.*
Robert Pringle,
Mr. Thomas Rig, *jun.* 1724
James Brody,
James Cochran,
George Carre, 1725
Hon. Mr. John Hamilton,
Mr. William Brody,
James Glen,
John Mau'l,
Robert Ramſay,
Robert Clark, *one of the Commiſſaries of* Edinburgh,
John Campbel, *jun.*
Thomas Hay, 1726
John Hay,
Hon. Mr. James Leſly, *one of the Commiſſaries of* Edinburgh.
Mr. Robert Scot,
George Porterfield,
George Sinclair,
Robert Pearſon, 1727
David Graham,
Hon. Mr. Walter Sandiland,
Alexander Boſwell,
William Duff,
Charles Maitland,
Sir William Forbes, *Bart.*
Mr. Hugh Forbes,
Sir Ja. Elphinſton, *Bart.* 1728
Mr. Patrick Cockburn,
Hon. Mr. James Dalrymple,
Mr. John Gillon,
Hon. Mr. James Hamilton,
Mr. Lewis Grant,
George Abercromby, *Profeſſor of the Law of Nature and Nations in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh,
William Kirkpatrick,
Alexander Mac Kenzie,
John Dickſon,
Hon. Mr. Alexander-Hume-Campbel, 1729
Mr. Hugh Roſe,
Charles Anſtruther,
John Mitchelſon,
Alexander Udney,
William Somerville,

Mr. John Udney, 1730
William Dalrymple,
Thomas Dundas, *Professor of Civil-Law in the University of* Edinburgh,
Francis Kinloch,
Alexander Foulis,
Ronald Campbel,
Joseph Pringle,
Thomas Calderwood,
James Balfour,
George Drummond,
Alexander Home,
William Congaltoun,
John Mac Kye,
John Dundas, 1731
John Lookup,
David Scrimzeour,
Charles Lumisden,
Andrew Mitchel, 1732
Joseph Williamson,
David Falconer,
James Smollet, 1733
Patrick Ross,
James Geddes,
James Carngey,
John Erskine, *jun.*
James Ogilvie, 1734

Mr. Charles Mac Dowal,
George Brown,
James Dundas,
Robert Kennedy,
William Wallace,
James Fergusson, *jun.*
James Erskine, *jun.*
John Rutherford,
George Middleton,
Sir James Stewart, *Bart.* 1735
Mr. John Dalrymple,
William Scot, *Tertius.*
John Dalrymple-Horn.
Charles Gordon,
Sir Michael Stewart, *Bart.*
Mr. William Crosse,
Adam Drummond, 1736
Andrew Pringle,
David Moncrieffe, *jun.*
Hugh Paterson,
Andrew Mitchell, *jun.*
Adam Inglis,
William Fraser,
George Mackay, 1737
John Carmichael;
James Burnet,
John Gordon.

Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year 1737.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Graham *of* Airth.
The Treasurer, Mr Alexander Irvine *of* Saphock.
Clerk to the Faculty, and Collector of the Decisions, Mr. John Edgar.

Curators of the Library.

Mr. Kenneth Mac Kenzie,
James Graham, *Quartus.*
William Brody,
Mr. Charles Maitland,
Henry Home.

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator, who is also Treasurer of the Library, goes out of his Office, and a new Curator comes in his Place; the Number Five being constantly kept up, and every Curator continuing Five Years.

Keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.
Bar-keeper, Allan Livingston.

NUMBER

NUMBER XXXI.

A LIST *of the Writers Names to His Majeſty's Signet, and Date of their Admiſſion.*

Mr. Alexander Macmillan, *Keeper.*
Archibald Campbel, } *Deputy-Keepers.*
Alexander Campbel, }
William Roy, *Extracter.*

Thomas Aikman, 18 *December*, 1685
**James Baillie*, 14 *April*, 1694
James Brisbain, 20 *July*, 1695
**Hugh Sommervill*, 1 *June* 1696
**Andrew Ker*, 2 *October*, 1696
Charles Miln, 4 *Jan.* 1696
Charles Menzies, 15 *Mar.* 1697
James Baird, 19 *July*, 1697
* *Andrew Haliburton*, 26 *Auguſt*, 1699
* *Robert Wallace*, ſen. 29 *January*, 1701
* *John Lumiſden*, 3 *Feb.* 1701
* *John Stewart*, 17 *Nov.* 1701
James Ure, 16 *December*, 1701
George Edie, 16 *June*, 1702
* *Andrew Majoribanks*, 10 *December*, 1702
William Innes, 18 *Mar.* 1704
**Robert Hepburn*, 14 *May*, 1705
Robert Fullarton, 10 *Aug.* 1705
John Thomſon, *Oct.* 15, 1705
Ludovick Brodie, 11 *July*, 1706
William Murray, 12 *Jan.* 1706
* *John Hamilton*, 3 *Mar.* 1707
Robert Dalrymple, 28 *Mar.* 1707
* *James Craig*, 13 *May*, 1707
Robert Alexander, 30 *June*, 1707
William Seton, 6 *Dec.* 1707
Charles Farquharſon, 8 *November*, 1708
Walter Riddle, 13 *Dec.* 1708
Charles Maſterton, *Feb.* 1709
* *John Macfarlane*, 12 *November*, 1709
**George Kennedy*, 2 *Nov.* 1711
* *Alex. Hamilton*, 6 *Nov.* 1711
John Ruſſel, 16 *Nov.* 1711
John Macgowan, 12 *Jan.* 1712
Alex. Mitchel, 3 *March*, 1712
John Dundaſs, 1 *March*, 1712
* *Alex. Stevenſon*, 11 *Mar.* 1712
Wm. Cunningham, 2 *Feb.* 1713
* *John Cunningham*, 24 *June*, 1713
John Bogle, 22 *September*, 1713
Alex. Pitcairn, 14 *Aug.* 1714
David Maule, 14 *Auguſt*, 1714
Robert Fullarton, 18 *Sept.* 1714
Andrew Currier, 28 *July*, 1715
John Hamilton, 30 *July*, 1716
* *Hugh Crawford*, 14 *Dec.* 1716
Alexander Roſs, 14 *July*, 1718
Alexander Hay, 17 *Aug.* 1718
William Millar, 15 *July*, 1719
* *Andrew Hay*, 23 *July*, 1719
* *George Irving*, 8 *Feb.* 1720
George Gordon, 15 *March*, 1720
Thomas Finlay, 24 *May*, 1720
**William Forbes*, 19 *Aug.* 1720
John Bailie, 7 *September*, 1721
James Budge, 7 *June*, 1722
Colin Mackenzie, 1 *Auguſt*, 1722
Andrew Alves, 25 *Sep.* 1722
Robert Dalrymple, 28 *Nov.* 1722
William Preſton, 3 *Dec.* 1722
* *Arch. Stewart*, 9 *Jan.* 1723
**Robert Wallace*, jun. 13 *February*, 1723
James Ramſay, 25 *Feb.* 1723

* *Thomas*

*Thomas Goldie, 19 Mar. 1723
George Dallas, 17 June, 1723
Arch. Pitcairn, 3 Aug. 1723
George Chalmers, 1 Oct. 1723
Alex. Gordon, 25 Nov. 1723
* James Armour, 2 Dec. 1723
William Veitch, 13 Dec. 1723
John Buchanan, 13 Dec. 1723
Arch. Carmichael, 23 Dec. 1723
* John Hay, 22 Feb. 1726
James Haliburton, 8 Mar. 1726
James Graham, 21 Mar. 1726
James Hume, 20 June, 1726
Alex. Stewart, 17 July, 1727
Arch. Campbel, 5 Feb. 1728
James Hay, 9 December, 1728
*Ronald Dunbar, 27 Jan. 1729
James Garthshore, 6 Oct. 1729
John Grant, 3 December, 1729
William Watson, 3 Dec. 1729
David Spence, 15 June, 1730
John Smith, 21 December, 1730
Andrew Burnet, 21 Dec. 1730
James Preston, 20 July, 1731
David Monro, 28 July, 1731
James Taylor, 2 August, 1731
David Anderson, 18 Aug. 1731
Robert Gordon, 18 Aug. 1731
Roderick Mackleod, 7 Mar. 1732
Ronald Crawford, 7 Mar. 1732
Thomas Bailie, 26 April, 1732
John Davidson, 20 Dec. 1732
Geo. Turnbull, 25 June, 1733
Thomas Watson, 7 Jan. 1734
Robert Grant, 8 March, 1734
Hen. Scrimzeour, 14 July, 1735
Leonard Urquhart, 14 July 1735
James Pringle, 14 July, 1735
Robert Sym, 4 August, 1735
William Frazer, 2 Febr. 1736
Robert Hamilton, 12 Mar. 1736
Samuel Mitchelson, 12 Mar. 1736
George Balfour, 12 Mar. 1736
Andrew Wallace, 21 June, 1736
John Sinclair, 28 June, 1736
Robert Paterson, 30 Aug. 1736
Gideon Jackson, 23 Sept. 1736
John Mackenzie, 14 Mar. 1737

NUMBER XXXII.

Officers appointed to distribute, and manage His Majesty's Stamp-Duties of North-Britain.

MR. Wm. Jones, *Principal, or Head-Distributor*; *Sal.* 180 l. per Annum.
Mr. Samuel Ross, *Comptroller*; *Sal.* 150 l. per Annum.
Mr. John Pringle, *Distributor for the Towns of* Edinburgh *and* Leith; *Sal.* 60 l. per Annum.
Mr. William Bowles, *Sollicitor*; *Sal.* 50 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The Officers of the Mint.

THE *Right Honourable* John *Lord* Belhaven, *General*; *Sal.* 300 l. per Annum.
Arch. Bothwell, *Esq*; *Master*, *Sal.* 200 l. per Annum.

George

George Kennedy, *Eſq*; *Warden*; *Sal.* 150 l. per Annum.
John Mac Farlane, *Writer to the Signet*, *Comptroller*; *Sal.* 60 l. per Annum.
James Kerr, *Aſſay-Maſter*; *Sal.* 100 l. per Annum.
Joſeph Cave, *Eſq*; *Engraver*; *Sal.* 50 l. per Annum.
Robert Miller, *King's Clerk*; *Sal.* 40 l. per Annum.
William Richardſon, *Smith*; *Sal.* 30 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XXXIV.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Exciſe in North-Britain.

Gilbert Burnet, Eſq;
Richard Dodſwell, Eſq;
Thomas Cochran, Eſq;
Richard Somers, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Wyvil, Eſq;
} Commiſſioners; Sal. 500 l. *per Annum* each.

Chriſtopher Rhodes, Eſq; Comptroller, for himſelf and Clerks, Sal. 500 *l. per Annum.*

Peter Wedderburn, Eſq; Secretary, Sollicitor, Clerk of Securities and Correſpondent, for himſelf and Clerks, Sal. 340 *l. per Annum.*

George Tilſon, Eſq; Auditor, for himſelf and Clerks; Sal. 310 *l. per Annum.*

James Nimmo, Eſq; Caſhier, for himſelf and Clerks; Salary 450 *l. per Annum.*

William Cliſton, Eſq; Sollicitor, for himſelf and Clerk; Salary 180 *l. per Annum.*

James Hamilton, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Sollicitor; at 80 *l. per Annum.*

Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; Agent at *London*; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Robert Forreſt*, Accomptant-General for the Duties of Exciſe; Salary 120 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Dickie*, Accomptant-General for the other Duties; Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Alexander Chalmers*, Accomptant for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Diſtillery, at 60 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Andrew Home*, Accomptant for the Country Exciſe Account, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *William Robinſon*, Clerk, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Eagleſield Griffith*, firſt Clerk in the Accomptant-General's Office; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Blair*, Accomptant for the Duty on Malt; Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr.

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Clerk for imported Liquors, *&c.* Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Benjamin Ditcher*, Mr. *Richard Marshal*, } Assistant Clerks in the Accomptant-General's Office; Sal. 50 *l.* each.

Mr. *Sandys Wolirych*, Mr. *Charles Watson*, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Office; Sal. 50 *l.* each.

Mr. *Edward Swift*, Clerk of the *Edinburgh* Fines; Sal. 20 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Alexander Alison*, Bill-man; Sal. 30 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Parkhill*, Agent; Salary 80 *l. per Annum.*

Mrs. *Mary Clifton*, House-keeper; Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Richard Rance*, Door and Store-keeper; Sal. 55 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Samuel Mac Murray*, Hall keeper; Sal. 10 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Dan. Mounro*, Assistant Door-keeper; Sal. 25 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *James Miln*, Assistant Watchman; Sal. 12 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *Robert Renton*, General Examiner, and Clerk of the Diaries, *&c.* Sal. 90 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *William Murdock*, also Assistant Watchman, at 8 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Michael Ancrum*, Assistant General Examiner, at 40 *l. per Annum.*

Six Examiners of the Country Excise, Leather and Malt Stock Books, at 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Four General Supervisors, at 150 *l. per Annum* each.

Twelve Collectors, whereof
- 1 at —— 100 *l. per Ann.*
- 10 at —— 90 *l. per Ann.*
- 1 at —— 70 *l. per Ann.*

Twenty-nine Supervisors, whereof
- 24 at —— 65 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 5 at —— 60 *l. per Ann.* each.

Three Hundred and twenty-four Gaugers, at 35 *l. per Ann.* each.

Ten Collectors Clerks, at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Eleven Supernumeraries, at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Ten Assistant Gaugers, *&c.* whereof
- 6 at —— 25 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 3 at —— 20 *l. per Ann.* each.
- 1 at —— 10 *l per Annum.*

John Purcell, Porter, Warehouse-keeper and Yard-keeper, at 25 *l. per Annum.*

NUMBER XXXV.

A LIST of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police.

Charles *Earl of* Lauderdale, *President.*
John *Earl of* Sutherland,
James *Earl of* Finlater,
John *Lord* Hope,
James *Earl of* Hyndford,

James

James *Lord* Torpichen,
Lord Alexander Hay,
Mr. Charles Erskine,
Mungo Haldan *of* Gleneagles, *Esq*;
Geo. Kennedy, *Accomptant.*

Mr. George Carre, *Advocate, Secretary.*
David Warrender, *Deputy.*

NUMBER XXXVI.

A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain.

MID-Lothian, *Earl of* Lauderdale.
East-Lothian, *E. of* Hoptoun
West-Lothian,

March, *Earl of* Marchmont.
Selkirk, *Duke of* Roxburgh.
Dumfries *and* Kircudbright, *Duke of* Queensberry.
Galloway, *Earl of* Stair.
Cliddisdale, *Earl of* Selkirk.
Renfrew, *Lord* Ross.
Aire, *Earl of* Loudoun.
Sterling *and* Clackmannan, *Earl of* Buchan.
Perth, *Earl of* Brodalbin.
Fife *and* Kinrose, *E. of* Rothes.
Angus, *Duke of* Douglass,
Inverness, *Lord* Lovat.
Ross, Charles Ross, *Esq*;
Cromarty, Hugh Ross, *jun. Esq*;
Murray, Alex. Brodie, *Esq*;
Caithness, *Earl of* Sutherland.
Nairn, Hugh Ross, *sen. Esq.*
Sutherland, *Earl of* Sutherland.
Orkney *and* Zetland, *Earl of* Morton.
Dunbarton, *Duke of* Montross.
Aberdeen, *Earl of* Rothes.
Kinkerdin, *Sir* Peter Frazier.
Roxburgh, *Duke of* Roxburgh.
Twedale, *Earl of* March.

NUMBER XXXVII.

The Baronets in Scotland, *Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.*

WIlliam Alexander *of* Menstrie, 21 *May*, 1625, *Scotish Earl.*
Arthur Acheson *of* Glencairn, 1 *Jan.* 1628.
John Arnot *of that Ilk*, 27 *July*, 1629.
James Agnew *of* Lochnaw, 28 *July*, 1629.
James Abercrombie *of* Birkenboig——
Robert Anstruther *of* Wrae, 28 *Nov.* 1694.
John Anstruther *of that Ilk.*

B.

Thomas Burnet *of* Leyes, 1 *April*, 1626.
John Blaccader *of* Tulliallan, 28 *July*, 1626.
Michael Bruce *of* Stenhouſe, 29 *Septemb.* 1628.
James Balfour *of* Denmiln —— 1631.
James Brown *of* Barbados, 17 *Feb.* 1664. *Extinct.*
William Bruce *of* Balcaskie, 21 *Oct.* 1688.
William Bennet *of* Grubbet, 18 *Nov.* 1670.
George Bennet *in the Prov. of* Fife, 28 *July* 1671. *Extinct.*
John Baird *of* Newbith, 4 *Feb.* 1680.
Alexander Bannerman *of* Elſick, 28 *Decemb.* 1682.
Alexander Barclay *of* Towie, 22 *March*, 1686.
Alexander Brown *of* Colſtoun, 16 *Feb.* 1686.
Robert Baird *of* Sauchton-Hall, 28 *Feb.* 1695.

C.

John Campbel *of* Glenorchie, 29 *May*, 1625, S. E.
James Colquhoun, alias Grant, *of* Grant *and* Luſs, 30 *July* 1625.
William Cunningham *of* Cunningham-head, 4 *July* 1627.
Alexander Cockourn *of* Langtoun, 21 *Novemb.* 1627.
Colin Campbel *of* Lundie, 31 *Decemb.* 1627. *Extinct.*
James Campbel *of* Auchinbreck, 1 *Jan.* 1628.
Donald Campbel *of* Ardnamurchan, 12 *Jan.* 1628.
David Cunningham *of* Robertland, 25 *November*, 1630.
Wm. Baillie, alias Carmichael, *of* Lamingtoun, 17 *July*, 1648.
James Carmichael *of that Ilk*, ——— *S. E.*
James Carnegie *of* Pittarrow, 20 *Feb.* 1663.
James Chalmers, *Son to* Cults, 24 *Novemb.* 1664.
William Cunningham *of* Caprinton, 21 *Sept.* 1669.
David Cunningham *of* Corſhil, 26 *Feb.* 1672.
James Camdbel *of* Ardkinlaſs, 23 *March*, 1679.
John Clerk *of* Pennicook, 24 *March*, 1679.
Thomas Calder *of* Muirtoun, 5 *Novemb.* 1686.
William Cockburn, *of that Ilk*, 24 *May*, 1671.
James Campbel *of* Aberuchyl.
Robert Cunningham *of* Auchinharvie, 3 *Auguſt*, 1673.
Alexander Cumming *of* Culter, 28 *Feb.* 1695.
James Cunningham *of* Milncraig, 3 *Feb.* 1702.
John Cathcart *of* Carletoun, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

D.

Robert Douglaſs *of* Glenbervie, 28 *May*, 1625.
William Dick *of* Braid, *Extinct.*
James Dalrymple *of* Stair, 2 *June*, 1664. *Scots Earl.*
David Dunbar *of* Baldoon, 13 *October*, 1664, *Extinct.*
Robert Dalziel *of* Glenae, 11 *April*, 1666, *S. E. Attainted.*
Alexander Don *of* Newtoun, 7 *June*, 1667.
John Douglaſs *of* Kelhead, 26 *Feb.* 1668.
Alexander Dalmahoy *of that Ilk*, 12 *Decemb.* 1679.

James

James Dalziel *of* Binns, *November*, 1685.
George Dunbar *of* Mochrum, 29 *March*, 1694.
William Dunbar *of* Durn, 29 *Feb.* 1698.
John Dalrymple *of* Killock, 28 *April*, 1698.
Hugh Dalrymple, *alias* Hamilton, *of* North-Berwick, 29 *Ap.* 1698.
James Dalrymple *of* Hales, 8 *May*, 1700.
William Dunbar *of* Hemprigs, 10 *April*, 1701.
James Sutherland, *alias* Dumbar, *of* Hemprigs, 21 *Dec.* 1706.
William Dick *of* Preſtfield, 2 *March*, 1677.
Robert Dickſon *of* Carberry, 1 *March*, 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot *of* Stobs, 3 *Dec.* 1666.
Gilbert Eliot *of* Minto, 19 *April*, 1700.
James Elphingſtoun *of* Logie, 2 *Decemb.* 1701.
John Erskin *of* Alva, 30 *April*, 1666.
Charles Erskin *of* Cambo, 20 *Auguſt*, 1666.

F.

George Forreſter *of* Caſtorphin, 17 *Nov.* 1625. *S. L.*
William Forbes *of* Monimusk, 30 *March*, 1625.
Arthur Forbes *of* Caſtle-Forbes, 29 *Sept.* 1628. *J. E.*
Arthur Forbes *of* Craigivar, 20 *April*, 1630.
Alexander Foulis *of* Collingtoun, 7 *June*, 1634.
William Fleming *of* Ferm, 23 *Sept.* 1661.
Archibald Primroſe, *alias* Foulis, *of* Dunipace, 15 *Sept.* 1661.
Alexander Falconer *of* Glenarquhar, 30 *March*, 1670. *Scots Baron.*
Alexander Frazer *of* Doors, 2 *Auguſt*, 1673. *Extinct.*
James Fergusſon *of* Kilkerran, 30 *Nov.* 1703.
Alexander Forbes *of* Foveran, 10 *April*, 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon *of* Gordonſtoun, 28 *May*, 1625.
Alexander Gordon *of* Clunie, 3 *July*, 1625. *Extinct.*
James Gordon *of* Leſmoir, 2 *Sept.* 1625.
William Grahame *of* Bracco, 28 *Sept.* 1625. *Extinct.*
John Gordon *of* Haddo, 18 *June*, 1631. *S. E.*
Robert Gordon *of* Lochinvar, 1 *May*, 1626. *S. V.*
Andrew Gilmoire *of* —— 16 *Auguſt*, 1661. *Extinct.*
William Grahame *of* Gartmore, 28 *June*, 1665.
Charles Gilmoire *of* Craigmiller, 1 *Feb.* 1678.
Robert Grierſon *of* Lag, 28 *March*, 1685.
John Gordon *of* Park, 21 *Auguſt*, 1686.
James Graunt, *Advocate. Extinct.*
Thomas Gibſon, *Son to Sir* John Gibſon *of* Aldiſtoun, 1702.
William Gordon *of* Dalphollie, 8 *Feb.* 1704.
Archibald Grant *of* Cullen, 7 *Dec.* 1705.
Thomas Gordon *of* .... 29 *July*, 1706.
John Gordon *of* Embo.

James

James Gray, *Esq*; 5 *March*, 1707.

H.

John-Hope Bruce *of* Kinroſs, 19 *Feb.* 1628.
Francis Hamiltoun *of* Killoch, 29 *Sept.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Patrick Hume *of* Polworth, *S. E.*
Thomas Hay *of* Park, 26 *Auguſt*, 1663.
John Henderſon *of* Fordel, 15 *July*, 1664.
Robert Hay *of* Lenplum, 26 *March*, 1667.
Alexander Hamiltoun *of* Haggs, 11 *Feb.* 1670. *Extinct.*
John Houſton *of that ilk*, 28 *Feb.* 1668.
Peter Hacket *of* Pitferren, 25 *Jan.* 1671.
Alexander Hope *of* Carſe, 30 *May*, 1672.
James Hall *of* Dunglaſs, 8 *October*, 1687.
George Hamiltoun *of* Barntoun, 1 *March*, 1692.
John Hume *of* Lumſdane, 31 *December*, 1697.
Charles Hope *of* Kirkliſtoun, 1 *March*, 1698. *Scots Earl.*
Thomas Hay *of* Alderſtoun, 12 *Feb.* 1703.
James Hamiltoun *of* Roſehall, 10 *April*, 1703.
William Hume *of* Blaccader, 25 *Jan.* 1671.
James Holbourn *of* Menſtrie, 21 *June*, 1706.
Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 *Feb.* 1707. *Extinct.*
——— Hume *of* Renton.

I.

Henry Innes *of that Ilk*, 29 May, 1625; *whoſe Patent bears the Privilege to his eldeſt Son of the Title of Knight while the Father is alive.*
William Johnſtoun *of* Caskiben, 31 *March*, 1626.
Sam. Johnſtoun *of* Elphiſtoun, 18 *Feb.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Robert Innes *of* Balvenny, 1 *Jan.* 1628. *Extinct.*
Alexander Jardin *of* Applegirth, 25 *May*, 1672.
Alexander Innes *of* Coxtoun, [illegible] *March*, 1686.
John Inglis *of* Cramond, 22 *March*, 1687.
James Johnſtoun *of* Weſterhall, 25 *April*, 1700.

K.

William Keith *of* Ludquhairn, 28 *July*, 1692.
James Keith *of* Powburn, 4 *June*, 1663.
John Kirkaldie *of* Grange, 14 *May*, 1664. *Extinct.*
Gilbert Kennedy *of* Girvenmaines, 4 *Auguſt*, 1673.
John Kennedy *of* Cullean, 8 *Dec.* 1682.
Thomas Kilpatrick *of* Cloſeburn, 26 *March*, 1685.
James Kinloch *of that Ilk*, 5 *Sept.* 1685.
Francis Kinlock *of* Gilmertoun, 16 *Sept.* 1686.
John-Vere Kennedy *of* Clowburn, 8 *June*, 1698.

L.

David Livingſtoun *of* Dunipace, 30 *May*, 1625. *Extinct.*
Jo. Leſly *of* Wardis, 1 *Sept.* 1625. *Extinct.*
John Livingſtoun *of* Kinnaird, 29 *June*, 1627.
Alexander Lindſay *of* Evelick, 15 *April*, 1666.
James Lockart *of* Carſtairs, 28 *Feb.* 1677.
Robert Lawrie *of* Maxweltoun, 27 *March*, 1685.
Alexander Livinſtoun *of* Glentirren, 20 June, 1685.
John Lauder *of* Idingtoun, 17 *July*, 1688.
James Livingſtoun *of* Weſtquarter, 20 *May*, 1699.
Andrew Lauder *of* Fountainhall, 25 *Jan.* 1690.

M.

Alexander Mac Donald *of* Slate, 14 *July*, 1625.
Richard Murray *of* Cockpool, 19 *July*, 1625. *Extinct.*
Hugh Moncrief *of* Tippermuir, 2 *April*, 1626.
William Murray *of* Clermouth, 18 *March*, 1626.
Donald Mac Kay *of* Stranaver, 18 *March*, 1627. *S. L.*
William Maxwell *of* Calderwood, 11 *March*, 1627.
James Mac Gill *of* Cradſtoun Riddle, 18 *July*, 1627. *S. Vif.*
Walter Montgomery *of* Skelmorly, 18 *Jan.* 1628.
Alexander Murray *of* Blackbarrony, 15 *May*, 1628.
Alexander Murray *of* Elibank, 16 *May* 1628 *S. L.*
Kenneth Mac Kenzie *of* Cromarty, 21 *May*, 1628. *S. E.*
William Murray *of* Dalreny, 2 *Oct.* 1630.
John Murray *of* Abermonth, 1631.
Patrick Muir *of* Rowallan, 4 *May*, 1662. *Extinct.*
Robert Maxwell *of* Orchardtoun, 30 *June*, 1663.
Alexander Murray *of* Stanhope, 12 *Feb.* 1664.
Winwood Mowat *of* Ingliſtoun, 2 *June*, 1664.
Alexander Mac Culloch *of* Myrſtoun, 10 *Aug.* 1664.
John Malcolm *of* Lochorr, 25 *July*, 1665.
Alexander Menzies *of that Ilk*, 2 *Sep.* 1665.
Richard Maitland *of* Pittrichie, 12 *March*, 1672. *Extinct.*
William Murray *of* Auchtertyre, 3 *June*, 1673.
Patrick Murray *of* Balmanno, 2 *July*, 1676.
John Maitland *of* Ravelrig, 12 *March*, 1672. *S. E.*
William Maxwell *of* Monreith, 8 *Jan.* 1681.
John Maxwell *of* Netherpollock, 12 *Aug.* 1682.
William Maxwell *of* Sprinkell, 7 *Feb.* 1683.
Hugh Moncrief *of* Tippermalloch, *firſt of the Family of* Moncriefs.
Thomas Moncrief *of that Ilk*, 30 *Nov.* 1683.
Charles Mill *of* Brantoun, 19 *March*, 1686.
Robert Myrton *of* Gogar, 28 *June*, 1701.
James Mac Kenzie *of* Royſtoun, 8 *Feb.* 1704.
George MacKenzie *of* Granville, *with his Grandfather Sir* John Mac Kenzie *of* Tarbets, *Precedency in the Year* 1628. } 8 *Feb.* 1704.
Alexander Murray *of* Melgum, 29 *Jan.* 1704. *Extinct.*

N.

Archibald Napier *of* Merchiſtoun, 2 *March*, 1627. *S. L.*
John Nicholſon *of* Leſwade, 27 *July*, 1629.
Thomas Nicholſon *of* Carnoch, 16 *Jan.* 1637. *Extinct.*
Henry Nisbet *of* Dean, 2 *Dec.* 1669.
William Nicholſon *of* Kemney, 15 *April*, 1700.
John Nicholſon *of* Tullicultry, *Extinct.*
William Nairn *of* Dunſinnen, 31 *March*, 1704.
James Naſmith *of* Davick, 31 *July*, 1706.

O.

David Ogilvie *of* Innerquharty, 29 *Sept.* 1626.
George Ogilvie *of* Carnouſlie, 24 *April*, 1626.
George Ogilvie *of* Bamf, 30 *July*, 1627. *S. L.*
James Oliphant *of* Newtoun, 28 *July*, 1629.
George Ogilvie *of* Barras, 5 *July*, 1662.
Alexander Ogilvie *of* Forglen, 25 *July*, 1701.

P.

John Preſtoun *of* Airdry, 22 *Feb.* 1628.
George Preſton *of* Valleyfield, 13 *March*, 1637.
Hugh Primroſe *of* Cheſter, 5 *Aug.* 1651. *Now a Viſcount.*
William Purves *of* Purveſhall, 5 *July*, 1665.
Robert Pringle *of* Stitchel, 5 *Jan.* 1683.
Hugh Paterſon *of* Bannockburn, 6 *March*, 1686.
John Paterſon *of* Grantoun, 28 *July*, 1687.
Robert Pollook *of that Ilk*, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

R.

Alexander Ramſay *of* Balmain, 3 *Sept.* 1685.
Walter Riddle *of that Ilk*, 4 *May*, 1618.
John Richardſon *of* Pencaitland, 13 *Nov.* 1630. *Extinct.*
John Ramſay *of* Whitehill, 2 *June*, 1665.
Francis Ruthven *of* Reidcaſtle, 11 *July*, 1666. *Extinct.*
Gilbert Ramſay *of* Bamf, 3 *Decemb.* 1666.
Andrew Ramſay *of* Abbotſhall, 23 *June*, 1669. *Extinct.*
James Rochead *of* Innerlieth, 4 *June*, 1704.
Alexander Reid *of* Barra, 30 *Nov.* 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan *of* Thorntoun, 21 *May*, 1625.
James Stuart *of* Bute, 28 *March*, 1627. *Scots Earl.*
John Sinclair *of* Kinnaird.
James Sibbald *of* Rankeiller, 24 *April*, 1630. *Extinct.*
John Sinclair *of* Dumbeath, *and* ——— Sinclair *of* Cainsbay, } 2 *Jan.* 1631.

Jo.

Jo. Skeen *of* Currihill,
Robert Sinclair *of* Stevinſon, 18 *June*, 1636.
Walter Seatoun *of* Abercorn, 3 *June*, 1663.
George Seatoun *of* Garletoun, 9 *Dec.* 1664.
John Sinclair *of* Lonformacus, 10 *Dec.* 1664.
James Stirling *of* Glorat, 30 *April*, 1666.
Henry Stirling *of* Ardoch, 2 *May*, 1666.
Francis Scot *of* Thirlſtane, 22 *Auguſt*, 1666. *Lord* Napier.
Michael Stuart *of* Blackhall, 27 *March*, 1667.
Archibald Stuart *of* Caſtlemilk, 28 *Feb*, 1668.
Robert Seatoun, *Son to the Lord* Wintoun, 24 *Jan.* 1671.
Patrick Scot *of* Ancrum, 27 *October*, 1671.
Charles Stuart, 2*d Son to the Earl of* Murray, 23 *Sept.* 1681. *S.E.*
James Sharp *of* Scotſcraig, 21 *April*, 1683.
Thomas Stuart *of* Blair, 2 *Jan.* 1683.
William Seatoun *of* Pitmedden, 11 *Dec.* 1683.
Thomas Strachan *of* Inchtuthel, 8 *May*, 1687.
John Stuart *of* Allanbank, 15 *Auguſt*, 1687.
James Stuart *of* Burrow, 4 *Nov.* 1687.
Thomas Stuart *of* Cultneſs, 29 *Jan.* 1698.
George Suttie *of* Balgown, 5 *May*, 1702.
James Stuart *of* Good-tree, 22 *Dec.* 1705.
Robert Stuart *of* Tillicutry, 24 *April*, 1707.

T.

David Threapland *of* Fingask, 10 *Nov.* 1687.

W.

John Weems *of that Ilk*, 28 *May*, 1625. *S. E.*
Henry Wardlow *of* Pittrevie, 5 *March*, 1631.
James Wood *of* Bonningtoun, 11 *May*, 1666.
Thomas Wallace *of* Craigie, 8 *March*, 1670.
George Weir *of* Blackwood, 21 *Nov.* 1694. *Extinct.*
Peter Wedderburn *of* Gosford, 30 *Dec.* 1697.
John Whitefoord *of* Blairquhan, 30 *Dec.* 1701.
Alexander Wedderburn *of* Blackneſs, 9 *Aug.* 1704.
James Weems *of* Bogie, 22 *October*, 1704.
William Stewart, *alias* Wiſhart, 17 *June*, 1706.

FINIS.

Jo. Skeen of Currihill.
Robert Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June, 1656.
Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June, 1664.
George Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 Dec. 1664.
John Sinclair of Lonformacus, 10 Dec. 1664.
James Stirling of Glorat, 30 April, 1666.
Henry Scirling of Ardoch, 2 May, 1666.
Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 23 August, 1666. Lord Napier.
Michael Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March, 1667.
Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 Feb. 1668.
Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 Jun. 1671.
Patrick Scot of Ancrum, 27 October, 1671.
Charles Stuart, 2d Son to the Earl of Murray, 23 Sept. 1681. S. E.
James Sharp of Scotscraig, 21 April, 1683.
Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683.
William Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 Dec. 1683.
Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May, 1687.
John Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August, 1687.
James Stuart of Burrow, 4 Nov. 1687.
Thomas Stuart of Cultness, 29 Jan. 1688.
George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May, 1702.
James Stuart of Good-tree, 22 Dec. 1705.
Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April, 1707.

T.

David Threapland of Fingask, 10 Nov. 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May, 1625. S. E.
Henry Wardlow of Pittrevie, 5 March, 1631.
James Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May, 1666.
Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March, 1670.
George Weir of Blackwood, 21 Nov. 1694. Baronet.
Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 Dec. 1697.
John Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 Dec. 1701.
Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, 9 Aug. 1704.
James Weems of Bogie, 22 October, 1704.
William Stewart, alias Wishart, 17 June, 1706.

FINIS.

A GENERAL

LIST,

OR

CATALOGUE,

Of all the

Offices *and* Officers

EMPLOYED

the ſeveral Branches of his MAJESTY's Government Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, *&c.*

I. In *South-Britain*, or *England.*
II. In *North-Britain*, or *Scotland.*

AND

he Subordinate Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand Offices, to whoſe Direction and Diſpoſal they immediately appertain.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXVII.

NUMBER I.

A LIST of all the PEERS *and* PEERESSES *of that Part of* Great-Britain *called* ENGLAND.

HIS *Royal Highneſs* Frederick-Lewis, *Prince of* Great-Britain, *Electoral Prince of* Brunſwick-Lunenburg, *Prince of* Wales, *Duke of* Cornwall *and* Rothſay, *Duke of* Glouceſter *and* Edinburgh, *Marqueſs of the Iſle of* Ely, *Earl of* Cheſter, Carrick, *and* Eltham, *Viſcount of* Launceſton *in the County of* Cornwall, *and Baron of* Renfrew *and* Snaudon, *Lord of the* Iſles, *and Steward of* Scotland.

His Royal Highneſs William-Auguſtus, *Duke of* Cumberland, *Marqueſs of* Berkhamſtead *in the County of* Hertford, *Earl of* Kennington *in* Surrey, *Viſcount of* Trematon *in the County of* Cornwall, *Baron of the Iſle of* Alderney, *and Sovereign of the moſt Honourable Order of the* Bath.

Great Officers who precede DUKES.	*The ſecond Title of* Dukes, *&c. Or, Titles given by Courteſy to their eldeſt Sons.*
Philip York, *Lord Hardwicke, Lord High-Chancellor of* Great-Britain.	
Spencer Compton, *Earl of* Wilmington, *Lord Preſident of the Council.*	*Viſcount* Pevenſey.
Francis *Earl of* Godolphin, *Lord Privy-Seal.*	*Viſcount* Rialton.

DUKES.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of* Dorset, *Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.*	*Earl of* Middlesex.
Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Grafton, *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.*	*Earl of* Euston.
Edward Howard, *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marshal, and Hereditary-Marshal of* England.	*Earl of* Arundel.
William Cavendish, *Duke of* Devonshire, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.	*Mar. of* Hartington.
Charles Seymour, *Duke of* Somerset.	*Earl of* Hertford.
William Fitz-Roy, *Duke of* Cleveland *and* Southampton.	*Earl of* Chichester *and* Southampton.
Charles Lenos, *Duke of* Richmond.	*Earl of* March.
Henry Somerset, *Duke of* Beaufort.	*Marq. of* Worcester.
Charles Beauclerk, *Duke of* St Albans.	*Earl of* Burford.
Charles Powlet, *Duke of* Bolton.	*Marq. of* Winchester.
Thomas Osborne, *Duke of* Leeds.	*Mar of* Caermarthen.
John Russel, *Duke of* Bedford.	*Marq. of* Tavistock.
Charles Spencer, *Duke of* Marlborough.	*Marq. of* Blandford.
John Manners, *Duke of* Rutland.	*Marquess of* Granby.
John Montagu, *Duke of* Montagu	*M. of* Mounthermer.
* Charles Douglas, *Duke of* Dover *and* Queensbury.	*Marquess of* Beverly.
James Murray, *Duke of* Athol.	*Mar. of* Tullibardin.
Francis Scot, *Duke of* Buccleugh.	*Earl of* Dalkeith.
Henry De Grey, *Duke of* Kent.	*Earl of* Harold.
* James Hamilton, *Duke of* Hamilton *and* Brandon.	*Marq. of* Clydesdale.
Peregrine Bertie, *Duke of* Ancaster, *and* Kesteven, *Lord great Chamberlain of* England.	*Marq. of* Lindsey.
Evelin Pierepoint, *Duke of* Kingston.	*Marq. of* Dorchester.
Thomas Holles Pelham, *Duke of* Newcastle.	*Marquess of* Clare.
William Bentinck, *Duke of* Portland.	*Marq. of* Titchfield.
William Montagu, *Duke of* Manchester.	*Visc.* Mandeville.
James Brydges, *Duke of* Chandos.	*Marq. of* Carnarvon.
John Campbel, *Duke of* Greenwich.	*Lord* Chatham, *or Lord* Lorn.
Scroop Egerton, *Duke of* Bridgewater.	*Marq. of* Brackley.

MARQUESSES.

William Herbert, *Marquess of* Powis.	*Lord* Powis.
William Kerr, *Marquess of* Lothain.	*Earl of* Ancram.

EARLS.

EARLS.

George Talbot, *Earl of* Shrewſbury.	*Lord* Furnival.
Edward Stanley, *Earl of* Derby.	*Lord* Strange.
Theophilus Haſtings, *Earl of* Huntingdon.	*Lord* Haſtings.
Henry Herbert, *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery.	*Lord* Herbert.
Henry Clinton, *Earl of* Lincoln.	*Lord* Clinton.
Henry Howard, *Earl of* Suffolk.	*Lord* Walden.
James Cecil, *Earl of* Saliſbury.	*Lord* Cranborn.
Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of* Exeter.	*Lord* Burghley.
Joceline Sidney, *Earl of* Leiceſter.	*Lord* Liſle.
James Compton, *Earl of* Northampton.	*Lord* Compton.
Edward Rich, *Earl of* Warwick *and* Holland.	*Lord* Rich.
William Fielding, *Earl of* Denbigh.	*Lord* Fielding.
John Fane, *Earl of* Weſtmoreland.	*Lord* Deſpencer.
Henry-Bows Howard, *Earl of* Berkſhire.	*Lord* Andover.
John Savage, *Earl* Rivers.	*Lord* Savage.
Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of* Peterborough *and* Monmouth.	*Lord* Mordaunt.
Harry Grey, *Earl of* Stamford.	*Lord* Grey *of* Grooby.
Daniel Finch, *Earl of* Winchelſea *and* Nottingham.	*Lord* Maidſtone.
Philip-Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of* Cheſterfield.	*Lord* Stanhope.
Sackville Tufton, *Earl of* Thanet.	*Lord* Clifford.
John Montagu, *Earl of* Sandwich.	*Lord* Hinchinbrook.
Henry Hyde, *Earl of* Clarendon *and* Rocheſter.	*Lord* Cornbury.
William Capel, *Earl of* Eſſex.	*Lord* Malden.
George Brudenel, *Earl of* Cardigan.	*Lord* Brudenel.
Richard Anneſley, *Earl of* Angleſey.	*Lord* Anneſley.
Charles Howard, *Earl of* Carliſle.	*Lord* Morpeth.
Thomas Bruce, *Earl of* Aileſbury.	*Lord* Bruce.
Richard Boyle, *Earl of* Burlington.	*Lord* Clifford of Lanesborough.
Anthony-Aſhley Cooper, *Earl of* Shafteſbury.	*Lord* Aſhley.
George-Henry Lee, *Earl of* Litchfield.	*Lord* Quarendon.
Henry Robarts, *Earl of* Radnor.	*Lord* Bodmyn.
Auguſtus Berkley, *Earl of* Berkley.	*Lord* Durſley.
Montagu-Venables Bertie, *Earl of* Abingdon.	*Lord* Norreys.
Baptiſt Noel, *Earl of* Gainſborough.	*Lord* Campden.

Robert D'Arcy, *Earl of* Holderneſs.	*Lord* Darcy, *or Lord* Conniers.
Other-Lewis-Windſor Hickman, *Earl of* Plymouth.	*Lord* Windſor.
William-Stafford Howard, *Earl of* Stafford.	*Lord* Stafford.
Richard Lumley, *Earl of* Scarborough.	*Lord* Lumley.
George Booth, *Earl of* Warrington.	*Lord* Delamere.
Richard Newport, *Earl of* Bradford.	*Lord* Newport.
Frederick Zuleſtein, *Earl of* Rochford.	*Lord* Tunbridge.
William-Ann Van Keppel, *Earl of* Albemarle.	*Lord* Bury.
William Coventry, *Earl of* Coventry.	*Lord* Deerhurſt.
William Villiers, *Earl of* Jerſey.	*Lord* Villiers.
Henry D'Auverquerque, *Earl of* Grantham.	*Lord* Boſton.
John Poulet, *Earl of* Poulet.	*Lord* Henton.
George Cholmondeley, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.	*Lord* Malpas.
James Ogilvy, *Earl of* Finlater.	*Lord* Redhaven.
Hugh Campbel, *Earl of* Loudon.	*Lord* Loudon.
Charles Collier, *Earl of* Portmore.	*Lord* Milſington.
William Sutherland, *Earl of* Sutherland	*Lord* Strathnaver.
Charles Hamilton, *Earl of* Selkirk.	*Lord* Daire.
Charles Hope, *Earl of* Hoptoun.	*Lord* Hope.
Archibald Campbel, *Earl of* Iſlay.	*Lord* Oranſay.
John Murray, *Earl of* Dunmore.	*Lord* Fincaſtle.
John Lindſay, *Earl of* Crawford.	*Lord* Lindſay.
Robert Douglaſs, *Earl of* Morton.	*Lord* Aberdour.
John Stewart, *Earl of* Bute.	*Lord* Mountſtuart.
John Campbell, *Earl of* Broadalbin.	*Lord* Glenorchy.
Edward Harley, *Earl of* Oxford, *and Earl* Mortimer.	*Lord* Harley.
Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of* Strafford.	*Lord* Wentworth.
Henry Shirley, *Earl of* Ferrers.	*Lord* Tamworth.
William Legg, *Earl of* Dartmouth.	*Lord* Lewiſham.
Henry Paget, *Earl of* Uxbridge.	*Lord* Paget.
Lewis Watſon, *Earl of* Rockingham.	*Lord* Sondes.
Charles Bennet, *Earl of* Tankerville.	*Lord* Oſſulſton.
Heneage Finch, *Earl of* Aylesford.	*Lord* Guernſey.
John Harvey, *Earl of* Briſtol.	*Lord* Harvey.
George Mountagu, *Earl of* Halifax.	*Lord* Sunbury.
George Yelverton, *Earl of* Suſſex.	*Lord* Longueville.
William Cowper, *Earl* Cowper.	*Lord* Fordwich.
Philip Stanhope, *Earl* Stanhope.	*Lord* Elvaſton.
Philip Sherrard, *Earl of* Harborough.	*Lord* Sherrard.
George Parker, *Earl of* Macclesfield.	*Lord* Parker.
Thomas Farmer, *Earl of* Pomfret, *alias* Pontefract.	*Lord* Lempſter.

Williams

William Graham, *Earl of* Belford. — *Lord* Graham.
Robert Ker, *Earl of* Wakefield. — *Lord* Ker.
James Waldegrave, *Earl* Waldegrave. — *Lord* Chewton.
Benjamin Mildmay, *Earl* Fitzwalter. — Lord Harwich.
John Aſhburnham, *Earl of* Aſhburnham. — *Lord* St. Aſaph.
Francis Howard, *Earl of* Effingham, *Deputy-Earl-Marſhal of* England. — *Lord* Howard.
Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of* Malton. — *Lord* Higham.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſc.* Hereford.
Anthony Browne, *Viſc.* Montagu.
Lawrence Fiennes, *Viſc.* Say *and* Seale.
Thomas Bellaſyſe, *Viſc.* Falconberg.
Charles Townſhend, *Viſcount* Townſhend.
Thomas Thynne, *Viſc.* Weymouth.
William Hatton, *Viſc.* Hatton.
Henry Lowther, *Viſ.* Lonſdale.
Henry o'Brian, *Viſc.* Tadcaſter. (*Earl of* Thomond.)
Henry St. John, *Viſc.* St. John.
Richard Temple, *Viſ.* Cobham.
Hugh Boſcawen, *Viſcount* Falmouth.
John Wallop, *Viſc* Lymington.
Simon Harcourt, *Viſc.* Harcourt.
Patte Bing, *Viſc.* Torrington.

BARONS.

William Nevil, *Lord* Abergavenny.
James Touchet, *Lord* Audley. [*Earl of* Caſtlehaven.]
Algernoon Seymour, [*Earl of* Hertford] *Lord Piercy*.
John Weſt, *Lord* de la War.
Hugh Forteſcue, *Lord* Clinton.
William Ward, *Lord* Dudley *and* Ward.
Thomas Stourton, *Ld.* Stourton
Richard Verney, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Broke.
Hugh Willoughby, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.
William North, *Lord* North *and* Guilford.
William-Ferdinand Cary, *Ld.* Hunſdon.
John St. John, *Lord* St. John *of* Bletſho.
Robert Petre, *Lord* Petre.
Philip Gerrard, *Lord* Gerrard.
Henry Arundel, *Lord* Arundel *of* Wardour.
Edward Blythe, *Lord* Clifton, (*Earl of* Darnley.)
Charles Dormer, *Ld.* Dormer.
Henry Roper, *Ld.* Teynham.
Francis Grevil, *Lord* Brooke.
Nevil Lovelace, *Ld* Lovelace.
John Poulett, *Lord* Hinton.
Henry Maynard, *Ld.* Maynard.
Charles Bruce, *Lord* Bruce.
~~Edward~~ Leigh, *Lord* Leigh.
William Byron, *Lord* Byron.
Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord* Langdale.
William Berkeley, *Lord* Berkeley *of* Stratton.
Charles Cornwallis, *Ld.* Cornwallis.
Charles Townſhend, *Ld.* Lynn.
John Arundel, *Ld.* Arundel *of* Trerice.
William Craven, *Ld.* Craven.
Hugh Clifford, *Lord* Clifford *of* Chudleigh.
John Carteret, *Lord* Carteret.
William Stawell, *Ld.* Stawell.
Charles Butler, *Lord* Butler *of* Weſton. (*Earl of* Arran.)

Henry Herbert, *Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury.
Maurice Thompſon, *Ld.* Haverſham.
Gilbert Vane, *Ld.* Barnard.
John-Leveſon Gower, *Lord* Gower.
Francis-Seymour Conway, *Ld.* Conway.
John Harvey, *Ld.* Harvey.
Charles Cathcart, *Ld.* Cathcart.
John Boyle, *Ld.* Boyle (*E. of* Orrery.)
George Hay, *Lord* Hay (*E. of* Kinnoul.)
Thomas Windſor, *Ld.* Mountjoy, (*Viſc.* Windſor.)
Thomas Manſell, *Ld.* Manſell.
Francis Willoughby, *Ld.* Middleton.
Thomas Trevor, *Ld.* Trevor.
Samuel Maſham, *Ld.* Maſham.
Thomas Foley, *Lord.* Foley.
Allen Bathurſt, *Ld.* Bathurſt.
Thomas Onſlow, *Ld.* Onſlow.
Robert Marſham, *Ld.* Romney.
Charles Cadogan, *Ld.* Cadogan.
Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Ld.* Ducie.
Robert Walpole, *Ld.* Walpole.
Peter King, *Ld.* King.
John Hobart, *Lord* Hobart.
John Monſon, *Lord* Monſon.
Thomas Coke, *Lord* Lovell.
William Stanhope, *Lord* Harrington.
Robert Raymond, *Lord* Raymond.

Note, *That the following Perſons are* Peereſſes *of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.*

Erengard Schulemburg, *Dutcheſs of* Kendal.
Grace, *Lady* Carteret, *Viſcounteſs* Carteret, *and Counteſs of* Granvile.
Meleſina Schulemburg, *Counteſs of* Walſingham.
Margaret Coningsby, *Counteſs of* Coningsby.
Catherine, *Lady* Berners.
Martha, *Lady* Johnſon, *Baroneſs of* Wentworth.

Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, William Cowper, *Eſq*;

Aſſiſtant-Clerk, William Merriſt, *Eſq*;

Keeper of the Parliament Rolls, William Merriſt, *Eſq*;

Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, *Sir* Charles Dalton, *Knt.*

Deputy-Uſher, *Sir* William Saunderſon, *Bart.*

NUMB. II.

A LIST

OF THE

Knights, Commiſſioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgeſſes, ſummon'd to meet at *Weſtminſter*, *June* 13, 1734; and now Sitting. 1737.

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

SIR Rowland Alſton, Bart.
Sir Roger Burgoigne, Bart.

Bedford.

Sir J. Vanacker Sambroke, Bart.
Samuel Ongley, Eſq;

BERKSHIRE 9.

Winchcomb How-Packer, Eſq;
William Archer, Eſq;

New Windſor.

Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Lord Sidney Beauclerk.

Reading.

Richard Pottinger, Eſq;
Henry Grey. Eſq;

Wallingford.

Thomas Towers, Eſq;
William Hucks, Eſq;

Abingdon.

Robert Hucks, Eſq;

BUCKS 14.

Sir William Stanhope, K. B.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.

Buckingham.

George Chamberlain, Eſq;
Richard Greenville, Eſq;

Chipping Wicomb.

Harry Waller, Eſq;
Sir Charles Vernon.

Aylesbury.

George Champion, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Towers, Eſq;

Agmondeſham.

Henry Marſhal, Eſq;
Thomas Gore, Eſq;

Wendover.

Lord Viſ. Limerick.
John Hampden, Eſq;

Great-Marlow.

Sir Thomas Hoby, Bart.
Edmund Waller, Eſq;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 6.

Samuel Shepheard, Eſq;
Henry Bromley, Eſq;

Univerſity of Cambridge.

Edward Finch, Eſq;
Thomas Townſhend, Eſq;

Town

Town of Cambridge.
Sir John Hind Cotton, Bart.
Gilbert Affleck, Esq;

CHESHIRE 4.
Charles Cholmondeley, Esq;
John Crew, jun. Esq;

City of Chester.
Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart.
Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.

CORNWALL 44.
Sir William Carew, Bart.
Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.

Launceston.
Sir William Morrice, Bart.
Sir William Irby, Bart.

Leskard.
Richard Elliot, Esq;
George Dennis, Esq;

Lestwithiel.
Richard Edgcumbe, Esq;
John Crosse, Esq;

Truro.
Robert Trefusis, Esq;
Kellond Courtney, Esq;

Bodmin.
Sir John Heathcote, Bart.
John Larroche, Esq;

Helston.
John Evelyn, Esq,
John Harris, Esq;

Saltash.
Lord Vis. Glenorchy, K. Bath.
Thomas Corbet, Esq;

Camelford.
Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.
Col. James Cholmondeley.

Portpigham alias Westlow.
John Strange, Esq;
Samuel Holden, Esq;

Grampound.
Phillip Hawkins, Esq;
Thomas Hales, Esq,

Eastlow.
Charles Longueville, Esq;
John Owen, Esq;

Penryn.
Sir Richard Mill, Bart.
John Clavering, Esq,

Tregony.
Henry Penton, Esq;
John Gulston, Esq;

Bossiney.
Lord Visc. Palmerston.
The H. Peregrine Pawlet, Esq;

St. Ives.
Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
Wm. Mackworth Praed, Esq;

Fowey.
William Wardour, Esq;
Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq;

St. Germans.
Lord Baltimore.
Charles Montagu, Esq;

St. Michael's.
Thomas Watts, Esq;
Robert Ord, Esq;

Newport.
Sir John Molesworth, Bart.
Thomas Herbert, Esq;

St. Maws.
Henry Vane, Esq;
Richard Plummer, Esq;

Kellington.
Isaac Leheup, Esq;
Thomas Copleston, Esq;

CUMBERLAND 6.
Sir James Lowther, Bart.
Sir Jos. Pennington, Bart.

City of Carlisle.
Charles Howard, Esq;
John Hylton, Esq;

Cockermouth.
William Finch, Esq;
Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.

DERBYSHIRE 4.
Lord Charles Cavendish.
Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.

Derby.
Lord James Cavendish.
John Stanhope, Esq.

DEVONSHIRE 26.
John Bampfield, Esq;
Henry Rolle, Esq;

City of Exeter.
Thomas Balle, Esq;
Sir Henry Northcote, Bart,

Totness.

Totneſs.
Sir Charles Wills, Knt. Bath.
Joſeph Danvers, Eſq;
Plymouth.
Robert Byng, Eſq;
Arthur Stert, Eſq;
Oakhampton.
George Lyttleton, Eſq;
Thomas Pitt, Eſq;
Barnſtaple.
Sir John Chicheſter, Bart.
Theophilus Forteſcue, Eſq;
Plympton.
Thomas Walker, Eſq;
Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq;
Honiton.
Sir Wm. Yonge, Bart. K. B.
Sir William Courtney, Bart.
Taviſtock.
Charles Fane, Eſq;
Sidney Meadows, Eſq;
Aſhburton.
Roger Tuckfield, Eſq;
Thomas Bladen, Eſq;
Clifton Dartmouth Hardneſs.
George Treby, Eſq;
Walter Carey, Eſq;
Borealſton.
Sir Fran. Henry Drake, Bart.
John Briſtow, Eſq;
Tiverton.
Dudley Rider, Eſq;
Arthur Arſcott, Eſq;

DORSETSHIRE 20.

George Chafin, Eſq;
Edmd. Morton Pleydell, Eſq;
Dorcheſter.
Robert Browne, Eſq;
John Browne, Eſq;
Lyme-Regis.
John Scrope, Eſq;
Henry Holt Henley, Eſq;
Weymouth.
Thomas Pearſe, Eſq;
John Olmius, Eſq;
Melcomb-Regis.
George Doddington, Eſq;
John Tucker, Eſq;
Bridport.
William Bowles, Eſq;
Solomon Aſhley, Eſq;
Shafton, alias Shaftesbury.
Jacob Banks, Eſq;
Stephen Fox, Eſq;
Wareham.
Henry Drax, Eſq;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Corfe-Caſtle.
John Banks, Eſq;
John Bond, Eſq:
Poole.
George Trenchard, Eſq;
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;

DURHAM, 4.

George Bowes, Eſq;
John Hedworth, Eſq;
City of Durham.
John Shaftoe, Eſq;
Henry Lambton, Eſq,

ESSEX 8.

Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.
Thomas Bramſton, Eſq;
Colcheſter.
Matthew Martin, Eſq;
Jacob Houblon, Eſq;
Maldon.
Col. Martin Bladen.
Henry Parſons, Eſq;
Harwich.
Carteret Leathes, Eſq;
Charles Stanhope, Eſq;

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Hon. Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq;
Thomas Cheſter, Eſq;
City of Glouceſter.
Col. John Selwin.
Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq;
Cirenceſter.
Thomas Maſter, Eſq;
Henry Bathurſt, Eſq;
Tewksbury.
Lord Viſc. Gage.
Robert Tracey, Eſq;

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

Edward Harley, Eſq;
Velters Cornwall, Eſq;

City

City of Hereford.
Sir John Morgan, Bart.
Thomas Foley, jun. Eſq;
Leominſter.
Sir George Caſwall.
Robert Harley, Eſq;
Weobly.
Sir John Buckworth, Bart.
James Cornwall, Eſq;

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.
Charles Cæſar, Eſq;
William Plummer, Eſq;
St. Albans.
Sir Thomas Aſton, Bart.
Thomas Aſhby, Eſq;
Hertford.
Sir Thomas Clark.
Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq;

HUNTINGDONSHIRE 4.
Lord Robert Montagu.
Robert Pigott, Eſq;
Huntingdon.
Edward Montagu, Eſq;
Brigadier General Handaſyd.

KENT 10.
Sir Edward Deering, Bart.
Sir Chriſtopher Powel, Bart.
City of Canterbury.
Thomas May, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
City of Rocheſter.
Admiral Haddock.
David Polhill, Eſq;
Maidſtone.
John Finch, Eſq;
Wm. Horſemonden Turner Eſq;
Queenborough.
Richard Evans, Eſq;
Lord Archibald Hamilton.

LANCASHIRE 14.
Richard Shuttleworth, Eſq;
Peter Bold, Eſq;
Preſton.
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
Nicholas Fazakerly, Eſq;
Lancaſter.
Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.
Robert Fenwick, Eſq;
Newton.
Leigh Maſter, Eſq;
William Shippen, Eſq;
Wigan.
Earl of Barrymore.
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh, Bart.
Clithero.
Thomas Liſter, Eſq;
William Curzon, Eſq;
Liverpool.
Richard Gildart, Eſq;
Thomas Brereton, Eſq;

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.
Ambroſe Philips, Eſq;
Edward Smith, Eſq;
Leiceſter.
George Wright, Eſq;
James Wigly, Eſq;

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.
Sir Tho. Saunderſon, Knt. B.
Robert Vyner, Eſq;
City of Lincoln.
Charles Monſon, Eſq;
Coningsby Sibthorpe, Eſq;
Boſton.
Albemarle Bertie, Eſq;
Richard Fydell, Eſq;
Great Grimsby.
Sir Robert Sutton, Knt. Bath.
Robert Knight, Eſq;
Stamford.
William Noel, Eſq;
John Proby, Eſq;
Grantham.
Lord Viſc. Tyrconnel, K. B.
Sir M. Newton, Bart. K. B.

MIDDLESEX 8.
Sir Francis Child.
William Pultney, Eſq;
City of Weſtminſter.
Sir Charles Wager.
Lord Sundon.
City of London.
Humphrey Parſons, Eſq;
Sir John Barnard.
Micajah Perry, Eſq;
Robert Willimot, Eſq;

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.
Thomas Morgan, Eſq;
Char. Hanbury Williams, Eſq;
Monmouth Town.
Lord Charles Noel Somerſet.

NORFOLK 12.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq;
City of Norwich.
Horatio Walpole, Eſq;
Thomas Vere, Eſq;
Town of Lynn-Regis.
The Noble and Right Hon. Sir Rob. Walpole, Knt. of the Garter.
Sir Charles Turner, Bart.
Town of Great Yarmouth.
Edward Walpole, Eſq;
William Townſend, Eſq;
Thetford.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
Charles Fitzroy, Eſq;
Caſtle-riſing.
William Lord Andover.
Major General Churchill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9
Sir Edmund Iſham, Bart.
Thomas Cartwright, Eſq;
City of Peterborough.
Edward Wortley, Eſq;
Armſted Parker, Eſq;
Town of Northampton.
George Compton, Eſq;
William Wilmer, Eſq;
Town of Brackley.
Sir Paul Methuen, Knt. Bath.
George Lee, L. L. D.
Higham-Ferrers.
John Finch, Eſq;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.
Sir William Middleton, Bart.
Ralph Jenniſon, Eſq;
Morpeth.
Lord Viſ. Morpeth.
Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
Newcaſtle upon Tine.
Walter Blacket, Eſq;
Nicholas Fenwick, Eſq;
Town of Berwick on Tweed.
George Liddell, Eſq;
Lord Polwarth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.
William Levinz, jun. Eſq;
Thomas Bennet, Eſq;
Town of Nottingham.
Borlace Warren, Eſq;
John Plumtree, Eſq;
Eaſt Retford.
John White, Eſq;
Sir R. Clifton, Bart. Kt Bath.
Newark upon Trent.
Lieut. General Sutton. *dead.*
James Pelham, Eſq;

OXON 9.
Sir William Stapleton, Bart.
Henry Perrot, Eſq:
Univerſity of Oxon.
Lord Viſc. Cornbury.
Edward Butler, L. L. D.
City of Oxon.
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;
Serjeant Skinner.
New Woodſtock.
John Spencer, Eſq;
James Dawkins, Eſq;
Banbury.
Lord Viſ. Wallingford.

RUTLANDSHIRE. 2.
James Noel, Eſq;
Thomas Noel, Eſq;

SALOP 12.
Sir John Aſtley, Bart.
Corbet Kynaſton, Eſq;
Town of Salop.
Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.
William Kynaſton, Eſq;
Bruges, alias Bridgnorth.
Thomas Whitmore, Eſq;
Gray James Groves, Eſq;
Ludlow.

Ludlow.
Henry Arthur Herbert, Eſq;
Richard Herbert, Eſq;
Great Wenlock.
William Forreſter, Eſq;
Samuel Edwards, Eſq;
Biſhop's Caſtle.
Robert More, Eſq;
Edward Kynaſton, Eſq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 18.
Sir William Windham, Bart.
T. Strangeways Horner, Eſq;
City of Briſtol.
Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.
Thomas Coſter, Eſq;
City of Bath.
General George Wade.
John Coddrington, Eſq;
City of Wells.
William Piers, Eſq;
George Speke, Eſq;
Taunton.
Hen. Wm. Berkley (Portman) Eſq;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Bridgewater.
Hon. G. Doddington, Eſq;
Charles Wyndham Eſq;
Minehead.
Francis Whitworth, Eſq;
Sir William Codrington, Bart.
Ilcheſter.
Sir Robert Brown, Bart.
Charles Lockyer, Eſq;
Milbourne-Port.
Thomas Medlycot, Eſq;
Michael Harvey, Eſq;

SOUTHAMPTON 26.
Lord Harry Powlet.
Edward Liſle, Eſq;
City of Wincheſter.
Paulet St. John, Eſq;
George Bridges, Eſq;
Town of Southampton.
Sir William Heathcote, Bart.
Thomas Lee Dummer, Eſq;
Town of Portſmouth.
Admiral Cavendiſh.
Admiral Stewart.
Yarmouth.
Anthony Chute, Eſq;
Thomas Gibſon, Eſq;
Peterſfield.
Sir William Jolliffe.
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
Newport.
George Huxley, Eſq;
Lord Viſc. Boyne.
Stockbridge.
Sir Humphry Monnoux, Bart.
John Berkley, Eſq;
Newtown.
James Worſley, Eſq;
Thomas Holmes, Eſq;
Chriſt-Church.
Edward Hooper, jun. Eſq;
Joſeph Hinxman, Eſq;
Lymmington.
Sir John Cope, Bart.
Maurice Bocland, Eſq;
Whitchurch.
John Selwin, Jun. Eſq;
Col. Mordaunt.
Andover.
William Guidot, Eſq;
John Pollen, Eſq;

STAFFORDSHIRE 10.
Sir Wal. Wagſtaff Bagot, Bart.
William Leveſon Gower, Eſq;
City of Litchfield.
Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.
George Venables Vernon, Eſq;
Stafford.
William Chetwynd, Eſq;
Thomas Foley, Eſq;
Newcaſtle under Line.
Bapt. Lev. Gower, Eſq;
John Lawton, jun. Eſq;
Tamworth.
Lord John Sackville.
Dr. Cotes.

SUFFOLK 16.

Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart.
Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart.

Ipſwich.

Samuel Kent, Eſq;
William Wolaſton, Eſq;

Dunwich.

Sir Geo. Downing, Bart. K. B.
Sir Or. Bridgman, Bart.

Orford.

Richard Powis, Eſq;
Lewis Barlow, Eſq;

Aldborough.

William Conolly, Eſq;
George Purvis, Eſq;

Sudbury.

Richard Price, Eſq;
Edward Stephenſon, Eſq;

Eye.

Stephen Cornwallis, Eſq;
James Cornwallis, Eſq;

St. Edmund's-Bury.

Thomas Harvey, Eſq;
Thomas Norton, Eſq;

SURREY 14.

R. H. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; *Speaker.*
Thomas Scawen, Eſq;

Southwark.

Thomas Inwen, Eſq;
George Heathcote, Eſq;

Guilford.

Richard Onſlow, Eſq;
Col. Onſlow.

Blechingly.

Sir William Clayton, Bart.
Kenrick Clayton, Eſq;

Rygate.

Sir Joſeph Jekyl.
James Cocks, Eſq;

Gatton.

William Newland, Eſq;
Charles Docminique, Eſq;

Haſlemere.

James Oglethorpe, Eſq;
Peter Burrel, Eſq;

SUSSEX 20.

Henry Pelham, Eſq;
James Butler, Eſq;

City of Chicheſter.

James Brudenell, Eſq;
Thomas Yates, Eſq;

Horſham.

Charles Ingram, Eſq;
Charles Eversfield, Eſq;

Midhurſt.

Sir Harry Peachy, Knt.
Thomas Bootle, Eſq;

Lewes.

Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;

New Shoreham.

John Phillipſon. Eſq;
Thomas Frederick, Eſq;

Bramber.

Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
Captain Gough.

Steyning.

Marqueſs of Carnarvon, K. B.
Robert Fagg, Eſq;

Eaſt Grinſted.

Earl of Middleſex.
Edward Conyers, Eſq;

Arundel.

Col. Lumley.
Sir John Shelly, Bart.

WARWICKSHIRE 6.

Edward Digby, Eſq;
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.

City of Coventry.

George Earl of Euſton.
John Neale, Eſq;

Warwick.

Thomas Archer, Eſq;
Henry Archer, Eſq.

WESTMORELAND.

Anthony Lowther, Eſq;
Daniel Wilſon, Eſq.

Apulby.

Walter Plummer, Eſq;
Sir John Ramſden, Bart.

WILTSHIRE 34.

John Howe, Eſq;
John Ivory Talbot, Eſq;

City

City of New Sarum.
Henry Hoare, Esq;
Peter Bathurst, Esq;
Wilton.
Robert Herbert, Esq;
William Herbert,
Downton.
Anthony Duncomb, Esq;
Joseph Windham Ashe, Esq;
Hindon.
George Fox, Esq;
Henry Fox, Esq;
Heytesbury.
Peirce A Court.
Edward Ashe, Esq;
Westbury.
George Evans, Esq;
John Bance, Esq;
Calne.
Col. Duckett.
Walter Hungerford, Esq;
Devizes.
Sir Joseph Eyles.
Francis Eyles, Esq;
Chippenham.
Richard Long, Esq;
Raynton Rolt, Esq;
Malmesbury.
Giles Erle, Esq;
William Rawlinson Erle, Esq;
Cricklade.
William Gore, Esq;
Sir Thomas Reade, Bart.
Great Bedwin.
Brigadier General Murray.
William Sloper, Esq;
Ludgershall.
Peter Delme, Esq;
Daniel Boone, Esq;
Old Sarum.
Robert Needham, Esq;
William Pitt, Esq;
Wotton Basset.
Sir Robert Long, Esq;
Nicholas Robinson, Esq;
Marlborough.
Francis Seymour, Esq;
John Crawley, Esq;

WORCESTERSHIRE 9.
Edmund Lechmere, Esq;
Sir Her. Perrot Pakington, Bar.
City of Worcester.
Samuel Sandy's, Esq,
Richard Lockwood, Esq;
Droitwich.
Edward Foley, Esq;
Thomas Wynnington, Esq;
Evesham.
Sir John Rushout, Bart.
William Taylor, Esq;
Bewdley.
Brigadier General Bowles.

YORKSHIRE 30.
Sir Myles Stapylton, Bart.
Cholmly Turner, Esq;
City of York.
Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart.
Edward Thompson, Esq;
Kingston upon Hull.
Henry Maister, Esq;
George Crowle, Esq;
Knaresborough.
Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart.
Richard Arundell, Esq;
Scarborough.
William Osbaldiston, Esq;
William Thompson, Esq;
Rippon.
William Aislabie, Esq;
Thomas Duncomb, Esq;
Richmond.
Sir Conyers Darcy, Knt. Bath.
John Yorke, Esq;
Heydon.
Sir Francis Boynton, Bart.
George Berkley, Esq;
Borough-Bridge.
Major General Tyrrel.
George Gregory, Esq;
Malton.
Henry Finch, Esq;
Sir William Wentworth, Bar.
Thirske.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Fred. Frankland, Esq;

Ald-

Aldborough.
Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq;
John Jewkes, Eſq;
Beverley.
Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.
Ellerker Bradſhaw, Eſq;
North Allerton.
Leonard Smelt, Eſq;
Henry Peirſe, Eſq;
Pontefract.
Sir William Lowther, Bart.
Lord Viſc. Gallway.

Barons *of the Cinque-Ports* 16.

Haſtings.
Sir William Aſhburnham, Kt.
Thomas Pelham, jun. Eſq;
Dover.
David Papillon, Eſq;
Thomas Revel, Eſq;
Sandwich.
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
Joſiah Burchet, Eſq;
Hyeth.
William Glanville, Eſq;
Hercules Baker, Eſq;
New Romney.
Stephen Biſſe, Eſq;
Sir Robert Auſten, Bart.
Town of Rye.
Philip Gybbon, Eſq;
Sir John Norris.
Town of Winchelſea.
Robert Briſtow, Eſq;
Edw. Hungate Beaghan, Eſq;
Town of Seaford.
Sir William Gage, Bart. K. B.
William Haye, Eſq;

WALES 24.

ANGLESEY 2.

Nicholas Baily, Eſq;
Beaumaris
Lord Viſc. Bulkely.

BRECON 2.
John Jeffreys, Eſq;
Town of Brecon.
John Talbot, Eſq;

CARDIGAN 2.
Walter Lloyd, Eſq;
Town of Cardigan.
Richard Lloyd, Eſq;

CAERMARTHEN 2.
Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart.
Town of Caermarthen.
Arthur Bevan, Eſq;

CARNARVON 2.
John Griffith, Eſq;
Town of Carnarvon.
Thomas Wynne, Eſq;

DENBIGH 2.
Watkin Williams Wynne, Eſq;
Town of Denbigh.
John Middleton, Eſq;

FLINT 2.
Thomas Moſtyn, Eſq;
Town of Flint.
Sir George Wynne, Bart.

GLAMORGAN 2.
Buſſy Manſel, Eſq;
Town of Cardiffe.
Herbert Windſor, Eſq;

MERIONETH 1.
William Vaughhan, Eſq;

MONTGOMERY 2.
Pryce Devereux, Eſq;
Town of Montgomery.
William Corbet, Eſq;

PEMBROKE 3.
John Campbell, Eſq;
Town of Pembroke.
William Owen, Eſq;
Town of Haverford-Weſt.
Eraſmus Philipps, Eſq;

RADNOR 2.
Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt.
Town of New Radnor.
Thomas Lewis, Eſq;

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of ABERDEEN.

Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigevar, Bart.

Shire of AIR.

Col. James Campbell.

Burghs of Air, Irwin, Rothsay, *&c.*

Col. James Stuart, *of* Torrence.

Shire of ARGYLE.

Charles Campbell, Esq;

Shire of BAMF.

J. Abercrombie, *of* Glassaugh, Esq;

Burghs of Bamf, Elgin, Cullen, *&c.*

William Stuart, Esq;

Shire of BERWICK.

Alex. Hume Campbell, Esq;

Shire of BUTE *and* CAITHNESS.

Col. Peter Campbell, *of* St. Garachtie.

Shire of KINGROSS *and* CLAC.

James Erskine, *of* Grange, Esq;

Shire of DUMBARTON.

Col John Campbell, *of* Mamore.

Shire of DUMFREISE.

Charles Areskine, *of* Barjarg, Esq;

Shire of EDINBURGH.

Robert Dundas, *of* Arniſtoun, Esq;

City of Edinburgh.

Patrick Lindesay, Esq;

Shire of ELGIN.

Alexander Brodie, *of* Brodie, Esq;

Burghs of Nairn, Forreſs, *&c.*

Duncan Forbes, Esq;

Shire of FIFE.

Sir John Anſtruther, *of* Anſtruther, Bart.

Burghs of Anſtruther, Creill, *&c.*

Col. Philip Anſtruther, *of* Ardrie.

Burghs of Innerkeithing, Stirling, *&c.*

Capt. Peter Halket, *of* Pitfirren, *jun.*

Burghs of Dyſert, Kircaldee, *&c.*

Thomas Leſlie, Esq;

Shire of FORFAR.

Henry Mawle, Esq;

Burghs of Dundee, Perth, Forfar, *&c.*

John Drummond, *of* Quarrell, Esq;

Burghs of Montroſe, Aberdeen, *&c.*

Col. John Middleton, *of* Seatown.

Shire of HADDINGTOUN.

John Cockburne, *of* Ormiſton, Esq;

Shire of INVERNESS.

Sir James Grant, *of* Grant, Bart.

Shire of KINCARDINE.

John Falconer, Esq;

Stewarty of KIRCUDBRIGHT.

Patrick Heron, *of that* Ilk, Esq;

Burghs of Dumfreis, Sanquhar, *&c.*

William Kirkpatrick, Esq;

Shire of LANERK.

Sir James Hamilton, Bart.

Burghs of Selkirk, Peebles, *&c.*

James Carmichaell, Esq;

Shire of LINLITHGOW.

Alex. Hamilton, *of* Innerwick, Esq;

Shire of NAIRN *and* CROMARTIE.

Alexander Brodie, *of* Lethen, Esq;

Shires of ORKNEY *and* ZETLAND.

Robert Douglas, *of* St. Olla, Esq;

Shire of PEEBLES.

Sir J. Naſmith, *of* Poſſo, Bart.

Shire

Shire of PERTH.
Lord John Murray, *of* Pitnacre.

Shire of RENFREW.
Alex. Cunningham, *of* Craigends, Esq;
Burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, *&c.*
Cornet William Campbell.

Shire of ROSS.
Hugh Rose, *of* Kilravock, Esq;
Burghs of Dingwall, Week, Kirkwall, *&c.*
Sir Robert Munro, *of* Fowlis, Bart.

Shire of ROXBURGH.
J. Rutherford, *jun. of* Rutherford, Esq;
Burghs of Jedburgh, Haddington, *&c.*
Capt. James Fall.

Shire of SELKIRK.
John Murray, *of* Philiphaugh, Esq;

Shire of STERLING.
Sir J. Campbell, *of* Ardkinglass, Bart.

Shire of SUTHERLAND.
Col. James St. *Clair.*

Shire of WIGTOUN.
Col. William Dalrymple.
Burghs of Wigtoun, North-Galloway, *&c.*
Capt. James Stewart.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Nicholas Harding, *Esq;*

Assistant-Clerk, *Mr.* Ascough. *Sal.* 100 l. per Annum.

Serjeant at Arms.

NUMBER III.

The Names of the Archbishops and Bishops.

DR. John Potter, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Archbishop of York.
Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London.
Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Bishop of Durham.
Dr. Benj. Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Dr. Thomas Secher, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
Dr. Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of Ely.
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Dr. Joseph Wilcox, Lord Bishop of Rochester.
Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
Dr. George Fleming, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
Dr. Henry Egerton, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Dr. Thomas Gooch, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
Dr. Stephen Weston, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
Dr. Richard Smallbroke, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Dr Robert Clavering, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Dr. Samuel Peploe, Lord Bishop of Chester.
Dr. Francis Hare, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
Dr. John Harris, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
Dr Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of Glocester.
Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Dr. Nicholas Clagget, Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Soder and Man.

NUMBER IV.

A LIST of all the Deans.

DR. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury.
Dr. Richard Osbaldiston, Dean of York.
Dr. Francis Hare, Dean of St. Paul's.
Dr. Henry Bland, Dean of Durham.
Dr. Penyston Booth, Dean of Windsor.
Dr. Charles Naylor, Dean of Winchester.
Dr. James Stillingfleet, Dean of Worcester.
Dr. John Harris, Dean of Bath and Wells.
Dr. John Conybeare, Dean of Christ-Church.

Dr.

Dr. John Clark, Dean of Sarum.
Dr. Francis Lockier, Dean of Peterborough.
Dr. Peter Allix, Dean of Ely.
Dr. Edward Willes, Dean of Lincoln.
Dr. John Denne, Dean of Rocheſter.
Dr. Robert Bolton, Dean of Carliſle.
Mr. Edward Creſſet, Dean of Hereford.
Dr. Samuel Creſwick, Dean of Briſtol.
Dr. John Gilbert, Dean of Exeter.
Dr. Allen, Dean of Cheſter.
Dr. Thomas Haley, Dean of Chicheſter.
Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor.
Dr. John Evans, Arch Deacon of Llandaff.
Dr. Daniel Newcomb, Dean of Glouceſter.
Dr. Powell, Dean of St. Aſaph.
Dr. Nicholas Penny, Dean of Litchfield.
Mr. Joſeph Hill, Præcentor of St. David's.
Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, Dean of Weſtminſter.
Dr. John Baron, Dean of Norwich.

NUMBER V.

A LIST of the Prebends in His Majeſty's Gift.

Prebendaries of Weſtminſter.

DR. *Lawrence Brodrick.*
Dr. *Harry Barker.*
Dr. *Thomas Manningham.*
Dr. *Edward Willes.*
Mr. *George Ingram.*
Dr. *James Hargraves.*
Dr. *Scawen Kenrick.*
Dr. *Robert Thiſtlethwayte.*
Dr. *Alured Clarke.*
Dr. *Robert Freind.*
Dr. *Richard Bundy.*
Mr. *William Barnard.*

Prebendaries of Windſor.

Dr. *Edward Jones.*
Dr. *Andrew Snape.*
Dr. *John Pelling.*
Mr. *James Barclay.*
Dr. *Daniel Waterland.*
Dr. *Robert Tyrwhitt.*
Dr. *Michael Stanhope.*
Dr. *Lewis.*
Dr. *Martyn.*
Dr. *George.*
Mr. *George Stephens.*
Dr. *Hutton.*

Prebendaries of Worceſter.

Mr. *Joſias Sanby.*
Mr. *William Worth.*
Mr. *Thomas Inett.*
Mr. *Edward Stillingfleet.*
Dr. *William Birch.*
Dr. *Thomas Jenner,* } As *Margaret Profeſſor* at *Oxford*, that being annexed to it.
Mr. *Philip Smalridge.*
Dr. *Samuel Green.*
Mr. *Bernard Wilſon.*
Mr. *Richard Meadowcourt.*

Canons of Christ-Church.

Dr. *George Rye*. { Which Canonry properly belongs to, and is always annex'd to the Office of *Regius Professor* of Divinity.

Dr. *Robert Clavering*, Bishop of *Peterborough*. { Which Canonry properly belongs to the Office of *Hebrew Professor*.

Dr. *Peter Foulkes*.	Mr. *Richard Trevor*.
Dr. *John Gilbert*.	Dr. *David Gregory*.
Dr. *Philip Barton*.	Dr. *Robert Friend*.

Prebendaries of Canterbury.

Dr. *Tho. Gooch*, Bp. of *Bristol*.	Dr. *John Harris*,
Mr. *Edward Finch*.	Dr. *Geakie* (Archb. Gift.)
Dr. *Samuel Holcombe*.	Mr. *Wake* (Archb. Gift.)
Mr. *William Ayerst*.	Dr. *Sam. Lisle*
Dr. *William Egerton*.	Mr. *Dawney*
Dr. *David Wilkins*.	Dr. *Donne*, (Archb. Gift.)

NUMBER VI.

A LIST of the Convocation in the Province of Canterbury, *Anno Domini*, 1737.

The Names of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members of the *Upper-house*, Within the Province of *Canterbury*, Sitting in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, *Westminster*.

DR. John Potter, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of *London*.
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.
Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.
Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Dr. Thomas Secker, Lord Bishop of *Oxford*.
Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*.
Dr. Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.
Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*.
Dr. Joseph Wilcox, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*.
Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.
Dr. Henry Egerton, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.
Dr. Thomas Gooch, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.
Dr. Stephen Weston, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*.
Dr. Richard Smallbrooke, Ld. Bp. of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*
Dr. Robert Clavering, Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. Francis Hare, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.
Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*.
Dr. John Harris, Lord Bishop of *Llandaff*.
Dr. Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.
Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*.
Dr. Nicholas Clagget, Lord Bishop of *St. David's*.

Th

The Names of the Perſons cited to appear in the *Lower-Houſe* of the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*, begun the 24th Day of *January*, 1734.

Canterbury.

JOHN Lynch, Doctor in Divinity, Dean.
Samuel Liſle, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Prolocutor.
Thomas Rymer, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Edward Lunn, M. A. }
Proctor for the Chapter.

London.

The Right Reverend Father in God, *Francis*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*.
Robert Tyrwhitt, D. D. Archdeacon of *London*.
Thomas Gooch, D. D. Archdeacon of *Eſſex*.
John King, D. D. Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*.
Daniel Waterland, D. D. Archdeacon of *Middleſex*.
Philip Stubs, B. D. Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.
Samuel Baker, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edward Cobden, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Knight, D. D. }

No Return from Weſtminſter.

Winchester.

Charles Naylor, LL. D. Dean.
Ralph Brideoake, Archdeacon of *Winton*.
Richard Furney, A. M. Archdeacon of *Surrey*.
John Sturgis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Samuel Eyre, LL. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Robert Eyre, A. M. }

Worceſter.

James Stillingfleet, D. D. Dean.
William Worth, Archdeacon of *Worceſter*.
Thomas Inett, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Birch, LL. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Walter Jones, D. D. }

Bath and Wells.

No Return of the Dean *or* Archdeacon's *Names.*
Roger Humphrys, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Alexander Popham, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Anthony Wickham, A. M. }

Oxford.

John Conybeare, D. D. Dean of *Chriſt Church, Oxford*.
George Rye, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford*.
Thomas Terry, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter, dead.
Robert Friend, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Holmes, D. D. }

Lincoln.

Edward Willes, D. D. Dean.
George Reynolds, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.

Squire Payne, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stow*.
William Lunn, D. D. Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.
David Trimnell, D. D. Archdeacon of *Leicester*.
John Dudley, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bedford*.
Nicholas Clagett, D. D. Archdeacon of *Bucks*, now Bishop of *St. Davids*.
Charles Reynolds, A. M. } Proctors jointly and severally
Samuel Hutchinson, A. M. } for the Chapter.
Bazil Berridge, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Zachary Gray, LL. D. }

Ely.

Peter Alix, D. D. Dean.
Richard Bentley, D. D Archdeacon of *Ely*.
Ralph Perkins, LL. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Perkins, }
John Colebatch, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Hethrington, A. M. }
The two latter being chosen by an equal Number of Voices, and a double Return thereupon made.

Rochester.

Thomas Herring, D. D. Dean.
John Denne, D. D, Archdeacon of *Rochester*.
John Grant, D. D Proctor for the Chapter.
William Savage, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Cockman, D. D. }

Hereford.

The Right Reverend Father in God, *Isaac*, Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Dean.
John Walker, D. D. Archdeacon of *Hereford*.
Samuel Croxall, D. D Archdeacon of *Salop*.
Thomas Whishaw, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Phillips, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
George Coningsby, A. M. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

Nicholas Penny, D. D Dean of *Lichfield*.
Pennifton Booth, D. D. Dean of *Windsor* and *Wolverhampton*.
Henry Ryder, A. M. Archdeacon of *Derby*.
James Brooks, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stafford*.
William Wilson, A. M. Archdeacon of *Coventry*.
John Holt, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Salop*.
Edward Maynard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter of *Lichfield*.
William Cradock, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Wolverhampton*.
Richard Levitt, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Ward, B D. }

Exeter.

John Gilbert, LL. D. Dean.
The Rt. Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*.

Charles

Charles Fleetwood, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Cornwall.*
Nicholas Kendall, M. A. Archdeacon of *Totneſs.*
John Grant, Archdeacon of *Barnſtaple*
John Furſman, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.
Hele Trelawney, } Proctors for the Clergy.
Theophilus Blackall, }

Peterborough.

Francis Lockyer, D. D. Dean
Richard Cumberland, A. M. Archdeacon of *Northampton.*
White Kennet, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Sir John Dolben, Bart. D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Richard Grey, D. D. }

Chicheſter.

Thomas Hayley, D. D. Dean.
James Barker, A. M. Archdeacon of *Chicheſter.*
James Williamſon, A. M. Archdeacon of *Lewes.*
William Sherwin, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Manningham, D D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Anthony Springett, A. M. }

Sarum.

John Clark, D. D. Dean.
John Bampton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Liddal, A. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Herſent, A. M. }

Llandaff.

John Evans, B. D. Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of *Llandaff.*
Henry Johnſton, LL. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
George Maddocks, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Richard Thomas, A. M. }

St. Aſaph.

William Powel, D. D. Dean.
Iſaac, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, Commendatory Archdeacon of *St. Aſaph.*
John Tanner, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Richard Davis, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Wynn, A. M. }

St. Davids.

John Pember, A. M. Precentor.
Arthur Williams, A. M. Archdeacon of *St. David's.*
Thomas Tenniſon, LL. D. Archdeacon of *Caermarthen.*
Joſeph Stevens, A. M. Archdeacon of *Brecon.*
Edward Welchman, A. M. Archdeacon of *Cardigan.*
Fuller Bowles, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Edward Cuthbert, A. M. }
Richard Davis, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Phillips, M. A. }

Norwich.

Norwich.

John Baron, D. D. Dean.
Christopher Clerk, A. M. Archdeacon of *Norwich*.
John Baron, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.
Brampton Gurden, A. M. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
David Wilkins, D. D. Archdeacon of *Suffolk*.
Francis Barnard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Bullock, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Bishop. D. D. }

Gloucester.

Nathaniel Lye, D. D. Archdeacon.
Walter Hodges, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Theophilus Leigh, D. D. }
Anthony Ellis, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Bristol.

Samuel Creswick, D. D. Dead.
Edmund Hammond, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter.
James Harcourt, D. D. }
Lawrence St. Eloe, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Timothy Collins, }

No return for Bangor.

NUMB. VII.

An Alphabetical List of the Baronets *in* England, *from the first Creation of that Dignity*, May 22, 1611, *until the 5th Year of the Reign of King* George II. 1736.

Aston, Walter 1611 *B. B.*
Appleton, Roger *ex.*
Ayloffe, William
Armine, Will. *ex. Nov.* 28, 1619
Aston, Ralph 22 *June* 1620 *ex.*
Ashby, Francis 18 *June* 1622
Ashby, Anthony *ex. July* 3
Ashfield, John *ex. July* 27, 1626
Aylesbury, Tho. *ex. April* 19
Ashton, Thomas *ex. July* 25, 1628
Anderson, John *ex. January* 3, 1628
Acton, William *ex. May* 30, 1629.
Alleyn, Edward *June* 24
Abdy, Thomas *July* 7, 1641
Andrew, William *Decemb.* 11
Armitage, Francis *Dec.* 15
Astley, Isaac *ex. January* 21
Alston, Thomas *June* 30, 1642
Anderson, Henry *ex. July* 3, 1643
Acland, H. *January* 31, 1678, *with a special Clause of Precedency from the Date of the Writ*, 1644.

Acton,

Acton, Edward *January* 17
Abdy, Robert *June* 9, 1660
Adams, Thomas —— 13
Atkins, Richard —— 13
Allen, Thomas *ex*—— 14
Abdy, John —— 22
Aſtley, Jacob —— 25
Auſten, Robert *July* 10
Aubrey, John —— 23
Aſhton, Ralph *Auguſt* 17
Aſh, Joſ. *September* 19 *ex.*
Anderſon, Edmund *Decem.* 12
Aſhburnham, Denny *May* 10 1661
Andrew, Henry 27, *ex.*
Aſtley, Richard *Auguſt* 13, 1662
Anderſon, Stephen *June* 13, 1664
Aucher, Anthony *July* 7, 1666, *ex.*
Allen, Thomas *Feb.* 7, 1672, *ex.*
Anderton, Francis *Oct.* 8 1677
Alſton, Joſeph *Jan.* 20, 1681
Aſhhurſt, Henry *July*, 21, 1688 *ex.*
Ayſchombe, Oliver *May* 28 1696
Anguiſh, *alias* Allen, Richard *December* 14, 1699
Abercrombie, James *March* 21, 1709, *ex.*
Auſtin, John *November* 1714.

B.

BAcon, Nicholas 1611
Booth, George *E. E.*
Barrington, Francis
Berkeley, Henry *E. E.*
Bellaſyſe, Henry *E. V.*
Brudenel Thomas *E. E.*
Bendiſh, Thomas *ex.*
Baker, Henry *ex.*
Bayning, Paul *E. V. ex.*
Blackſton, Thomas *ex. May* 25, 1615
Boynton, Mat. *May* 25, 1618
Burdet, Thomas *February* 25
Beaumont, Thomas *Septemb.* 16, *I. V.* 1619
Bamberg, William *ex. Dec.* 1
Boteler, John *ex. April* 12, 1620
Berney, Richard *May* 5
Biggs, Thomas *ex. May* 26
Bellingham, Henry *ex. May* 30
Biſhopp, Thomas 24, *July* 1620
Brown, Robert *ex. September*, 1621
Barker, John *March* 17.
Button, William *March* 18, *ex.*
Bedell, Capel *June* 3, 1622, *ex.*
Burton, Thomas *July* 22
Barkham, Edward *June* 28, 1623, *ex.*
Beaumont, John *June* 29, 1626, *ex.*
Brereton, William *March* 10, *ex.*
Bridges, Giles *E. D. May* 17, 1627.
Bagot, Harvey *May* 30
Brown, Ambroſe *July* 7, *ex.*
Benet, Simon *July* 17, *ex.*
Bowyer, Thomas *July* 23, *ex.*
Bacon, Butts——29
Bolles, John— 24, 1628, *ex.*
Beaumont, Richard *Auguſt* 19, *ex.*
Boteler, William *July* 3, 1641.
Bampfield, Thomas— 15
Burgoyne, John —— 15
Brownlowe, John —— 26, *ex.*
Brownlowe, William *I. V.* 27
Broughton, William *Auguſt* 4
Briggs, Morton —— 12
Bindloſs, Robert —— 16, *ex.*
Burlaſe, John *May* 4, 1642. *ex.*
Blackſtone, Ralph *July* 30, *ex.*
Bland, Thomas *Auguſt* 30
Blount, Walter *October* 5
Badd, Thomas *Feb.* 29, *ex.*
Bale, John *Nov.* 9, 1643, *ex.*
Butler, John, *Dec.* 7, *ex.*
Bathurſt, Edward——9
Bard, Henry *I. V. October* 8, 1644.
d'Boreel, William *March* 21

Browne,

Browne, Richard *September* 1, 1649 *ex.*
Bond, Thomas 1658
Brown, Henry *ibid.*
Bridgman, Orlando *June* 7, 1660.
Bowyer, William ——25
Barkeley, Maurice *I. V. July* 2
Buſwell, George 7, *ex.*
Boothby, William —— 13
Bright, John 16,——*ex.*
Brown, Richard ——22
Bovey, Ralph *Aug.* 30, *ex.*
Bowyer, John *Sept.* 11, *ex.*
Beal, John *Octob.* 16, *ex.*
Boothby, Thomas *November* 9, *ex.*
Backhouſe, William *ibid. ex.*
Bennet, Thomas——22, *ex.*
Buck, John *December* 12
Beddingeld, Henry *Jan.* 2
Beaumont, Tho. *Feb.* 21
Broughton, Brian *March* 10
Bromfield, John ——20
Brook, Rob. *May* 21, 1661, *ex.*
Barkham, Edw. *July* 21, *ex.*
Banks, John *Auguſt* 22. *ex.*
Bickley, Francis *Sept.* 30
Bacon, Nicholas *Feb.* 7, *ex.*
Braham, Richard *April* 16, 1662, *ex.*
Bernard, Robert *July* 1
Brook, Henry *December* 12
Brograve, Thomas *March* 18, *ex.*
Barnadiſton, Thomas *Apr.* 7, 1663
Barnadiſton, Sam. *May* 11, *ex.*
Bellot, John *June* 30, *ex.*
Barnham, Rob. *Aug.* 15, *ex.*
Bateman, Thomas *Auguſt* 31, 1664, *ex.*
Biddulph, Theophilus *Nov.* 2 1664
Brown, John *May* 16, 1665
Burdet, Francis *July* 25.
Barker, Abel *Septem.* 9, *ex.*
Bettenſon, Richard *February* 6, 1666
Bridgman, Orlando *October* 12, 1673
Blacket, William *Decemb.* 12
Barker, William *March* 29, 1676
Brooks, John *June* 13
Barlow, John *July* 12, 1677
Bowyer, James *May* 18, 1678, *with Remainder to* Goring *of* Highden.
Bradſhaigh, Roger *November* 17, 1679
Blount, Thomas-Pope *January* 16
Beckwith, Roger *April* 15, 1681
Banbury, Thomas *June* 29, *ex.*
Blacket, William *January* 23, 1684, *ex.*
Bloys, Charles *April* 15, 1686
Blackham, Richard *Apr.* 13, 1696, *ex.*
Buckworth, John *Apr.* 1697
Brown, William *December* 14, 1690, *ex.*
Brown, Robert *February* 24, 1709
Beck, Juſtus *Nov.* 1714
Byng, George *November E. V.* 1715
Blount, Euſebius *of* Clipſton *in* Northamptonſhire.
Bridges, Brook
Blackwell, Lambert
Blunt, John 7 *Junij.*

C.

CLifton, Gervaſe 1611
Cope, Anthony
Conſtable, William *ex.*
Cotton, Robert
Cholmondeley, Robert *ex.*
Carr, Edward *ex.*
Clarke, Simon *May* 1, 1617
Cheſter, Anthony *March* 23, 1619
Chaloner, William *July* 20, 1620, *ex.*
Clare, Henry *July* 27, *ex.*
Colbrand, John *December* 21, 1621, *ex.*

Courteene, Peter *May* 18, 1622, ex.
Cooper, John *E. E. July* 4, ex.
Chudleigh, George *Auguſt* 1.
Cottington, Francis *E. B. February* 16, ex.
Corbet, John *July* 4, 1623, ex.
Curwen, Patricius *March* 12, 1626, ex.
Cornwallis, Frederick *E. B. May* 4, 1627
Crane, Robert——11, ex.
Colepepper, William—17, ex.
Carleton, John——28, ex.
Crowe, Sackvile *July* 8, ex.
Corbet, John *Sept* 19, 1627
Conyers, John *July* 14, 1628
Colepepper, Will. *Sept.* 20
Cole, Nicholas *March* 4, 1640, ex.
Cave, Thomas *June* 30, 1641
Cotton, John *July* 14
Chicheſter, John *Auguſt* 4
Carew, Richard ——— 9
Caſtleton, William——9
Cholmondeley, Hugh—10, ex.
Curſon, John——11
Coke, Edward *Dec.* 30, ex.
Cunningham, David *January* 21, ex.
Corbet, Vincent—— 29, ex.
Cowper, William *E. B. Mar.* 4
Corbet, Edw. *June* 10, 1642
Conſtable, Philip *July* 20
Chamberlain Tho. *Febr.* 4
Crane Richard *March* 20, ex.
Carteret, Geo. *May* 9, 1645, ex.
Charleton, Edw. *March* 6, ex.
Curtius, William *April* 2, 1652, ex.
Cullum, Thomas *June* 18, 1660
Cutts, John——— 21, ex.
Cordell Robert——22, ex.
Covert, John *July* 2, ex.
Conway, Henry—25, ex.
Carpenter, Ar. Marigny ex. 1658
Cutler, John *Nov* 9, 1660, ex.
Colleton, John *Febr.* 18
Clifton, Thomas *March* 4, ex.
Croſts, John——16, ex.
Campbel, John *Apr.* 8, 1661, ex.
Caledy, William——20, ex.
Curſon, Thomas——30
Cropley, John *May* 7, ex.
Crook, George——10, ex.
Chernock, John ——21
Craven, Anthony *June* 4, ex.
Clavering, John——8
Cullen, Abraham——17, ex,
Copely, Godfrey *ibid.* ex.
Clarke, Clement——18
Carew, Thomas *Auguſt* 2.
Coriton, John *Febr.* 27
Cocks, Richard *Apr.* 7, 1662
Can, Robert *September* 13
Cob, Thomas *December* 9
Cook, Will. *June* 29, 1663, ex.
Campbel, Thomas *Febr.* 12, ex.
Cookes, William ex.
Criſpe, Nicholas *Apr.* 14, 1665
Carteret, Philip *June* 4, 1670, *E. B.*
Chater, William *June* 28, 1671, ex.
Croft, Herbert *Nov.* 18, *ibid.*
Clarges, Walter *October* 26, 1677
Coldon, Robert *March* 29, 1677, ex.
Cuſt, Richard *September* 29
Curll, Walter *June* 22, 1678
Child, Joſias *July* 18, ex.
Chute, George *September* 16, 1684, ex.
Child, John *Feb.* 5, 1684-5
Compton, Will. *May* 6, 1686
Charlton, Job——12
Colt, Henry-Dutton *March* 2, 1692
Clark, Samuel *July* 25, 1698
Chetwood, John *April* 11, 1700
Cairnes, Alexander *May* 6, 1708
Calverly, Walter —— 1711
Croſs, Thomas *July* 13, 1713.

Cope,

Cope, Jonathan *March* 1, 1713
Carew, Nich. *March*—1714
Chaplain, Robert *Sept.* 19, 1715
Chardin, John *May* 28
Coleby, Thomas *June* 21, ex.
Chapman, William *June* 27
Codrington, William *Apr.* 21, 1721

D.

DEvereux, Edward *E. V.* 1611
Dormer, Robert *E. E. June* 10, 1615
Dryden, Eraſmus *November* 16, 1619
Delves, Thomas *May* 8, 1681, ex.
Darnel, Tho. *September* 6, ex.
Darrell, John *June* 13, 1622, ex.
Drake, Francis *Auguſt* 2
Deering, Edw. *Feb.* 1, 1626
Drury, Drue *May* 7, 1627, ex.
Dyer, Lodowick *June* 8, ex.
Dixwell, Baſil *February* 18, ex.
Dillington, Robert *September*, 6, 1628, ex.
Ducy, Robert *I. V. November* 28, 1629, ex.
Dalſton, William *February* 13, 1640
D'Ewes, Simonds *July* 15, 1641, ex.
Drake, William—— 17, ex.
Davie, John *September* 9
Dawney, Chriſtopher *I. V. May* 19, 1642
Denny, William *June* 3, ex.
Danvers, Samuel *March* 21
Draper, Thomas *June* 9, 1660, ex.
Dixwell, Baſil —— 19
Darcy, Thomas——20, ex.
Dixey, Wolſtan *July* 14
Dudley, William *Auguſt* 1
Drake, John——31 ex.
Dicer, Robert *March* 18, ex.
Derham, Tho. *June* 8, 1661
Duke, Edward *July* 17, ex.
Dormer, John——23, ex.
Duncomb, Francis *Febr.* 4, ex.
Daws, John *June* 4, 1693
Downing, George *July* 1
D'Oyley, William *July* 29
Dukenfield, Robert *June* 16 1665
Diggs, Maurice *March*, 6. ex.
D'Oyley, John *July* 7, 1666
Dike, Tho. *March* 3. 1676
Dutton, Ralph *June* 20, 1678
Dyer, William *July* 6
Devers, Rob. *May* 12, 1682
Daſhwood, Robert *September* 16, 1584
Davies, George *January* 11, 1685, ex.
Duck, John *March* 19, 1686, ex.
Duddleſton, John *January* 14, 1691
Denton, Edmund *May* 12, 1692, ex.
Dolben, Gilbert *Apr.* 1, 1704
Daſhwood, Francis *June* 28, 1707
Desbouverie, William *Febr.* 19, 1713
Dixwell, William *June* 11, 1716
Dutree, Dennis *June* 19, 1716, ex.
D'Aeth, Thomas *July* 1716
Decker, Matthew *July* 20.

E.

ENglefield, Francis 1611
Eſſex, William ex.
Egerton, Rowland *April* 5, 1617
Eſtcourt, Giles *March* 17, 1626, ex.
Everard, Richard *January* 29, 1628
Earl, Richard *July* 2, 1629, ex.
Every, Simon *May* 26, 1641
Eldred, River *Jan.* 29, ex.
Enyon, James *Apr.* 9, 1642, ex.

Evelyn.

Evelyn, John *May* 29, 1660, ex.
Elweys, Jervaſe *June* 22
Ellis, Thomas——30
Ernly, Walter *Febr.* 2
Eden, Robert *Novem.* 12, 1672
Edwards, Francis *April* 22, 1678, *with a Clauſe of Precedency from* 1644
Evelyn, Edward *February* 17, 1682, ex.
Edwards, James *December* 7, 1691
Elwill, John *Aug.* 25, 1709
Evelyn, John *Aug.* 6, 1713
Eyles, Francis *Dec.* 1, 1714
Elton, Abraham *Nov.* 1717

F.

FInch, Moyle *E. E.* 1611
Fleetwood, Richard
Fitton, Edw. *Octob.* 2, 1617, ex.
Foulis, David *Febr.* 6, 1619
Forſter, Claud *March* 7, ex.
Forſter, Humphrey *May* 20, 1620 ex.
Frier, Edward *July* 11, ex.
Felton, Henry *July* 20, ex.
Fiſher, Robert *Dec.* 7, 1622
Fiſher, Tho. *July* 19, 1627, ex.
Fowler, Tho. *May* 21, 1628, ex.
Fenwick, John *June* 9. ex.
Ferrers, Henry *Dec.* 19, ex.
Fletcher, Henry *February* 19, 1640, ex.
Farmer, William *E. E. Sept.* 3, 1641
Foreſter, Richard —1649, ex.
Fanſhaw, Richard *Sept.* 3, 1649, ex.
Finch, Heneage *E. E. June* 7, 1663
Franklin, Richard *Octob.* 16, ex.
Foot, Thomas *Nov.* 21, ex.
Fetherſton, Henry *Decemb.* 4.
Fagg, John——11
Frankland, William——24
Fettiplace, John *March* 30, 1661
Fowel, Edmund *April* 30, ex.
Forſter, Reginald *July* 21, ex.
Freiſendorf, J. Fred. *October* 4, ex.
Fuſt, Edward *Auguſt* 21, 1662
Forteſcu, Edmund *March* 31, 1664, ex.
Forteſcue, Peter *January* 29, 1666, ex.
Filmer, Robert *December* 22, 1674.
Fitch, Thomas *Sept.* 7, 1698
Farrington, Richard *Dec.* 17, 1697, ex.
Firebrace, Baſil *July* 28, 1698
Fowler, William *November* 1, 1704.
Fleming, William *October* 4, 1705
Furneſe, Henry *June* 27, 1707, ex.
Freke, Ralph *May* 25, 1713
Fryer, John *Decem.* 1713, ex.
Fellowes, John ex.
Frederick, John *June* 3, 1723
Fermor, Henry *May* 4, 1725, *with Remainder to* Charles Eversfield, *Jun.* Eſq;
Farnaby, Ch. *July* 21, 1726

G.

GErard, Thomas 1611
Greſeley, George
Goſtwick, William
Gorges, Edward *I. B.*
Grimſton, Harbottle ex.
Grey, William *E. E. and B. June* 15, 1619
Gerard, Gilbert *April* 13, 1620, ex.
Gower, Thomas *June* 2 *E. B.*
Garrard, John *February* 16, 1621
Groſvenor, Richard *Febr.* 23
Gage, John *March* 26, 1622
Goring, William *May* 14, ex.
Griffith, Hen. *June* 1, 1627, ex.
Graham, Richard *S. V. March* 29, 1629
Grenvile, Richard *April* 9, 1630, ex.

Goodrick,

Goodrick, John *August* 14, 1641
Gurney, Richard *Dec.* 14, *ex.*
Gell, John *Jan.* 29, *ex.*
Golding, Edward *Sep.* 27, *ex.*
Gould, Nich. *June* 13, 1660, *ex.*
Green, Edw. *July* 26, *ex.*
Gresham, Marmaduke *July* 23
Gifford, Henry *Nov.* 21
Gardner, Will. *December* 30
Gifford, Thomas *March* 4, *ex.*
Gawdy, Char. *Apr.* 20, 1661 *ex.*
Godolphin, Will. *Apr.* 29, *ex.*
Glinne, Will *May* 20
Guise, Chris. *July* 10
Gage, Edw. *July* 15, 1662
Garrard, Jacob *August* 16, *ex.*
Garham, Richard *Nov.* 17, *ex.*
Gawdy, Will. *July* 13, 1663
Green, Will. *Nov.* 2, 1664, *ex.*
Glean, Peter *March* 6, 1665
Gerrard, Gilbert *November* 17, 1666, *ex.*
Gans, Corn. *June* 29, 1682, *ex.*
Guldeford, Robert *February* 4, 1685
Germaine, John *March* 25, 1698, *ex.*
Goodere, Edw. *Dec.* 5, 1707
Gough, Hen. *March* 29, 1728

H.

HOghton, Richard 1611
Hobart, Henry *E. B.*
Harrington, James
Hussey, Edward
Hales, Edward
Holt, Thomas
Harvey, William *E. and I. B. May* 31, 1619, *ex.*
Hicks, William *July* 21
Hartop, Edward *December* 3
Hicks, Baptist *E. V. July* 1, 1620
Hanmer, John *July* 8
Hewet, John *Oct.* 11, 1621
Hide, Nicholas *Nov.* 8, *ex.*
Hotham, John *January* 4
Haselrig, Thomas *July* 21, 1622
Herbert, Piercy, *E. M. Nov.* 16
Harris, Thomas *Dec.* 22, *ex.*
Harris, Tho. *Apr.* 12, 1623, *ex.*
Harpur, Henry *Sept.* 8. 1626
Heale, Thomas *ex. May* 28, 1627
Holland, John *June* 15, 1629, *ex.*
Hatton, Thomas *July* 5, 1641
Hare, Ralph *July* 23
Heyman, Henry *August* 12
Holford, Richard *Decemb.* 15
Hamilton, John *May* 11, 1642, *ex.*
Hampson, Thomas *June* 3
Hardres, Richard *ibid.*
Hungate, Philip *Aug.* 15, *ex.*
Halton, William *Sept.* 10
Hene, Henry *October* 1, *ex.*
Hunloke, Henry *Feb.* 28
Haggerston, Thomas *August* 15, 1643
Hickman, Willoughby *November* 16
Hawley, Fran. *I. B. March* 14
How, George-Grubham *June* 20, 1660, *ex.*
Humble, Will. *June* 21
Hildyard, Robert *June* 25
Holles, Francis *E. B.*——27
Henley, Andrew ——30
Hudson, Henry *July* 3, *ex.*
Herbert, Thomas *ibid. ex.*
Hales, Robert ——12
Harby, Job ——17, *ex.*
Hewet, Thomas *I. V.* —19
Honywood, Edward *ibid.*
Hales, John *August* 28
How, John *September* 22, *ex.*
Herbert, Matth. *Dec.* 18, *ex.*
Huband, John *Feb.* 2, 1660, *ex.*
Hendley, Walter *April* 8, 1661, *ex.*
Hussey Charles *July* 21, *ex.*
Hooke, Thomas *July* 22, 1662, *ex.*
Heron, Cuthbert *November* 20
Holman, John *June* 4, 1663, *ex.*

Hoby

Hoby, Edw. *July* 12, 1666
Haſtings, Richard *May* 7, 1667, *ex.*
Hanham, Will. *May* 20, *ibid.*
Harris, Arthur *Dec.* 1, 1673. *ex.*
Head, Richard *Auguſt* 19, 1676
Hoskins, Bennet *Decemb.* 19
Hawkeſworth, Walter *Dec.* 6. 1678, *ex.*
Humble, William *March* 17, 1686, *ex.*
Hodges, William *March* 31, 1697, *ex.*
Halford, William 1706, *ex.*
Humphreys, William *Nov* 30, 1714 *ex.*
Hill, Rowland *January* 20, 1726-7
Heathcote, Gilbert 1733
Heathcote. William 1733

J.

Jernegan, Henry *October* 16, 1621
Jham, John *May* 30, 1624
Jenoure, Kenelm *July* 30, 1628
Jacques, John *Septemb.* 2, ex.
Jagleby, Will. *May* 17, 1642
Jones, Henry *July* 15, 1643, ex.
Jixon, William *Dec.* 28
Jackſon, John *January* 7
Jnkinſon, Robert *May* 18, 1661
Jgoldsby, Henry *Aug.* 30, ex.
Jſon, Robert *Sept.* 5
Jcob, John *Jan.* 11, 1664
Jocelyn, Robert *June* 8, 1665
Jfferies, George *E. B. November* 7, 1681, ex.
Jmes, Cane *June* 28, 1682
Jnkinſon, Paul *December* 17, 1685
Joy, Edward *April* 13, 1704
Jnſſen, *Sir* Theodore *March* 1715

K.

KNevet, Ph. 1611, *ex.*
Kniveton, William *ex.*
Kemp, Geo. *Febr.* 5, 1626, *ex.*
Kirle, John *May* 17, 1627, *ex.*
Knatchbull, Norton *Aug.* 4, 1641
Kay, John *February* 4
Kemp, Robert *March* 13
Knolleys, Hen. *May* 6, 1642
Kemys, Nicholas *May* 13, *ex.*
Keate, Jonathan *June* 12, 1660
Knightley, John *Aug.* 30, *ex.*
Keyt, John *December* 22
Killegrew, William *ibid. ex.*
Kenrick, William *March* 29, 1679, *ex.*
Kneller. *Sir* Godfrey *ex.*

L.

LEake, Francis *E. E.* 1611
Leigh, Thomas *E. B.*
Lee, Henry *E. E.*
Lucy, Richard *March* 11, 1617
Littleton, Thomas *July* 15, 1618
Leigh, Francis *E. E. December* 24, ex.
Ley, James *E. E. July* 20, 1619, ex.
Lee, Humphrey *May* 3, 1620, ex.
Leventhorpe, John *May* 30, 1622, ex.
Littleton, Edward *June* 21, 1627
Liveſay, Michael *July* 11, ex.
Lewes. William *September* 14, 1628, ex.
Lawrence, John *Octob.* 9, ex.
Luckin, William *March* 2, 1628
L'Eſtrange, Nicholas *June* 1, 1629

Lumley, Martin *January* 8, 1640
Langley, William *May* 29, 1641
Lawley, Thomas *August* 14
Lowther, Christopher *June* 11, 1642
Leonard, Stephen *August* 15, ex.
Littleton, Adam *October* 14, ex.
Liddel, Thomas *Nov.* 2
Lowday, Richard——16, ex.
Lucas, Jervase *May* 20, ex. 1644
Lanham, John *June* 7, 1660, ex.
Lear, Peter *July* 2
Leicester, Peter *August* 10
Lee, Thomas——16, ex.
Lewis, John *Octob.* 15, ex.
Legard, John *December* 29
Lane, Richard *I. E. Febr.* 9
Long, Walter *March* 26, 1661
Lloyd, Charles *May* 10
Luckin, William *Nov.* 15, ex.
Lloyd, John *February* 28
Lort, Roger *July* 15, 1662, ex.
Long, Robert *September* 1
Leeke, Francis *December* 15, 1663, ex.
Lorrayne, Thomas *Sept.* 27, 1664
Leman, William *March* 3
Lawson, John *July* 6, 1665
Langhorn, William *Aug.* 28, 1668, ex.
Lear, Thomas *Aug.* 2, 1683
Lawson, Wilfred *March* 31, 1688
Leighton, Edward *March* 2, 1692
Lowther, William *June* 15, 1697
Lloyd, Charles *April* 1, 1699
Lambert, John *Febr.* 16, 1709
Lake, Bibey *Aug.* 17, 1711
Lowther, William *Dec.* 1714
Lade, John 1730

M.

MOlineux, Richard *I. V.* 1611
Mansel, Thomas *E. B.*
Musgrave, Richard
Monson, Thomas *E. B.*
Molineux, John
Mordaunt, L'Estrange
Morrison, Charles ex.
Monins, William ex.
Mildmay, Thomas ex.
Maynard, William *E. B.*
Morton, George *March* 1, 1618, ex.
Mackworth, Thomas *June* 1619
Mill, John *Dec.* 31, 1619
Masham, William *December* 20, 1621 *E. B.*
Mansel, Francis *Jan.* 4, ex.
Moody, Henry *March* 11, ex.
Meredith, William *August* 13 1622
Middleton, Hugh *October* 1622, ex.
Moor, Henry *May* 21, 1627, ex.
Maples, Thomas—30, ex.
Mannock, Francis *June* 1
Mosely, Edward *July* 20 1640, ex.
Maney, John *June* 29, 1641, ex.
Maulever, Thomas *Aug.* 2, ex.
Meux, John *December* 11, ex.
Morgan, Ed. *May* 12, 1642, ex.
Moor, Poynings—18, ex.
Middleton, George *June* 24, ex.
Markham, Robert *Aug.* 15
deMerces, Anthony 1660, ex.
Middleton, Tho. *July* 4, ex.
Morland, Samuel—18, ex.
Massingherd, Henry *August* 22, ex.
Mottet, Giles *Nov.* 16, ex.
Manwaring, Thomas—22
Monoux, Humphrey *Dec.* 4
Marwood, George——31
Morgan, Thomas *Febr.* 7

Modyford

Modyford, James —— 18, ex.
Morrice, William *April* 20, 1661
Milbank, Mark *Auguſt* 7
Matthews, Philip *June* 15, 1662, ex.
Middleton, William *Octob.* 24
Marſham, John *Auguſt* 11, 1667, ex.
Muddiford, Tho. *March* 1, ex.
Moor, Geo. *July* 26, 1665, ex.
Martin, Roger *March* 28, 1667
Moyſton, Edw. *April* 28, *ibid.*
Martin, Cornelius *March* 25, 1674 ex.
More, Edward *Nov.* 22, 1675
Maddox, Benj. *March* 11, ex.
Marrow, Samuel *July* 16, 1679, ex.
Middleton, Hugh *December* 6, 1681
Maynard, William *February* 1.
Morden, John *September* 20, 1688, ex.
Moleſworth, Henry *July* 19, 1686, ex.
Maunſel, Edward *February* 22, 1696
Moyer, Samuel *March* 25, 1701, ex,
Miller, Tho. *Octob.* 29, 1705
Milner, William *Febr.* 1706
Moſely, Oſwald 18 *June* 6 *Georgij.*
Mitchell, John *June* 14, 1724

N.

NOel, Edward *E.E.* 1611
Napier, *alias* Naper, *alias* Sandy, Rob. *Sept.* 24
Newton, Adam *April* 2, 1620, ex.
Norton, Richard *May* 23, 1722, ex.
Nightingale, Thomas *Sept.* 1, 1628, ex.
Napper, Gerard *June* 15, 1641
Northcote, John, *July* 16
Norwich, John——24
Nichols, Francis——28, ex.
North, Hen. *June* 14, 1660, ex.
Noel, Verney *July* 6
Newton, John *Auguſt* 16
Newton, Robert *Jan* 25, ex.
Napier, *alias* Sandy, John *March* 4, ex.
Nevil, Tho. *May* 25, 1661, ex.
Norton, Thomas *July* 23, ex.
Nelthorpe, John *May* 10, 1666
Nevil, Edward *February* 24, 1674, ex.
Newdigate, Richard *July* 24, 1677
Napier, Rob. *Feb.* 25, 1681
Narborough, John *Nov.* 15, 1688, ex.
Norris, William *December* 3, 1698, ex.
Newman, Richard *December* 19, 1699
de Neufville, Robert *March* 18, 1709

O.

OSborne, Edward *E. D.* *July* 12, 1620
Owen, Hugh *Auguſt* 11, 1641
O Neal, Brian *November* 13, 1643
Orby, Thomas 1658, ex.
Oldfield, Anthony *Auguſt* 6, 1660, ex.
Osborn, John *February* 11
Osbaldeſton, Littleton *July* 25, 1664
Oglander, William *December* 12, 1665
Oxenden, Hen. *May* 8, 1678
Oughton, Adolphus *Aug.* 27, 1718

P.

PElham, Tho. 1611 *E. D.*
Peyton, John
Pope, William *I. E. ex.*
Peyton, Samuel *ex.*
Peyniſton, Thomas *ex.*
Portman, John *Novemb.* 25, 1612, *ex.*
Puckering, Thomas *ex.*
Perſhal, John *ex.*
Philips, Thomas *February* 6, 1619, *ex.*
Pakington, John *June* 22, 1620
Palmer, Thomas *June* 20, 1621
Phillips, John *November* 9
Powel, Edward *Jan.* 10, *ex.*
Prideaux, Edmund *July* 17, 1622.
Playters, Tho. *Aug.* 13, 1623
Pollard, Lewis *May* 31, 1627, *ex.*
Pennyman, William *May* 6, 1628, *ex.*
Price, John *Auguſt* 15
Pile, Francis *Sept.* 12
Pole, John 12
Powel, Thomas *January* 31, 1628, *ex.*
Pye, Edm. *April* 27, 1641, *ex.*
Paſton, Will. *E. E. June* 8
Palgrave, John——24, *ex.*
Prat, Henry *July* 28, *ex.*
Price, Richard *Auguſt* 10, *ex.*
Potts, John——14, *ex.*
Pettus, Thomas *September* 22
Player, Edw. *June* 28, 142, *ex.*
Pate, John *Oct.* 28, 1643, *ex.*
Preſton, John *April* 1, 1644, *ex.*
Preſtwich, Thomas—25, *ex.*
Palmer, Geof *June* 7, 1660
Peyton, John *Dec.* 10, *ex.*
Pickering, Henry *Jan.* 2, *ex.*
Plumer, Walter *January* 4, 1660, *ex.*
Powel, William——23, *ex.*
Parſons, William *April* 9, 1661
Powel, Nathan *May* 10, *ibid.*
Parker, Philip *July* 16
Proby, Thomas *March* 7, *ex.*
Pureſoy, Henry *December* 4, 1662, *ex.*
Pindar, Peter——22, *ex.*
Pim, Charles, *July* 14, 1663, *ex.*
Pennyman, James *Febr.* 22
Pye, John *Jan.* 13, 1664, *ex.*
Put, Tho. *July* 20, 1666, *ex.*
Peyton, Algernoon *Mar.* 21
Parker, Robert *May* 22, 1674
Pennington, William *June* 21, 1676
Poole, James *Nov.* 8, 1677
Parkins, Tho. *May* 16, 1631
Parker, Hugh *July* 1
Pinſent, William *Sept.* 13, 1687
Powel, Thomas *July* 19, 1698, *ex.*
Pelſant, Euſeby Buſwell *Jan.* 5, 1714
Page, Gregory *Dec.* 1 1714
Pleydell, Mark Steuart *June* 16, 1733

R.

RIdgeway, Thomas *I. E.* 1611
Radcliffe, Francis *E. E. Jan.* 31, 1619
Roberts, Thomas *July* 2, 1620
Robarts, Richard *B. E. July* 13, 1621
Rivers, John *July* 19, *ex.*
Ruſſel, Will. *March* 12, 1626
Rud, Rice *December* 8, 1628
Ruſſel, William *Jan.* 19, *ex.*
Roue, Tho. *July* 23, 1641, *ex.*
Rhodes, Francis *Auguſt* 14
Ranay, John *December* 22, *ex.*
Read, John *March* 16, *ex.*
Reresby, John *May* 16, 1642
Rudſton, Walter *Aug.* 29, *ex.*
de Read, Gualter *May* 30, *S.N.* 1660, *ex.*

Robinſon

Robinſon, John *June* 22.
Robinſon, Metcalf *July* 30, ex.
Rous, John *Auguſt* 17
Ruſſel, William *Nov.* 8, ex.
Rokeby, William *Jan.* 29, ex.
Read, Compton *March* 4
Richard, Thomas —— 20, ex.
Ruſhout, James *June* 17, 1661
Ruſhwel, Rich. *Aug.* 12, ex.
Roberts, William *Nov.* 8. ex.
Reeve, George *January* 22, 1662, ex.
Rawden, Geo. *May* 20, 1665
Robertſon, Alexander *Feb.* 22, 1676, ex.
Roberts, John *Feb.* 2, 1680. ex.
Robinſon, Thomas *January* 26, 1681
Richards, James *Feb.* 22, 1683
Ramſden, John *Nov.* 30, 1689
Robinſon, William *Febr.* 13
Rogers, John *Feb.* 21, 1698
Robinſon. Thomas 1730

S.

SHirely, Geo. *E. E.* 1611
Stradling John
St. John, John *E. V.*
Shelley, John
Savage, John *E. E. June* 29, 1611
Seymour, Edward
Savile, George
Savile, Henry ex.
St. Paul, George ex.
Spencer, Thomas
Sidley, William ex.
Saunderſon, Nicholas *I. V.*
Sandys, Miles ex.
Salisbury, Henry *Nov.* 10, 1622, ex.
Scudamore, John *I. V. June* 1, 1620
Sidley, Iſaac *Sept.* 14, 1621
Stepney, John *November* 24
Skipwith, Henry *December* 20, 1626, ex.
Seabright, Edward *Dec.* 20, 1626
Spencer, John *March* 14, 1626, ex.
Stile, Thomas *April* 21, 1627
Skeffington, Will. *I. V. May* 8
Stiles, Humphrey —— 20, ex.
Stewkely. Hugh *June* 9, ex.
Stanley, Edward *E. E.*
Stonehouſe, William *May* 7, 1628
Slingsby, Anthony *Oct.* 23
Stonehouſe, James *June* 11, 1641, ex.
Sydenham, John *July* 28
Strickland, William —— 30
Spring, William *Auguſt* 11
Stanford, Thomas —— 12, ex.
Springnel, Richard — 14, ex.
Strut, Denner *March* 5, ex.
St. Quintin, William —— 8
Spencer, Brocket *September* 26, 1642, ex.
Smith, William —— 27, ex.
Scudamore, John *July* 23, 1644, ex.
Slingsby, Arthur *October* 9, 1657, ex.
Speke, Hugh *June* 12, 1660 ex.
Swale, Solomon —— 21
Stapleton, Henry —— 22
Stanley, Thomas —— 25
Shuckburgh, John —— 26
Steward, Nicholas —— 27
Solater, Thomas *July* 25, ex.
Stapely, John —— 28, ex.
Smithſon, Hugh *Auguſt* 2
Smith Thomas —— 16
St. George, Oliver *Sept.* 5. *I. V.*
Swinburn, John *September* 27, 1660
Stiddolph, Richard *December* 24, ex.
Springer, Herbert *January* 8, ex.
Staughton, Nicholas — 29, ex.
Smith, Edward *February* 28
Slingsby, Rob. *March* 16, ex.
Smith, Edward *March* 20

Smith, William *May* 10, 1661
Smith, Hugh ——— 15
Stanley, William *June* 17
Sclyard, John ——— 18, *ex.*
Smith, Thomas *Nov.* 28
Sadlier, Edwin *Dec.* 3, *ex.*
Southcote, George *January* 24, *ex.*
Stapleton, Miles *March* 26, *ex.*
Savile, John *July* 24, 1666, *ex.*
Slayning, Nicholas *January* 19, *ex.*
St. Barbe, John *December* 30, 1663, *ex.*
Selby, George *March* 3, *ex.*
Smith, Robert *March* 30, 1666, *ex.*
Shaw, John *April* 15
Swan, William *March* 1, *ex.*
Shirley, Anthony ——— 6, *ex.*
Scroop, Carr *January* 16, 1666, *ex.*
Stonhouſe, George *May* 5, 1670, *with a Clauſe of Precedency from* 1628
Skipwith, Fullwar *Jan.* 25
Sabin, John *March* 22, *ex.*
St. Awbin, John *December* 11, 1671
Sherard, John *May* 25, 1674
Samwell, Thomas *December* 22, 1675
Standiſh, Richard *February* 8, 1676
Simeon, James *October* 18, 1677
Skipwith, Thomas *July* 27 1678
Snowe, Jeremiah *Jan.* 25, *ex.*
Stapleton, William *December* 20, 1679
Sas Van Boſch, Gellebrand *Oct.* 22, 1680, *ex.*
Seymour, Henry *July* 4, 1681, *ex.*
Sheers, George *October* 16, 1684, *ex.*
Sands, Richard *Dec.* 15, *ex.*
Soame, William *February* 5, 1684-5, *ex.*
Sudbury John *June* 25, 1685, *ex.*
Sherburn, Nicholas *February* 4, *ex.*
Speelman, Corn. *September* 9, 1686, *ex.*
Stych, William *October* 8, 1687, *ex.*
Smith, John *April* 20, 1694
Stanley, John *April* 18, 1699
Sidley, Charles *July* 10, 1702
Smith, James *December* 1, 1714
St. John, Francis *September* 10, 1715
Sloane, Hans *April* 3, 1716
Sanderſon, William *June* 19

T.

TAlmaſh, Lionel *B. E.* 1611
Tracy, Paul *ex.*
Treſham, Lewis *ex.*
Terwhit, Philip
Throckmorton, William *ex.*
Tufton, John *E. E.*
Twiſden, William
Temple, Thomas *E. V.*
Townſhend, Roger *E. V.* *April* 16, 1617
Tyron, Samuel *March* 28 1620, *ex.*
Titchbourne, Benj. *March* 1
Thornhurſt, Giſford *November* 12, 1622, *ex.*
Tempeſt, Nicholas *Dec.* 23
Tirrel, Edward *October* 3 1627
Trelawny, John *July* 1, 162
Twiſleton, George *April* 2 1629, *ex.*
Thynne, Henry-Freder. *E. V.* *July* 15, 1641
Trevor, Tho. *Auguſt* 11, *ex.*
Tufton, Humphrey *December* 24, *ex.*

Trollop

Trollop, Thomas *Febr.*
Thomas, Edw. *March*, 3, ex.
Thorold, William *Auguſt* 25, 1642
Throckmorton, Robert *September* 1
Thorold, Robert *June* 14, 1644, ex.
Thomas, William *July* 23, 1660, ex.
Trott, John *October* 11, ex.
Trevillian, George *January* 24, 1661
Tankard, Thomas *Nov.* 16, 1662
Tuke, Samuel *March* 31, 1664, ex.
Tempeſt, John *May* 25
Tucker, Giles *July* 1, ex.
Taylor, Thomas *January* 18, ex.
Tyrrel, Philip *July* 20, 1665, ex.
Temple, William *January* 31, ex.
Twiſden, Thomas *June* 13, 1666
Tyrrel, John *October* 22
Top, Francis *July* 25, 1668
Thompſon, John *December* 16, 1673, ex.
Tynte, Halſwell *January* 26
Tulpe, Richard *April* 23, 1675, ex.
Thornhill, Timothy *December* 24, 1682, ex.
Thomas, John *December* 24, 1694
Tichburne, Henry *July* 12, 1697, *I. V.*
Tipping, Thomas *March* 24, ex.
Thornycroft, John *Auguſt* 11, 1701
Thorold, George *Sept.* 9, 1709
Tench, Fiſher *Aug.* 8, 1715
Turner, Charles —— 1727
Turner, Edward —— 1733

V.

VAvaſor, Charles 1611, ex.
Villars, William *July* 19, 1619, ex.
Vincent, Francis *July* 26 1620
Van Loor, Peter *October* 3, 1628, ex.
Vavaſor, Thomas *October* 24, 1628
Vavaſor, Charles *June* 22, 1631, ex.
Valkenburgh, Matthew *July* 20, 1642, ex.
Vavaſor, William *July* 17, 1643, ex.
Vivian, Richard *February* 12 1644
Von-Colſter, Will.—28, ex.
De Vic, Henry *September* 3, 1649, ex.
De la Val, Ralph *June* 29, 1660
Vernon, Henry *July* 23, ex.
Verney, Ralph *I V. March* 16
Viner, Thomas *June* 18, 1666, ex.
Viner, Rob. *May* 10, 1666, ex.
Vitus, *alias* White, Ignatius *June* 29, 1677, ex.
Vandarbrand, Peter *June* 9, 1699, ex.
Van Acker, Nicholas *January* 31, 1700, *with Remainder to* Sambroke.
Vandeput, Peter *November* 13, 1723.

W.

WEntworth, Will. *E, E!* 1611
Wentworth, John ex.
Wortley, Francis ex.
Woodhouſe, Philip
Willoughby, Henry ex.

Wynne, John ex.
Worseley, Robert
Wray, William ex.
Wyvil, Marmaduke
Wilbraham, Richard *May* 5, 1621, ex.
Watson, Lewis *E. E. June* 23
Wake, Baldwin *Dec.* 5
Williams, William *June* 15, 1622, ex.
Wastneys, Hardolph *December* 18
Wingfield, Anthony *May* 27, 1627
Wrey, Will. *June* 30, 1628
Wiseman, Will. *Aug* 29, ex.
Wolsey, Robert *Nov.* 24
Wiseman, Richard *December* 18, ex.
Whitmore, Thomas *June* 28, 1641, ex.
Wolrich, Thomas *August* 2, ex.
Windham, Hugh *Aug.* 4, ex.
Walter, William——16, ex.
Willis, Thomas *December* 15, ex.
Williams, Edmund *April* 19, 1642, ex.
William, John——22, ex.
Wintour, George——29, ex.
Williams, Trevor *May* 14
Williamson, Tho. *June* 3
Widrington, William *E. B. July* 9
Widrington, Edward *August* 8, ex.
Wrotesly, Walter —— 30
Waldgrave, Edward *Aug.* 1, 1643. *E. E.* ex.
Webb, John *April* 2, 1644
Williams, Henry *May* 4, ex.
Windibank, Thomas *Nov.* 25, 1645, ex.
Wright, Benjamin *Feb.* 7, *superseded.*
Willis, Richard *June* 11, 1646, ex.
Witchcote, Jeremiah *April* 2, 1660
Winch, Humphrey *June* 9, ex.
Wright, Henry —— 12, ex.
Wiseman, William——15, ex.
Wray, William —— 17, ex.
Warburton, George —— 27
Warner, John *July* 16, ex.
Willoughby, William *Aug.* 4 1660, ex.
Wheeler, William —— 11
Wild, William *Septemb.* 13, ex.
Wroth, John *Nov.* 29, ex.
Wynne George *Dec.* 3
Ward, Edward——19
Wakeman, George *Febr.* 13 *never sealed.*
Wright, Benjamin——15
Wilson, William *March* 4
Williams, Griffith *June* 16, 1661
Winchcombe, Henry *June* 18, ex.
Windham, William *Dec.* 9
Witterong, John *May* 2, 166
Wandesford, Christopher *I. W. August* 5
Wenman, Francis *November* 29, *I. V.*
Wentworth, Thomas *Sept.* 27, 1664
Wolstenholm, John *January* 10
Werden, John *November* 28 1672
War, Fran. *June* 2, 1673, ex.
Windham, Fran. *Nov.* 13, ex.
Williams, Thomas *Nov.* 3 1674, ex.
Willoughby, Francis *April* 7 1677, ex.
Wharton, George *Dec.* 19
Walker, George *January* 18 1679, ex.
Wytham John *December* 13 1683, ex.
Williams, Will. *July* 6, 168
Wentworth, John—28, 169
Wheate, Thomas *May* 2 1696

Wescombe,

Weſcombe, Martin *March* 23, 1699
Winford, Thomas *July* 3, 1702
Webſter, Thomas *May* 10, 1703
Williams, Nicholas *July* 30, 1707
Warrender, George *June* 2, 1715
Wynne, Geo. *July* 16, 1731
Wyche, Cyril

Y.

YElverton, William *May* 31, 1620, ex.
Young, Richard *March* 20, 1627, ex.
Yelverton, Chriſtopher *E. E. June* 30, 1641
Young, John *September* 26, 1664
Yeomans, John *January* 12, 1664, ex.
Yeomans, Robert *Dec.* 31, 1666, ex.

NUMBER VIII.

A SCHEME *of the Stalls at* Windsor, *of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter as they now stand*, 1737.

Duke of Cumberland.	The *Sovereign.*	*Prince of* Wales.	*Prince of* Orange.
Duke of Somerset.		*Duke of* Argyle.	
Duke of Kent.		*Earl* Poulet.	
Earl of Strafford.		*Duke of* Dorset.	
Duke of Montagu.		*Duke of* Newcastle.	
Void.		*Duke of* Grafton.	
Duke of Bolton.		*Duke of* Rutland.	
Duke of Roxburgh.		*Earl of* Scarborough.	
Viscount Townshend.		*Duke of* Richmond.	
Sir Robert Walpole.		*Earl of* Chesterfield.	
Earl of Burlington.		*Duke of* Devonshire.	
Earl of Wilmington.		*Void.*	

Officers belonging to the said Order.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate.
The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor.
The Reverend Dr. *Peniston Booth*, Dean of *Windsor*, Register.
John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms.
Sir *Charles Dalton*, Knt. Usher of the Black Rod.
Sir *William Saunderson*, Bart. his Deputy.

NUMBER IX.

A LIST of the Knights Companions of the moſt Honourable Order of the BATH, *as ſeated in their Stalls.*

On the Right Hand.	On the Left Hand.
1 *The* Sovereign.	1 *Prince* William.
2 *Duke of* Montagu, *Great Maſter.*	2 *Duke of* Mancheſter.
3 *Duke of* St. Albans.	3 *Earl of* Leiceſter.
4 *Earl of* Albermarle.	4 *Earl of* Halifax.
5 *Earl of* Pomfret.	5 *Lord* Naſſau Paulet.
6 *Earl of* Cholmondeley.	6 *Lord* Glenorchy.
7 *Lord* Delawar.	7 *Lord* Clinton.
8 *Lord* Walpole.	8 *Sir* William Stanhope.
9 *Sir* Conyers D'arcy.	9 *Sir* Thomas - Lumley Saunderſon.
10 *Sir* Paul Methuen.	10 *Sir* Robert Sutton.
11 *Sir* Charles Wills.	11 *Lord* Hobart.
12 *Sir* William Gage, *Bar.*	12 *Sir* Robert Clifton.
13 *Sir* Michael Newton.	13 *Sir* William Yonge, *Bar.*
14 *Lord* Monſon.	14 *Earl of* Malton.
15 *Lord* Lovel.	15 *Earl of* Inchequin.
16 *Viſcount* Tyrconnel.	16 *Marq. of* Carnarvon.
17 *Viſcount* Bateman.	17 *Sir* Geo. Downing *Bar.*
Void.	*Void.*

Principal

Principal OFFICERS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, *Dean* of Westminster, *and Dean of this Order.*
Grey Longueville, *Esq*; Bath *King at Arms.*
John Anstis, junior, *Genealogist of the Order.*
Edward Yonge, *Esq*; *Register of the Order.*
Captain Cockaine, *Secretary of the Order.*
Edmund Sawyer, *Esq*; *Gentleman Usher of the Order, and* Brunswick *Herald.*
Mr. Booth, *Messenger.*

NUMB. X.

The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary-Marshal of England, *with the Deputy-Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.*

HIS Grace *Edward* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of *England.*
The Right Honourable *Francis*, Earl of *Effingham*, his Deputy.

King at Arms.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter, Principal King at Arms.
Knox Ward, Esq; *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and Principal Herald South of *Trent.*
Stephen Martin-Leake, Esq; *Norroy* King at Arms, and Principal Herald of the Northern Parts of *England* beyond *Trent.*
The Marches of these two Principals are divided by the

HERALDS.

Somerset, *John Warburton*, Esq;
Chester, *Edward Stibbs*, Esq;
Richmond, *Cha. Whinyates*, Esq;
Windsor, *John Kettell*, Esq;
Lancaster, *Charles Green*, Esq;
York, *Charles Townley*, jun. Esq;
Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, *John Dugdale*, Esq;
Brunswick Herald, *Edmund Sawyer*, Esq;
Hon. *Grey Longueville*, Esq; *Bath* and *Gloucester* King at Arms.
Arundel Herald, Extraordinary, *Francis Hutchenson*, Esq;

PURSUIVANTS.

Mr. *Richard Mawson Portcullis.*
Mr. *James Green*, *Bluemantle.*
Mr. *Arthur Shepherd*, *Rouge-dragon.*
Mr. *John Pomfret*, *Roug-ceroix.*

NUMBER

NUMBER XI.

A LIST of the Lords, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

HIS Royal Highness *Frederick* Prince of *Wales.*
John, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury.*
Philip, Lord *Hardwick*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain.*
Lancelot, Lord Archbishop of *York.*
Spencer, Earl of *Wilmington*, Lord President.
Francis, Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
Lionel Cranfield, Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.
Charles, Duke of *Grafton*, Lord-Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse.
William, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland.*
Charles, Duke of *Somerset.*
Charles, Duke of *Bolton.*
John, Duke of *Rutland*,
Charles, Duke of *Queensbury* and *Dover.*
John, Duke of *Argyle*, and *Greenwich*, Master General of the Ordnance.
James, Duke of *Montrose.*
John, Duke of *Roxburgh.*
Henry, Duke of *Kent.*
Peregrine, Duke of *Ancaster* and *Kestevan*, Lord Great-Chamberlain.
Thomas, Duke of *Newcastle* one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
James, Duke of *Chandos.*
John, Duke of *Montagu.*
James, Duke of *Athol.*
John, Duke of *Leicester*, Constable of the Tower.
Philip, Earl of *Chesterfield.*
Daniel, Earl of *Winchelsea*, and *Nottingham.*
Charles, Earl of *Carlisle.*
Richard, Earl of *Burlington.*
Montagu, Earl of *Abingdon.*
Richard, Earl of *Scarborough.*
William, Earl of *Coventry.*
Henry, Earl of *Grantham*, Lord-Chamberlain to her Majesty.
Henry, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Groom of the Stole.
William, Earl of *Essex.*
James, Earl of *Waldegrave.*
Benj. Earl *Fitzwalter.*
Charles, Earl of *Selkirk.*
Alexander, Earl of *Marchmont*
John, Earl of *Stair.*
Archibald, Earl of *Ilay*
Henry, Earl of *Uxbridge.*
George, Earl of *Hallifax.*
Charles, Viscount *Townshend.*
Richard, Viscount *Cobham.*
John, Lord *Harvey*, Vice-Chamberlain.

Edmund

Edmund, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
William, Lord *Harrington*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John, Lord *Delawar*, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
William, Lord *Berkeley* of *Stratton*.
John, Lord *Carteret*.
Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Sir *Conyers D'arcy*, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Knight, Maſter of the Rolls.
Sir *John Willes*, Knight, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*.
Sir *Paul Methuen*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Charles Wills*, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.
Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Henry Pelham, Eſq; Pay-Maſter-General of the Forces.
Sir *William Yonge*, Bart. Secretary at War.
Horatio Walpole, Eſq; Cofferer of the Houſhold.
The Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Dudley Rider, Eſq; Attorney General.
John Strange, Eſq; Sollicitor General.
Stephen Pointz, Eſq;

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

James Vernon,
Temple Stanyan,
Walter Cary,
William Sharp. } Eſqrs;

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

Gilbert Weſt,
Henry Fane,
William Blair. } Eſqrs;
Philip Sharp, Gent. Keeper, of the Council Records.

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. *John Spencer*, | Mr. *Hugh Andrews*.
Charles Dickonſon, Office Keeper.

NUMB.

NUMB. XII.

Secretaries of State and their Officers.

THE moſt Noble *Thomas*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Secretary of State for the *Southern Province*.

John Couraud, *Andrew Stone*. } Eſqrs; Under-Secretaries.

Daniel Prevereau, Eſq; Firſt Clerk.

Mr. *Edmund Maskelyne*,
Mr. *Joſeph Stepney*,
Mr. *Francis Hutchinſon*,
Mr. *John Price*,
Mr. *Thomas Ramſden*,
Mr. *John Liſter*, } Clerks.

Mr. *Alexander Ward*,
Mr. *Joſeph Noble*, } Chamber-Keepers.

Mrs. *Mary Bickford*, Office-Cleaner.

The Right Honourable Lord *Harrington*, Secretary of State for the *Northern Province*.

George Tilſon, *Edward Weſton*, } Eſqrs; Under-Secretaries.

John Wace, Eſq; Firſt Clerk.

William Blair, Eſq; Private-Secretary.

Mr. *James Payzant*,
Mr. *Joſeph Richardſon*,
Mr. *John Larpant*,
Mr. *George Brown*,
Mr. *George Huckſley*, } Clerks.

Mr. *William Quin*,
Mr. *John Phipps*, } Chamber-Keepers.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Smart*, Office-Cleaner.

Clerks of the Signet.

Joſeph Moyle,
Gantlet Fry,
Charles Delafaye,
Edward Weſton. } Eſqrs;

Mr. *William Marwood*,
Mr. *Moyle*,
Mr. *Edmund Maskelyne*. } Deputies.

Mr. *Thomas Richardſon*, Office-Keeper.

Hugh Howard, Eſq; Keeper of the Papers and Records of State.

John Wace, Eſq; Deputy.

Decypherers.

Decypherers.

The Reverend Dr. *Edward Willes*, Dean of *Lincoln*.
Anthony Corbiere, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Brand*, Embelliſher.

Writer of the *Gazette*.

Samuel Buckley, Esq; 300 *l. per Annum*.
John Couraud, Esq; Latin Secretary, 200 *l. per Annum*.

NUMBER. XIII.

A LIST of the Cuſtodes Rotulorum *in* England *and* Wales.

Bedford,	Henry *Duke of* Kent.
Berks,	Charles, *Duke of* St. Albans.
Bucks,	Richard *Viſcount* Cobham.
Cambridge,	Henry Bromley, *Esq*;
Cheſter,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Cornwall,	Richard Edgcombe, *Esq*;
Cumberland,	Charles, *Earl of* Carliſle.
Derby,	William, *Duke of* Devonſhire.
Devon,	Robert, *Lord* Walpole.
Dorſet,	Anthony, *Earl of* Shaftesbury.
Durham,	*Biſhop of* Durham.
Eſſex,	Henry, *Viſcount* Tadcaſter, and *Earl of* Thomond.
Glouceſter,	Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkeley,
Hereford,	James, *Duke of* Chandos.
Hertford,	William, *Earl of* Eſſex.
Huntington,	William, *Duke of* Mancheſter.
Kent,	Lionel Cranfield, *Duke of* Dorſet.
Lancaſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Leiceſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Lincoln,	Peregrine, *Duke of* Ancaſter.
Middleſex,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Monmouth,	Thomas Morgan, *Esq*;
Norfolk,	Charles, *Lord* Lynne.
Northampton,	John, *Duke of* Montague.

Northumberland,

Northumberland,	Richard, *Earl of* Scarborough.
Nottingham,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcaſtle.
Oxford,	Henry, *Earl of* Godolphin.
Rutland,	
Salop,	Henry-Arthur Herbert, *Eſq*;
Somerſet,	George Doddington, *Eſq*;
Southampton,	John, *Viſcount* Lymington.
Stafford,	
Suffolk,	Charles, *Duke of* Grafton.
Surry,	James, *Earl of* Berkley.
Suſſex,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford.
Warwick,	John, *Duke of* Mantagu.
Weſtmorland,	Henry, *Viſcount* Lonſdale.
Wilts,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford.
Worceſterſhire,	William, *Earl of* Coventry.
York, *East Riding*,	*Sir* Conyers D'Arcy.
York, *Weſt Riding*,	Thomas, *Earl of* Malton.
York, *North Riding*,	Thomas, *Earl of* Malton,

WALES.

Angleſey,	Owen Meyricke, *Eſq*;
Brecon,	Thomas Morgan, *Eſq*;
Cardigan,	John, *Viſcount* Lisburne.
Carmarthen,	*Sir* Nicholas Williams, *Bart.*
Carnarvan,	Thomas Martyn, *Eſq*;
Denbigh,	*Sir* Robert Salusbury Cotton, *Bart.*
Flint,	*Sir* Roger Moſtyn, *Bart.*
Glamorgan,	Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
Merioneth,	William Vaughan, *of* Corregedol, *Eſq*;
Montgomery,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Pembroke,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
Radnor,	James, *Duke of* Chandos.

NUMBER XIV.

A LIST of the Lieutenants in England *and* Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford,	Henry, *Duke of* Kent.
Berks,	Charles, *Duke of* St. Albans
Bucks,	Richard, *Viscount* Cobham
Cambridge,	Henry Bromley, *Esq*;
Chester,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondele
Cornwall,	Charles, *Earl of* Radnor.
Cumberland,	Charles, *Earl of* Carlisle.
Derby,	William, *Duke of* Devonshir
Devon,	Robert, *Lord* Walpole.
Dorset,	Anthony, *Earl of* Shaftesbur
Durham,	*Lord Bishop of* Durham.
Essex,	Henry, *Viscount* Tadcaster, *and Earl of* Thomond.
Glouceſter,	Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkley.
Hereford,	James, *Duke of* Chandos.
Hertford,	William, *Earl of* Essex.
Huntingdon,	William, *Duke of* Manchest
Kent,	John, *Earl of* Leiceſter.
Lancaſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Leiceſter,	John, *Duke of* Rutland.
Lincoln,	Peregrine, *Duke of* Ancaster
Middleſex,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcast
Monmouth,	Thomas Morgan, *Esq*;
Norfolk,	Charles, *Lord* Lynne.
Northampton,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Northumberland,	Richard, *Earl of* Scarborough
Nottingham,	Thomas, *Duke of* Newcastl
Oxford,	Henry, *Earl of* Godolphin.
Rutland,	
Salop,	Henry Arthur Herbert, *Esq*
Somerset,	George Doddington, *Esq*;
Southampton,	John, *Viscount* Lymington.
Stafford,	
Suffolk,	Charles, *Duke of* Grafton.
Surry,	Thomas, *Lord* Onslow.
Suſſex,	Algernoon, *Earl of* Hertford Warwic

Warwick,	John, *Duke of* Montagu.
Weſtmoreland,	Charles, *Earl of* Carliſle.
Wilts,	Thomas, *Earl of* Pembroke.
Worceſter,	William, *Earl of* Coventry.
Yorkſh. *Eaſt-Riding*,	*Sir* Conyers D'Arcy.
Yorkſh. *Weſt-Riding*,	Thomas, *Earl of* Malton.
Yorkſh. *North-Riding*,	Thomas, *Earl of* Malton.

WALES.

Angleſey,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Brecon,	Thomas Morgan, *Eſq*;
Cardigan,	Lord *Viſcount* Lisburne.
Caermarthen,	*Sir* Nicholas Williams, *Bart.*
Carnarvon,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Denbigh,	*Sir* Robert-Salusbury-Cotton, *Bart.*
Flint,	*Sir* Roger Moſtyn, *Bart.*
Glamorgan,	Charles, *Duke of* Bolton.
Merioneth,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Montgomery,	George, *Earl of* Cholmondeley.
Pembroke,	*Sir* Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
Radnor,	James, *Duke of* Chandos.

NUMBER XV.

His Majeſty's Miniſters in the Southern Province.

Paris. EARL *Waldegrave*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Thomas Pelham, Eſq; Secretary to the Embaſſy.
Madrid. *Benjamin Keene*, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Lisbon. *James*, Lord *Tyrawley*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Turin. *Arthur Villettes*, Eſq; Secretary.
Conſtantinople. Sir *Everard Faukener*, Knt. Ambaſſador.
Florence. *Charles Fane*, Eſq; Miniſter.
Venice. *Brindley Skinner*, Eſq; Reſident.

NUMBER XVI.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Northern Province.

Vienna. Thomas Robinson, Esq; Envoy-Extraordinary.
Copenhagen. *Walter Titley*, Esq; Resident.
Stockholm. *Edward Finch*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary.
Dresden. ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
Berlin. *Milibio Guydritrius*, Esq; Secretary.
Hague. } Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General, *Horatio Walpole* Esq;
Secretary of his Majesty's Extraordinary Embassies, *Robert Trevor*, Esq;
James Dayrolle, Esq; Resident.
Hamburgh, *Bremen*, and *Lubeck.* Sir *Cyril Wych*, Bart. Envoy Extraordinary.
Brussels. Mr. *Daniel*, his Majesty's Secretary.
Elsinore. *Robert Tighe*, jun. Esq; Consul.
Ostend. Mr. *John Deane*, Consul.

NUMBER XVII.

Foreign Ministers inthe Southern Province.

From *France.* Count *Cambys*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Monsieur *Bugy*, Secretary.
Spain. Count *de Montijo*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Agent from *Spain*, Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald*
Portugal. M. *Marco Antonio*, *D'azevedo Continho*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal.*
Sardinia. Chevalier *Osorio*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Naples. *Joseph Como*, Esq; Agent.
Modena. *Abbe Pareti*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Tuscany. Signior *Pucci*, Secretary.
Venice. ——— ——— ——— ———
Genoa. Signior *Gastaldi.*

NUMBER XVIII.

Foreign Miniſters in the Northern Province.

FRom *Vienna*. Baron *Waſſenaer*, Miniſter.
Ruſſia. Prince *Cantemir*, Miniſter.
Holland. Monſieur *Hop*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Saxe-Gotha.
Pruſſia. Monſieur *Borcke*, Miniſter.
Duke of *Holſtein*. Baron *Starck*.
Denmark. Baron *Solenthall*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Duke of *Mecklenberg*. Mr. *Hoppmann*, Reſident.
Poland (as Elector of *Saxony*) Mr. *De Loſs*, Envoy Extraordinary.
Prince of *Orange*. Mr. *Duncan*, Miniſter.
Elector *Palatine*. Monſieur *Durand*, Secretary.

NUMBER XIX.

A LIST of the Conſuls of the Southern Province.

Spain.
- *Madrid*. *Abraham Caſtres*, Eſq; Conſul General.
- *Cales*. *William Cayley*, Eſq;
- *Groyne*. *John Burnaby Parker*, Eſq;
- *Alicant*. *Ambroſe Staniford*, Eſq;
- *Sevil* and *St. Lucar*. *Mark Pringle*, Eſq;
- *Barcelona*. *John Winder*, Eſq;
- *Malaga*. *Richard Hay*, Eſq;
- *Canaries*. *John Croſſe*, Eſq;
- At the Port of *St. Ander*.

Portugal. *Lisbon*. The Honourable *Charles Compton*, Eſq;

Leghorn.

Italy.
- *Leghorn.* *Burrington Goldſworthy*, Eſq;
- *Genoa.* *John Bagſhaw*, Eſq;
- *Venice.* *Niel Browne*, Eſq;
- *Meſſina.* *William Chamberlain*, Eſq;
- *Zante.* *Samuel Hayward*, Eſq;
- *Naples.* *John Allen*, Eſq;

Barbary.
- *Algier.* *Charles Black*, Eſq;
- *Tunis.* *Richard Lawrence*, Eſq;
- *Tripoly.* *William Reed*, Eſq;
- *Tetuan.* *John, Latton*, Eſq;

Carthagena.
St. Sebaſtian and *Biſcay.*

NUMBER XX.

Agents for the Plantations.

Barbadoes. Mr. *Lebeup*, Mr. *John Sharp*, Dr. *Teiſſiere.*
Jamaica. Mr. *John Sharp.*
St. Chriſtophers. } Mr. *Coope.*
Montſerat. }
Bermuda. Mr. *Noden.*
Bahama's. Mr. *Buck.*
Nova Scotia. Mr. *King Gould.*
New England. Mr. *Wilks.*
New-Hampſhire. Mr. *Newman.*
New-York. Mr. *Pacheco* and *Maynard Guerin*, Eſq;
New-Jerſey. *Richard Partridge.*
Virginia. Mr. *Lebeup.*
Maryland. Mr. *John Sharp.*
Penſylvania. Mr. *Paris.*
Carolina. Mr. *Fury.*
Antegoa. Mr. *Yeamans.*

NUMBER XXI.

Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

John, Lord Monſon,
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
James Brudenell, Eſq;
Sir *Archer Croft*, Bart.
Richard Plummer, Eſq;
The Hon. *Robert Herbert*, Eſq; } each 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Alured Popple, Eſq; Secretary. —— 500 *l. per Annum.*
Samuel Gellibrand, Eſq; Deputy-Secretary.
Onſlow Burriſh, Eſq; Solliciter and Clerk of the Reports.
Mr. *Iſrael Hudſon*,
Mr. *Thomas Gidney*,
Mr. *Richard Rogers*,
Mr. *Arthur Bradley*, } Clerks.
Mr. *Samuel Clarke*, Chamber-Keeper and Aſſiſtant Meſſenger.
Mr. *Campion*, Chamber keeper.
Mr. *John Wilſon*, Meſſenger and Aſſiſtant Chamber-keeper.
Mr. *Giles Griffin*, Porter.

NUMBER XXII.

Lords-Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland *with the Principal Officers under them*, &c.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, Knt.

Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*, Bart.
Lord *Archibald Hamilton*,
Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bart.
Lord *Harry Powlet*.
Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq;
John Campbell, Eſq;

Joſiah

	Salary *per annum*
	l. *s.*
Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary,	800 00 0
Thomas Corbet, Esq; Deputy-Secretary,	500 00 0
Mr. *Winnington*, Sollicitor.	
Thomas Hawes, Esq;	200 00 0
Robert Osborn,	150 00 0
Andrew Ram,	120 00 0
John Milmes,	100 00 0
Jasper Aris Borradale,	80 00 0
George Burchet,	70 00 0
John Troughton	60 00 0
Henry Doody, Messenger,	50 00 0
Sir *Henry Penrice*, Judge of the Admiralty.	
Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the Admiralty.	

ADMIRALS.

Sir *John Norris*, Admiral of the Fleet, or the Union Flag.
John Balchen, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral of the White.
Charles Stewart, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White.
John Hagar, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue.
George, Earl of *Granard*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Sir *Tancred Robinson*, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

NUMBER XXIII.

Lord *PRIVY-SEAL*'s Office.

Francis, Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Privy-Seal.

Robert Tothill, Esq;
Thomas Radcliff, Esq;
John Caulfield, Esq;
Thomas Wilson, Jun.
} Clerks.

Deputy, *Joseph Richardson*.
Thomas Richardson, Office-keeper.

NUMBER XXIV.

A LIST of the Lords-Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of the Exchequer, *and other Officers.*

Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treaſurer.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole.*
The Honourable *George Doddington*, Eſq;
The Right Honourable *William*, Lord *Sundon.*
The Honourable *Thomas Winnington*, Eſq;
The Honourable *Giles Earle*, Eſq;

Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.
The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole.*
His Secretary as Chancellor.
The Honourable *Henry Legge*, Eſq;
Secretaries of the Treaſury.
The Hon. *John Scrope*, Eſq; The Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Eſq;
Chief Clerks.

Chriſtopher Tilſon, Eſq;	*William Lowndes*, Eſq;
Henry Kelſall, Eſq;	*Mark Frecker*, Eſq;

Other Clerks.

Edward Webſter,	*Edward Burnaby*,
Thomas Bowen,	*Thomas Pratt*,
Robert Banbury,	*Henry Fane*,
Peter Lebeup,	*Thomas De Grey*,
Chriſtopher Lowe,	*Thomas Gibſon*,
Charles Lowndes,	*John Pennington.*
John Beresford,	

Thomas Man, Eſq; Office-Keeper.
Keeper of the Treaſury-Books and Papers.
Henry Fane, Eſq;
Solicitors to the Treaſury.
Charles Valence Jones, Eſq;
Hugh Andrews, Eſq;
Four Meſſengers attending the Receipt of the Exchequer.

Samuel Clark,	*Edmund Grantham*,
Thomas Lowther,	*John Wright.*

John Jones,
Samuel Barnſley, } Deputy Meſſengers.
John Brooks,
John Sheppherd, Aſſiſtant to the Office Keeper and Meſſengers.
William Empſon, Bag-Carrier.

A LIST

A LIST of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, the Right Honourable, *George*, Earl of *Hallifax*;
Chief Clerk, *William Ireland*, Esq;
His Clerk, *John Dawson*.
Clerk of the Debentures, *Nathaniel Cowdery*, Esq;
Clerk of the Registers, *Henry Bury*.

For making out Exchequer Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Edmund Ball*, Esq;
Other Clerk, *Abraham Ball*.

In the *Annuity Offices*.

Chief Clerk, *John Dive*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

William Wright, Sen.
Conley Windham,
Robert Jennings,
William Wright, Jun.

Messenger, *William Betts*.

Chief Clerk, *Will. Beever*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

John Frampton,
Altham Parkhurst,
Edward Cowper,
Charles Ireland.

Messenger, *John Ramsey*.

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Gaugain, Esq;
Thomas Cremer.

Clerk, *Robert White*.

Porter at the Gate, *Charles Betteridge*.

Clerk of the *Pells*, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the *Pells*, the Right Honourable the Lord *Walpole*.
His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler*, Esq;
First Clerk, *Richard Hammond*, Esq;
Clerk of the *Exitus*, *Edward Sleech*,
Clerk of the Declarations, *John Fotherby*,
Clerk of the Patents, *&c. Samuel Saxon*,
Engrossing Clerk, *Jonathan Smith*.

In the *Annuity Pell-Offices*.

Chief Clerk, *Daniel Sadler*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Richard Glyd,
Edward Newton,
John Fearne,
Joseph Willis,

Chief Clerk, *Zach. Chambers*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

John Smith,
John Sherman,
Edward Bach,
Charles Whitmore.

The Four Tellers of the Exchequer.

First Teller.

The Right Hon. *George*, Earl of *Macclesfield*.
His Deputy and first Clerk, *Robert Stiles*, Esq;
Second Clerk, *Will. Jones*, Esq;

Second Teller.

Hon. *Thomas Townshend*, Esq;
His Deputy and first Clerk, *John Dive*, Esq;
Second Clerk, *John Stockwell*.

Other

Other Clerks.	Other Clerks.
Edward Wharton,	*Charles D'Avenant*,
Robert Hindley,	*John Walworth*.
John Parker,	

Third Teller.	Fourth Teller.
The Right Hon. *Thomas*, Ld. *Onſlow*.	Sir *Charles Turner*, Bart.
His Deputy and Firſt Clerk, *Samuel Edwards*, Eſq;	His Deputy and Firſt Clerk, *John Lawton*, Eſq;

Other Clerks.	Other Clerks.
Robert Pennant,	*Henry Walter*,
Barwell Smith,	*Richard Graves*,
John Spicer,	*William Wright*.

Money Porters.

John Robinſon,	*Thomas Sculthorpe*.
Arthur Dunkley,	

The Chamberlains and Officers of the *Tally-Court*.

Sir *Simeon Stewart*, Bart.	Sir *William Aſhburnham*, Bart.
His Deputy, *Henry Ballowe*, Eſq;	His Deputy, *Abraham Farley*, Eſq;

Tally-Writer, *Hopton Haynes*, Eſq; } For the Auditor.
Aſſiſtant-Clerk, *Robert Manning*, Eſq; } For the Clerk of the Pells.
Clerk of the *Introitus*, *John Aubrey*,
Tally-Cutter, *Anthony Brown*, Eſq;
Uſher of the *Exchequer*, the Hon. *William Townſhend*, Eſq;
His Chief Clerk, *William Swinburn*, Eſq;
Second Clerk, *John Gretton*,
Yeoman-Uſher, Mr. *John Wilkinſon*.

Paymaſters of Exchequer Bills.

Edmund Brittiffe,
Edmund Anguiſh, } Eſqrs.
Edmund Ball.

Paymaſter of the Lotteries,

Job:

Job Netherwood,
Stephen Downes,
James Reynolds, } Clerks.

George Williams, Esq; Comptroler of the Lotteries.
First Clerk, *John Rogerson*.
James Green.

The Tax-Office in the Exchequer.

Commissioners.

	Salary *per Annum*.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Richard Aldworth, *Edward Younge*, *William Cleland*, *Thomas Medlicott*, *John Bromfield*, *Henry Kelsall*,	} Esqrs.	500	00	0
Francis Sorell, Esq; Secretary.		90	0	0
Mr. *George Wilson*, Solicitor to the Office.		100	0	0

Clerks.

George Payne, First Clerk,	60	0	0	
Richard Hamersley, Second,	50	0	0	
Henry Entwisle, Third,	40	0	0	
John Shales, Messenger,	40	0	0	
Ann Blankdley, Necessary-Woman,	20	0	0	

Officers in the Country, under the Direction of the Commissioners.

General Surveyors, Four.

Thomas Sanderson,
James Underwood,
John Stanforth,
Thomas Lloyd. } At 100 *l. per Annum*.

Ninety two Suveyors, in the several Counties.

NUMBER XXV.

A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commissioners for Great-Britain, *whereof Seven reside in* London, *the rest in* Scotland.

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *John Stanley*, Bart. Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. Sir *James Campbell*, Bart. *John Campbell*, Esq; *Bryan Fairfax*, Esq; Sir *Robert Corbet*, Bart. *George Drummond*, Esq; *John Hill*, Esq; *Gwyn Vaughan*, Esq; *George Ross*, Esq; *Wardell-George Westby*, Esq; Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knight.		1000	0	0
P. Secretary, *Charles Carcas*, Esq; for himself, and Clerks, —— ——		860	0	0
Clerk for the Western Ports and Plantations, *John Manley*, Esq; —— —— —— ——		150	0	0
For the Northern Ports, Mr. *William Manley*, —— ——		80	0	0
P. Sollicitor for the Northern Ports, *George Medcalfe*, Esq; —— ——		250	0	0
P. Sollicitor for the Western Ports, *Thomas Brian*, Esq; —— ——		300	0	0
Sollicitor for Bonds and Criminal Prosecutions, *Thomas Kynaston*, Esq; ——		250	0	0
P. Receiver-Gen. *John Eckersall*, Esq; ——		1000	0	0
His Assistant, —— —— ——		100	0	0
A Chief Teller, —— ——		50	0	0
Another Teller, —— ——		40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted, —— —— —— ——		100	0	0
Another Clerk, —— ——		40	0	0

Pay-

	l.	s.	d.
Paymaſter of the Incidents, *William Leach*	50	0	0
A Meſſenger	26	0	0
P. Comptroller upon the Iſſues and Payments of the Receiver-General, *Auguſtus Schutz*, Eſq;	400	0	0
Three Clerks	180	0	0
P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Cuſtoms, *Robert Parſons*, Eſq;	1200	0	0
Mr. *William Parſons* and Mr. *William Brown*, joint Aſſiſtants.	150	0	0
Four Clerks	200	0	0
P. Inſpector of the Out-Port Collectors Accompts, *John Gould*, Eſq;	400	0	0
Four Clerks	200	0	0
P. Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports, *Anthony Balam*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks	780	0	0
His Aſſiſtant, *John Oxenford*	120	0	0
P. Regiſter-General of all Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*, *Thomas Boothby Skrymſhire*, Eſq;	500	0	0
Five Clerks	190	0	0
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, *Rich. Moreton*, Eſq;	366	16	8
P. Inſpector of Proſecutions, *Thomas Paget*, Eſq; he has 1 s. *per* Pound of what is paid into the *Exchequer*			
Examiners of the Out-Port Books, *John Creſwicke*, Eſq; *Edward Williams*, *Benjamin Martin*, *Charles Turner*,	100 *l.* each		
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, and to ſollicite the Payment of Debts ſtanding out in the Plantation Receipt, *Bendall Martyn*,	100	0	0

Surveyo

Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers, appointed for the Guard of *Kent*, *John Collier*, Esq;	250	0	0
Ditto for *Suſſex*, Major *William Batten*	250	0	0
For a Clerk between them	40	0	0
To Major *William Batten*, an Addition for extraordinary Services, in inſpecting the Sloop, *&c.*	100	0	0
For a Clerk	30	0	0
Surveyor-General of *Hants* and *Dorſet*, *Puſey Brooke*, Esq;	100	0	0
For a Clerk	30	0	0

Port of LONDON.

Officers ſerving in both the Inward and Outward Buſineſs.

P. Comptroller, *Ch. Downing*, Esq; beſides Fees,	255	0	0
Four Deputies	40	0	0
P. Surveyor-General			
The Earl of *Bradford*, in Truſt for *Denton Nicholas*, *John Nicholas*, and *Edward Rumbald*, during the Lives of *Edward Rumbald* and *James Clayton*, beſides Fees	500	0	0
A Deputy			
P. Comptroller of the Cloth and petty Cuſtoms, both Inward and Outward, *Joſeph Maddy* and *Ralph Thorogood*, Eſqrs, beſides Fees	200	0	0
A Deputy			
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both inward and outward, *Edw. Mann.*	200	0	0
Land-Carriage Surveyor, *Sampſon St. Hill*	60	0	0
Seventeen Land Carriage Men, each	35	0	0
Surveyor of the Coaſt-Waiters, each	60	0	0
Eighteen Coaſt-Waiters, each	40	0	0
Sollicitor of the Coaſt-Bonds,	50	0	0

Clerk

	l.	s.	d.
Clerk of *Ditto*, and to make out Bills of Store, *John Player* —	50	0	0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each — — — — —	60	0	0

Out-Warehouses.

For East-India *Goods prohibited to be worn here.*

Two Warehouse-keepers, each — — — —	100	0	0
Two Comptrollers, each — — — —	50	0	0

For Pepper,

A Warehouse-keeper — — — — —	100	0	0
A Comptroller. — — — —	50	0	0

For Coffee, Tea, *and* Cocoa-Nuts,

Six Warehouse-keepers, each — — —	60	0	0
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each — —	35	0	0
Inspector of the Delivery of unrated *East-India* Goods, *John English* — — —	120	0	0

INWARDS.

P. Collector, *Robert Mann*, Esq; — —	446	0	0
More — — — — —	200	0	3
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them	400	0	0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, *William Adams*	40	0	0
Examiner of the Duties on other Goods, *Hugh Grainger* — — —	60	0	0
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, *Isaac Sampson*	40	0	0
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, *Michael Honour* — —	60	0	0
P. Register of the Warrants has 2 *d. per* Warrant Fee, *Samuel Sturgis*, Esq;			
P. Customer of petty Customs inwards, *Stephen Weston*, Esq;	62	6	8
Four Jerquers, *per Ann.* each —	100	0	0
Clerks — — — — —	110	0	0
Nine Land Surveyors, each — —	200	0	0
Assistant Surveyor of Paper, *Thomas Jekyll* —	100	0	0

Assistant

	l.	s.	d.
Assistant Surveyor of Baggage, *John Shortis* —	150	0	0
Surveyor of the Keys, *Philip Bowen* ———	100	0	0
P. Nineteen King's Waiters, each (besides Fees)	52	0	0
Thirty-one Land-Waiters, each ———	80	0	0
Six additional Land-Waiters, each ———	60	0	0
Eight Tide Surveyors, each ——— ———	60	0	0
Eighty Tidesmen, each ——— ———	40	0	0
One hundred and twenty Tidesmen, each ———	35	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide Surveyors, each ———	60	0	0
Clerk to the Tide Surveyors, and to set the Weighing Porters to Work, *Rich. Evans* ——— ———	50	0	0
Register of Ships in this Office, *Richard Walker*	50	0	0
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarse Goods. ———	26	0	0
Two Watermen to attend such Land Waiters as are appointed for the Delivery of Timber-Ships, each —	30	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and half *per Cent.* *William Cressewell*, Esq;	100	0	0
A Cheque on the said Husband, *Will. Manley*	40	0	0
Three Gaugers, each ———	60	0	0
Collector of the Duty on Coal, *James Deacon*,	320	0	0
Comptroller of the said Duty, *Joseph Savage*	100	0	0

OUTWARDS.

P. Collector, Duke of *Manchester*, besides Fees —	276	13	4
Three Deputies ———			
Five Clerks ——— ———			
Copying Clerk outward, *Nathaniel Fowler*, —	30	0	0
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, *Henry Lewis*, Esq; besides Fees ———	50	0	0
P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, *Francis Guybon*, besides Fees ———	50	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
P. Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs outwards, *Henry Waterland*, besides Fees	50	0	0
P. Chief Searcher, Sir *William Fowlis*, besides Fees	120	0	0
Five Under Searchers, besides Fees, each	12	0	0
Five more Searchers each, *per Ann.*	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending them, each	30	0	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, *Henry Harnage*	150	0	0
Two Watermen attending him, each	60	0	0
Register of the Certificate Coquets, *Henry Crispe*	60	0	0

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

Warehouse Surveyor, *Jos. Macham*, Esq;	330	0	0
His Assistant, *John Emmerson*	80	0	0
Additional Assistant, *John King*	50	0	0
Another Assistant in examining *East India* Goods, *John Bainbrigge*	70	0	0
Warehouse Keeper for the Commissioners, *John Redman*	60	0	0
Warehouse Keeper for the Collector, *Richard Needham*			
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, *Stephen Scott*	100	0	0
Assistant, *William Scot*	50	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him, each	30	0	0
Inspectors of the River three, each	80	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, each *per Ann.*	60	0	0
P. Usher of the Custom-house, *John Norris*, Esq;	6	0	0
Charles Doe, House-keeper, *per Ann.*	150	0	0
For two Door-keepers and Messengers	66	0	0
For four Under Messengers	104	0	0
Two Appraisers, Mr. *Thomas Moor*, and Mr. *Thomas Jacomb*, each	30	0	0
Cooper, 1 *l. per* Week			
Forty-two Watchmen, each *per Ann.* besides Nightly Pay	6	0	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each *per Ann.*	16	0	0

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, *John Butts*	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	30	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
At Erith.			
Surveyor, *John Seaman*	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	30	0	0
At Gravesend.			
P. Two Searchers (besides Fees) each	12	0	0
Another Searcher	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each	30	0	0
A Smack Commander, *William Robinson*,	140	0	0
At Leigh.			
Surveyor, *Samuel Stevens*	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each	30	0	0
At Shobury.			
Waiter and Searcher, *Gervaise Sully*	40	0	0
At Greenwich.			
Surveyor, *William Smith*	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars	60	0	0
At Barkin.			
Surveyor, *Henry Hopkins*	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	30	0	0

Other Preventive Officers in the River.

At Deptford.			
Barnaby Bland	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	30	0	0
In the Pool.			
Christopher Gibbons, and *Daniel Green*, each	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each	30	0	0
At Purfleet.			
Edward Carden	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	30	0	0

N. B. There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above mentioned establish'd Persons, a great number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually call'd *Preferable Men*, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, *The Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sandwich.			
James Crop, Gent. Customer	72	0	8
Samuel Ketcherel and *Will. Veal*, Esqrs. Comptrollers	15	6	8
John Hoskins and *Henry Harris*, Searchers	10	0	0
Chichester.			
John Miller, Customer	61	0	0
John Sanden, Comptroller	13	0	10
Hugh Roberts, Searcher	10	0	0
Southampton.			
John Roberts, Customer outwards	62	13	4
Pusey Brooke, Customer inwards	62	13	4
Edward and *William Jasper* Comptrollers, each	45	0	0
Charles Clutterbuck, Searcher	10	0	0
Pool.			
Roger Clavel, Customer	48	0	0
William Smith, Comptroller	10	0	0
Warren Lisle, Searcher	10	0	0
Plymouth.			
George Harrison, Customer	38	13	4
John Woolridge, Comptroller	10	16	8
Thomas Bryan, Searcher	30	0	0
Exon.			
Samuel Artis, Customer	83	6	8
Henry Pennyman, Comptroller	10	0	0
James Buckley, Searcher	20	0	0
Gloucester.			
Richard Cosley, Customer	6	13	4
Gabriel Harris, jun. Comptroller	0	0	0
Gabriel Harris, Searcher	8	13	4
Bristol.			
Anthony Hammond, Customer outwards	57	0	0
Nathaniel Stephens, Customer inwards	57	0	0
Pierce Griffith, Comptroller	31	13	4
Richard Clutterbuck, Searcher	34	0	0
Four King's Waiters, each *per Ann.*	15	0	0
Bridgewater.			
Anthony Taylor, Customer	28	0	0
James Mellier, Comptroller	5	6	8
Thomas Haysham, Searcher	0	0	0

Car-

	l.	s.	d.
Cardiff and Swanſey.			
William and *Richard Gwynn*, Cuſtomers —	16	6	8
Thomas Bryan, Comptroller —	10	0	0
William Dounton, Searcher —	10	0	0
Milford and Pembers.			
Arthur Price, Cuſtomer —	15	5	0
William Hall, Comptroller —	10	0	0
Roſendale Lloyd, Searcher —	10	0	0
Ipſwich.			
John Cornelius, Cuſtomer —	55	6	8
Thomas Starling, Comptroller —	10	0	0
Eraſmus Darvin, Searcher —	8	0	0
Yarmouth.			
Thomas Norgate, Cuſtomer —	38	0	0
Walter Saltonſtall, Comptroller —	10	0	0
Robert Morden, Searcher —	8	0	0
Lynn.			
John Turner, Eſq; Cuſtomer —	62	7	4
William Bower, Comptroller —	15	4	4
George Lee, Searcher —	12	0	0
Boſton.			
William Johnſon, Cuſtomer —	31	16	8
Matthew Olliver, Comptroller —	12	9	2
John Oliver, Searcher —	2	0	0
Hull.			
Richard Conſet, and *Francis Beſt*, Cuſtomers, each	39	0	0
John Cowcher, Comptroller —	16	13	4
William Draper, Searcher —	12	0	0
Newcaſtle.			
Henry Bacon, Cuſtomer inwards —	27	0	0
Sir *William Williamſon*, and *Thomas Stowe*, Cuſtomers outwards, each —	27	0	0
Thomas Archer, Comptroller —	20	0	0
William Dawſon, Searcher —	0	0	0
Berwick.			
Edward Nelſon, Cuſtomer —	24	0	0
Thomas Pulleine, Comptroller —	5	0	0
John Spedding, Searcher —	0	0	0
Carliſle.			
Richard Gibſon, Cuſtomer —	32	0	0
Daniel Draper, Comptroller —	10	0	0
William Tate, Searcher —	12	0	0
Cheſter.			
John Manly, Cuſtomer —	76	6	8
William Gill, and *William Nichols*, Comptrollers —	20	0	0
Hugh Briggs, Searcher —	3	6	8

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

	l.	s.	d.
Rochester.			
John Olive, Collector —	50	0	0
Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers, one with another —	137	0	0
Feversham.			
Edward Beckwith, Collector —	60	0	0
With other Officers, their Salary, one with another, amounts to —	457	4	
Sandwich.			
Richard Maundy, Collector —	70	0	0
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers —	610	0	0
Deal.			
James Carr, Collector, for himself and Clerks	100	0	0
Thomas Hayton, Tide-Surveyor —	50	0	0
Riding-Officers, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their Salary amounts to —	485	0	0
Dover.			
Thomas Wicks, Collector —	140	0	0
Surveyor, Land-waiter, Riding-Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen, their Salaries are —	1455	9	0
Rye.			
Samuel Jeake, Collector —	60	0	0
The Salaries of the Deputy Comptroller, and Twenty other Officers, come to —	2040	0	0
Shoreham.			
Henry Crawley, Collector, 45 *l. per Ann.* and three other Officers, amount to —	240	0	0
Arundel.			
John Morley, Collector, 40 *l. per Ann.* and two other Officers, amount to —	210	0	0
Newhaven.			
Edward Clark, Collector, —	60	0	0
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boatmen and four Riding-Officers, comes to —	576	14	6
Chichester.			
John Till, Collector —	60	0	0
Twenty subordinate Officers —	1272	0	0
Portsmouth.			
Pusey Brooke, Collector and Customer, who has for himself and Clerks —	60	0	0

Surveyors

	l.	s.	d.
Surveyor, Land-waiters, and other Officers, their Salaries comes to *per Ann.* —	598	0	0

Southampton.

Thomas Sherer, Collector —	140	0	0
Twelve other Officers, with fifteen more belonging to the *Calshot* Sloop —	880	0	0

Poole.

Willliam Milner, Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	0	0
Seventeen other Officers —	605	0	0

Cowes.

Newland Reynolds, Collector —	130	0	0
Fifteen other Officers, with Eleven Men belonging to the *Greenhill* Yacht —	750	0	0

Weymouth.

Robert Watts, Collector, for himself and Clerk,	80	0	0
Fourteen other Officers —	455	0	0

Lyme.

William-Harris Jefferies, Collector, for himself and Clerk —	70	0	0
Fifteen other Officers —	415	0	0

Exeter.

Joseph Crew, Collector, for himself —	90	0	0
For a Clerk —	20	0	0
Forty-eight other Officers, together *per Ann.* —	160	0	0

Dartmouth.

William Cowell, Collector, for himself and Clerks	80	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers —	755	0	0

Plymouth.

William Rogers, Collector, for himself and Clerk	120	0	0
Fifty-four other Officers —	1715	0	0

Looe.

Nicholas Dyer, Collector —	60	0	0
Five other Officers —	185	0	0

Fowey.

William-Tolley Treffery, Collector, —	60	0	0
Twelve other Officers —	160	0	0

Falmouth.

William Pye, Collector, for himself and Clerk —	70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers —	0	0	0

Penryn.

Ambrose Thompson, Collector —	40	0	0
Six inferior Officers —	150	0	0

Truroe.

Zachariah Williams, Collector —	40	0	0
Two Tidesmen and a Waiter —	80	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Exeter.			
Henry Tremenhure, Collector, for himself and Clerk	60	0	0
Two other Officers — —	50	0	0
Penzance.			
Nathaniel Page, Collector —	60	0	0
Twenty other Officers — —	50	0	0
St. Ives.			
Vivian Stevens, Collector —	30	0	0
Six other Officers —	124	0	0
Padstow.			
Richard Score, Jun. Collector —	40	0	0
Nine other Officers — —	78	0	0
Biddeford.			
Edward Jʼans, Collector, for himself and Clerk	100	0	0
Twenty-five other Officers —	580	0	0
Barnstaple.			
Nathaniel Moore, Collector, for himself and Clerk	60	0	0
Four other Officers — —	150	0	0
Ilfracomb.			
John Kittow, Collector —	40	0	0
Four other Officers, and a Smack —	487	13	9
Minehead.			
Tho. Blake, Customer, for himself and two Clerks	30	0	0
Nine other Officers —	215	0	0
Bridgewater.			
John Oldmixon, Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	0	0
Bristol.			
Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerks —	730	0	0
One hundred and five other Officers, and a Smack	2757	11	0
Gloucester.			
Richard Cosley, jun. Collector			
Besides the Patent-Officers, who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees			
Five other Officers —	180	0	0
Chepstow.			
Francis Morgan, Collector —	30	0	0
Three Officers —	75	0	0
Cardiffe.			
Lewellin Trahern, Collector —	20	0	0
Seven Officers —	112	0	0
Swansey.			
William Shewen, Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers —	479	0	0
Milford.			
Joseph Rickson, Collector —	100	0	0
Thirty-three other Officers —	721	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Lanelly.			
Edward Dalton, Collector	25	0	0
Three Officers	75	0	0
Cardigan.			
George Wooley, Collector	25	0	0
Two Officers	40	0	0
Aberduboy.			
Feth. Nicholſon,	44	6	0
Five Officers	70	0	0
Waldon.			
Charles Malden, Collector	50	0	0
Eight Officers	250	0	0
Colcheſter.			
Peter Johnſon, Collector	80	0	0
Thirteen other Officers	270	0	0
Harwich.			
Griffith Davies, Collector	80	0	0
Ten Officers	430	0	0
Woodbridge.			
Oliver Newby, jun. Collector	25	0	0
Two Riding Officers	80	0	0
Aldbro.			
John Smith, Collector	10	0	0
Two Officers	70	0	0
Southwold.			
James Nunn, Collector	40	0	0
Two Riding Officers	80	0	0
Ipſwich.			
Thomas Wilder, Collector, beſides Fees from the Cuſtomer	30	0	0
Six Officers	172	10	0
Yarmouth.			
Thomas Cooke, Collector, for himſelf and Clerk	120	0	0
Forty-three other Officers	1375	0	0
Blackney and Cley.			
Charles Wortley, Collector	40	0	0
Three Officers	95	0	0
Wells.			
Valentine Boyles, Collector	40	0	0
Twelve Officers	330	0	0
Lynn.			
John Turner, Collector, and his Clerk	20	0	0
Fourteen Officers and a Smack	581	8	10
Wisbich.			
Edmund Cobb, Collector	40	0	0
Eight Officers	220	0	0

Boſton.

	l.	s.	d.
Boston.			
William Johnson, Collector, for himself and Clerk	30	0	0
Twelve Officers	390	0	0
Hull.			
Henry Musgrave, Collector, for himself and Clerk	150	0	0
Fifty-six other Officers	1657	0	0
Bridlington.			
George Bowes, Collector	10	0	0
Seven Officers	190	0	0
Scarborough.			
Timothy Othie, Collector	10	0	0
Eight Officers	250	0	0
Whitby.			
Hamlet Woods, Collector	50	0	0
Ten Officers	290	0	0
Stockton.			
Peter Consett, Collector, for himself and Clerk	60	0	0
Nine Officers	240	0	0
Sunderland.			
Arthur Robinson, Collector	60	0	0
Fourteen Officers	350	0	0
Newcastle.			
Alfrid Lawson, Collector, for himself and Clerk	160	0	0
Fifty-five other Officers	1160	0	0
Berwick.			
Samuel Kettleby, Collector, for himself and Clerk	80	0	0
Seventeen other Officers	462	10	0
Carlisle.			
Seven Officers, whereof *Richard Gibson* is Collector, besides the Patent-Officers and Deputies, together	275	0	0
Whitehaven.			
Comptroller of the Customs, *Charles Shan*, *Ferdinando Latus*, Collector, for himself and Clerks	90	0	0
Thirty-one other Officers	965	0	0
Lancaster.			
William Bateman, Collector	60	0	0
Thirteen other Officers	283	0	0
Preston and Poulton.			
William Whiteside, Collector	30	0	0
Five other Officers	75	0	0
Liverpoole.			
John Colquitt, Collector, for himself and Clerks	170	0	0
Fifty-four Subordinate Officers	1965	0	0
Chester.			
Joseph Sewel, Collector	80	0	0
Twenty-one Subordinate Officers	540	0	0

Beau-

	l.	s.	d.
Beaumaris.			
John Jackſon, Collector ——	40	0	0
Seven Subordinate Officers ——	170	0	0

N. B. There are, in moſt of the conſiderable Ports, *Extraordinary Men*, paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of *London*.

Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Plantations.

Carolina, and the Bahama-Iſlands.

William Saxby, Surveyor or Comptroller —	150	0	0
South Carolina.			
Charles-Town, *Thomas Gadſon*, Collector ——	60	0	0
North Carolina.			
Beaufort *and* Currituck, *Thomas Lovick*, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man ——	40	0	0
Roanoake.			
Chr. Gale, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man	40	0	0
Bath-Town, —*William Owen*, Collector ——	40	0	0
Brunſwick.			
John Elliott, Collector —	60	0	0
Virginia.			
Upper part of *James* River, —*John Baniſter*, Collector, to keep a Boat ——	40	0	0
Lower part, —*Thomas Mitchell*, Collector, to keep a Boat and two Men ——	100	0	0
Elizabeth River, —— Surveyor ——	45	0	0
York River, *Rich. Ambler*, Collector, to keep a Boat	40	0	0
Rapphannock River, *Charles Grymes*, Collector, to keep a Boat ——	80	0	0
South *Potomock*, —*William Fairfax*, Collector, to keep a Boat ——	80	0	0
Cape *Charles*, ——*Griffith Bowen*, Surveyor, to ſurvey all the Eaſtern Shores of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, to the Seaboard —	50	0	0
Accomack and *Northampton* Counties, —*Henry Scarburgh*, Collector, to keep a Boat	40	0	0
Maryland.			
North *Potomock*, *William Deacon*, Collector, to keep a Boat ——	60	0	0
Potuxen, *John Rousbey*, Collector, to keep a Boat	80	0	0
Annapolis, —*Benjamin Tasker*, Surveyor —	60	0	0
Pocomock, *Edw. Chambers*, Collector, to keep a Boat	60	0	0
—— —— Riding Surveyor, to do Duty on both ſides the River ——	60	0	0

William

	l.	s.	d.
Williamstead, ——— Surveyor ——	35	0	0
Bahama and *Sassafras*, *Stephen Knight*, Riding-Surveyor ——	50	0	0
Wiccomoco and *Munni* (the Person serving to be paid) ——— Surveyor ———	40	0	0
Delware Bay, ——— Surveyor ——	50	0	0
Pensilvania.			
Philadelphia, —*Grosvenor Bedford*, *per* Patent —	160	0	0
And to keep a Boat ———	80	0	0
Newcastle, —*Alex. Keith*, Coll. to keep a Boat —	90	0	0
Lewis, —*Henry Brooke*, Collector, to keep a Boat	90	0	0
William Bully, Comptroller, to reside at *Philadelphia*, keep a Journal with, and assist the Coll. sign Accompts and Dispatches with him, and to go quarterly to *Newcastle* and *Lewis*, to examine and sign those Collectors Accompts	80	0	0
East-Jersey.			
Perth-Amboy, —*Robert King*, Collector —	40	0	0
Bridlington (to reside at *Cohenny*) Collector ——	40	0	0
And to reside at *Bridlington*, *Rob. Barker*, Collector	30	0	0
New-York.			
Archibald Kennedy, Collector ——	55	0	0
Robert Ellison, Comptroller ———	55	0	0
Connecticut.			
New *London*, *Joseph Hull*, Collector ——	80	0	0
New-England.			
Boston, —*John Jekyl*, Collector ———	100	0	0
William Lambart, Comptroller ———	70	0	0
Piscatway, —*Jonathan Pew*, Coll. and Surveyor	100	0	0
Salem and *Marblehead*, —*Anthony Reynolds*, Collector and Surveyor ———	40	0	0
Rhode Island, *Nath. Kay*, Collector and Surveyor	100	0	0
Bahama Islands.			
Chaloner Jackson, Collector ——	70	0	0
Bermuda, —*Robert Dinwiddie*, Collector ——	30	0	0
Jamaica, ——— Collector is allow'd one Third of what he collects, instead of a Salary			
Two Surveyors-General on the Continent of *America*, after the rate of 20 *s. per Diem*, — *George Phenny* and *John Peagrum*, each	365	0	0
For a Boat and four Boatmen ———	80	0	0
For a Clerk ———	50	0	0
The Plantation Clerk ———	100	0	0

A Year's Eſtabliſhment of the Officers of the Cuſtoms in Barbados *and the* Leeward Iſlands, *for the* 4 Half per Cent.

N. B. *The Officers in the* Leeward-Iſlands *are paid out of the* 4 *Half* per Cent. *in proportion to the Income of the Duty, ſo that its preſumed the Salaries may vary yearly.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Barbados.			
Bridge-Town, —*Charles Dunbar*, Surveyor-General, for himſelf	400	0	0
For a Clerk	50	0	0
Edward Laſcells, Receiver and Collector	250	0	0
Arthur Upton, Comptroller	120	0	0
Will. Moore and *Geo. Maxwell*, Searchers each	75	0	0
Four Waiters	200	0	0
Four Watermen	105	0	0
St Oſtin's, —*Ralph Upton*, Collector and Searcher	62	10	0
Hole, —*John Young*, Coll. Waiter and Searcher	87	10	0
Spights and Bays adjacent, —*Edw. Denny*, Collector	53	2	6
William Eyre, Waiter, and Searcher	53	2	6
Two Watermen	43	15	0
Nevis, —*James Gordon*, Collector, and *John Dowſe*, Comptroller, each 100 *l. per Ann.*	200	0	0
Somers Payne, Searcher	37	10	0
Four Waiters	100	0	0
Two Negroes to attend the Scale	16	17	5
St. Chriſtopher's, *Henry Slingsby*, Collector	60	0	0
Five Waiters	93	15	0
Antegoa, —*Robert Arbuthnot*, Collector	60	0	0
Anthony Moore, Comptroller	50	0	0
William Lindſey, Searcher			
Thomas Stevens, Searcher	37	10	0
Nine Waiters, each	40	7	6
Montſerrat, —*John Geriſh*, Eſq; Collector	60	0	0
John Pilſon, Searcher	35	0	0
Three Waiters	49	10	0

NUMBER

NUMBER XXVI.

A LIST of the Officers belonging to his Majeſty's General Letter-Office in Lombard-ſtreet.

THE Right Honourable, *Thomas* Lord *Lovell*, and the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Eſq; Poſt-maſters General.
Denzil Onſlow, Eſq; Receiver-General.
Receiver's Clerk, Mr. *John Jeſſe*.
Mr. *John Searle*, Accomptant General.
Mr. *Thomas Horne*, Deputy-Accomptant.
Mr. *Thomas Pitches*, Accomptant-General's Clerk.
Mr. *John Jeſſe*, Caſhier.
Joſeph Bell, Eſq; Comptroller of the Inland Poſt, and Deputy.
Thomas Robinſon, Secretary to the Poſt-maſters General.
Mr. *Ralph Elliott*, Clerk to *ditto*.

Clerks of the Roads, *&c.*

Cheſter Road, — Mr. *William Green*.
Mr. *Chriſtopher Harris*, his Aſſiſtant.
North Road, — Mr. *Richard Dickerſon*.
Mr. *Robert Saxby*, his Aſſiſtant.
Weſt-Road, — Mr. *Jabez Harris*.
Mr. *John Stobbs, jun.* his Aſſiſtant.
Briſtol Road, — Mr. *Robert Giddings*.
Mr. *Samuel Potts*, his Aſſiſtant.
Yarmouth Road, Mr. *John Jackſon*.
Mr. *John Bawdry*.
Kent Road, —— Mr. *Richard Clarke*.
Mr. *Henry Potts*, his Aſſiſtant.
Clerk of the By-Nights, Mr. *John Sawtell*.
Windowman, Mr. *Joſeph Archer*.
Mr. *Robert Parſons*, and Mr. *John Barber*, to overlook the Franks and miſ-ſent Letters.
Mr. *James Walker*, Windowman for the By-Days.
Mr. *John Hinmas*, Chamber-keeper to the Commiſſioners.
Dennis Bond, Eſq; Court Poſt.
Mrs. *Dinnis Chapman*, Houſe-keeper.
Mr. *Matthew Waring*, and Mr. *John Wakelin*, Mail-makers.

SORTERS.

SORTERS.

Mr. *Charles Stoakes.*
Mr. *Edward Cave.*
Mr. *Thomas Smith.*
Mr. *Joſhua Baker.*
Mr. *Richard Lloyd.*
Mr. *Anthony Engliesh.*
Mr. *Savill Leigh.*
Mr. *William Boulton.*
Mr. *Thomas Ravenhill.*
Mr. *Thomas Auſtin.*

Sixty-nine Inland Letter Carriers, to diſtribute the Letters, at 11 *s per* Week; One of which takes care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Eight Foreign Letter Carriers, One of which takes care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Superviſor, Mr. *John Stobbs.*

Four Porters.

John Wrighte,
William Burleigh,
Thomas Pearce,
Henry Brown.

Watchman, *Robert Collins.*

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, *John Daye,* Eſq;
Foreign Secretary, *John le Febure,* Eſq;
Alphabet-keeper, Mr. *Allan Lavalade.*

CLERKS.

Mr. *Edmund Jones.*
Mr. *George Hindmas.*
Mr. *Francis Morant.*
Mr. *John Weſtgarth.*
Mr. *Joſeph Bell, jun.*
Mr. *William Wolfe.*

Mr. *William van Almond,* Manager of the Pacquet-boats at the *Brill.*

Sollicitor to the Poſt-Office,—*Thomas Robinſon,* Eſq;

NUMBER

NUMBER XXVII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Richard Frankland, Esq; Comptroller.
Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector.
Robert Cruttendon, Esq; Accomptant.
John Pye, Comptroller's Clerk.

The Chief Office in St. *Christopher's* Alley.

Mr. *Joshua Baker*, Head Sorter.
Mr. *Charles Holland*, } Sub Sorters.
Mr. *Stephen Robrough*, }

The Office at St. *Paul's*.

Mr. *Jonathan Richardson*, Head Sorter.
Mr. *Thomas Holms*, Sub Sorter.

The *Temple* Office.

Mr. *John Noel*, Sorter.
Mr. *Isaac Barnes*, Sub Sorter.

The *Westminster* Office.

Mr. *Nathaniel Sacheverel*, Sorter.
Mr. *John Berogham*, } Sub Sorters.
Mr. *John Ixem*, }

The Office in *Southwark*.

Mr. *Michael Wilde*, Head Sorter.
Mr. *John Tongue*, Sub Sorter.

The Office at *Ratcliffe*.

Mr. *Benjamin Sacheverel*, Sorter.
Thomas Burroughs, Sub Sorter.

Besides, several Persons are employ'd in the said Offices to carry the Letters out to the several Parts within their Districts.

NUMBER XXVIII.

A LIST *of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue of* Exciſe, *&c. and other Officers employed in the ſaid Revenues, with their reſpective Salaries.*

Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

JOHN *Whetham*, Eſq; (*dead*)
Charles Polhill, Eſq;
John Fowle, Eſq;
Thomas Wylde, Eſq;
James Vernon, Eſq;
Robert Eyre, Eſq;
Humphrey Thayer, Eſq;
Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, Bart.
} each 1000 *l. per annum.*

Commiſſioners of Appeals.

Humphrey Fowle, Eſq;
James Montague, Eſq;
Sir *Moor Molyneux*, Knt.
John-Paul Yvounett, Eſq;
Edwyn Coney, Eſq;
} each 200 *l. per annum.*

Bendal Martin, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 540 *l. per annum.*

Arthur Sheppard, Eſq; 100 *l.*
Philip Parſons, 50 *l. per ann.*
} Clerks to ditto.

Richard Chandler, Eſq; Sollicitor, for himſelf and Clerk, *viz.* *William Hazard*, 610 *l. per annum.*

John Blois, Eſq; Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 350 *l. per annum.*

Thomas Whitaker and *Henry Edmonds*, Clerks to ditto, 80 *l. per annum* each.

Thomas Hawes, Eſq; Regiſter to the Commiſſioners of Appeals, 100 *l. per annum.*

Joſeph Wincles,
George Worthy,
} Meſſenger, and Door-keeper, each 40 *l. per annum.*

William Pinney, Eſq; Correſpondent to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, 220 *l. per annum.*

Robert Symon, 65 *l. per ann.*
Tho. Stevenſon, 56 *l. per ann.*
} Clerks toditto.

John Adlam, Eſq; Clerk to the Securities, 200 *l. per ann.*

Philip Brewſter, Eſq; 70 *l. per ann.*
Tho. Rumſey,
John Williams,
} 50 *l. per annum* each, } Aſſiſtants to ditto.

John Rocket, Clerk of the Diaries, 80 *l. per annum.*
Daniel Davies, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l. per annum.*
Henry Buck, Store-keeper, 100 *l. per annum.*
Char. Garnier, 70 *l. per ann.* } Clerks to ditto.
Tho. Patin, 40 *l. per ann.* }
Joseph Salmon, Packer in Store-Keeper's Office, 50 *l. per Annum.*
Henry Needler, General Accomptant of Excise, 200 *l. per Annum.*
Samuel Underwood, Clerk for entring the Bills of Exchange, 100 *l. per annum.*
Robert Matthews, Accomptant for the *London* Distillery, 150 *l. per Annum.*
Francis Marshall, Assistant to ditto, 50 *l.*
William Pollard, 120 *l. per ann.* } Accomptants for the *London*
Henry Forrester, 80 *l. per ann.* } Brewery.
Daniel Shepley, 80 *l. per ann.* } As Excise Accomptants, and
——— 20 *l. per ann.* } for the Weekly Distribution.

William Crawford,
Edward Tyler,
John Carver,
Thomas Mitchell,
} Accomptants for Excise, each 80 *l. per an.* and *Tho. Mitchell*, 20 *l. per ann.* for Civil-List Tax on Salaries, at 6 *d.* per Pound.

Malt *and* Hops.

Valens Comyn, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 *l. per annum.*
John Wardour, Accomptant for Malt, 80 *l. per annum.*

Mungo Haldane,
Robert Grey,
Thomas Longstreth.
Gros. Bedford,
} Assistant Accomptants for Malt, each 70 *l. per annum.*

George Williams, Accomptant for Hops, 70 *l. per annum.*
Brook Leece, Assistant to the Excise and Malt General-Accomptants, 50 *l. per annum.*

New Duties.

Thomas Smith, General-Accomptant for the Duties on Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, and Starch, 200 *l. per annum.*

Tho. Radcliffe, 90 *l. per ann.* } Accomptants for Candles in
——— 20 *l. per ann.* } Town and Country, and for the Bank of Charity.

Stephen Penny, Assistant-Accomptant for Candles in Town, 70 *l. per annum.*

Peter

Peter Bezard, ditto, for Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch in Town. 70 *l. per annum.*

Edward Wilſon, ditto for Country Callicoes, Wire, and Starch, 70 *l. per annum.*

Richard Clarke, ditto, for Country Soap, 70 *l. per annum.*

Stillingfleet Durnford, ditto, for Country Paper, 50 *l. per ann.*

Peter Fenhoulet, Clerk of the Entries for the ſaid Duties, and for Silver Plate wrought, 65 *l. per annum.*

Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, *and* Chocolate.

Samuel Snelling, General-Accomptant for the ſaid Duties, 200 *l. per annum.*

John Johnſon, 80 *l. per ann.*
Stephen Barbier, 70 *l.*
Thomas Young, 50 *l.*
Robert Bonell, 50 *l.*
Goulſton Bruere, 50 *l.*
Edward Lens, 50 *l.*
} Aſſiſtant-Accomptants for Duty on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought in Town, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, Town and Country.

Sir *Edmund Elwill*, Bart. Comptroller of Exciſe, *&c.* for himſelf, excluſive of his Clerks, 775 *l. per annum.*

William Stanley, his Deputy.

John Bruere, for entring the Bills of Exchange, *&c.* 120 *l. per annum.*

Forreſter Ford, on Exciſe, 100 *l. per annum.*

Daniel Monty,
Edward Parſons,
Richard Parſons,
} On Exciſe, each 80 *l. per ann.*

Brudenell Greenwood,
John Southey,
} On Malt, each 60 *l. per annum.*

Thomas Turner, on Candles and Victuallers in Town, 65 *l. per annum.*

John Sydenham, on Hops and Candles in the Country, 60 *l. per annum.*

Abraham Cock,
Charles Bromfeild,
Thomas Cooper,
} For Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire, and Starch, Town and Country, each 60 *l. per ann.*

Nicholas Penfound,
Giles Keith,
} For Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, in Town and Country, each 60 *l. per annum.*

Stephen Sanderſon, for Coffee and Tea, 50 *l. per annum.*

Thomas Hope, for Chocolate, 50 *l. per annum.*

Charles Harris, for Silver Plate wrought, 30 *l. per annum.*

William Poyntz, Esq; Cashier, or Receiver-General of Excise, *&c.* for himself and Clerks, 1980 *l. per annnm.*

Edward Spear, 100 *l. per ann.*
Thomas Brereton, 80 *l.*
Stephen Montage, 80 *l.*
Daniel Cotterell, 80 *l.*
} Tellers, or Deputy-Receivers.

Rich. Wotton, 100 *l. per ann.*
Edward Nickson, 60 *l.*
Thomas Butler, 40 *l.*
John Baskett, 40 *l.*
} Assistant and Notary Publick Clerks.

William Omsley,
Roger Church,
Mr. *Boucher*,
} Bill-men, each 40 *l. per annum.*

John Pennington, Esq; Comptroller of the Cash, for himself and Clerks, 600 *l. per annum.*

Thomas Wallis, and
John Bracken,
} His Clerks.

Sir *Basil Dixwell*, Bart. Auditor of Excise, *&c.* for himself and Clerks, 1030 *l. per annum.*

John Temple, Esq; Auditor of Hides, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, for himself and Deputy, *Alexander Lesly*, 300 *l. per annum.*

Daniel Webb,
Robert Whinfield,
} General-Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Country Books, each 100 *l. per annum.*

Fourteen Assistants for examining the said Books, each 60 *l. per annum.*

Robert Clay, Assistant to the General Examiners for sorting the Books, 30 *l. per annum.*

Edmund Clarke, Chief Examiner of Town-Officers Books for *London* Brewery, 80 *l. per annum.*

Thomas Nelson,
James Hayter,
} Assistant-Examiners of the said Books, each 60 *l. per ann.*

John Draper, 190 *l. per an.* — Gen. Surveyors of Excise, Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Victuals.
John Thorne, 145 *l.* — Candles, Coffee, *&c.*
Tho. Davison, 145 *l.* — Excise, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*
William Bell, 145 *l.* — Soap only.
Thomas Arnold, 125 *l.* — Coffee, Tea, *&c.*

George

George Gwynn,
James Mallard,
John Eathorne,
Richard Pike,
Richard Jackſon,
George Knight,
William Richardſon,
Thomas Applebury,
John Daniel,
Francis Smith,
George Janſon,
Evan Jenkins,
} Twelve Surveyors in the *London* Brewery, each 80 *l. per annum*.

Twenty-ſix principal Officers, each 60 *l. per ann.*
Fifty-nine Officers, each 52 *l. per annum.*
Thirty-eight Aſſiſtants, each at 40 *l. per annum.*
} In the *London* Brewery.

Diſtillery.

Joſeph Boſley,
Ralph Holmes,
George Dalby,
Serjeant Glanville,
} General Surveyors of the Diſtillery, each 80 *l. per ann.*

Six Surveyors in the *London* Diſtillery, each 60 *l. per ann.*
Forty-one Officers in ditto, each 50 *l. per ann.*
Twelve Aſſiſtants in ditto, each at 40 *l. per annum.*
Michael Warwick, Collector of the Duties on imported exciſeable Liquors, at the Port of *London*, 120 *l. per ann.*
George Pratt, Port-Surveyor for the Diſtillery, Malt, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, 90 *l. per annum.*
Francis Palmer, Land Surveyor of imported Liquors, 80 *l. per annum.*
Two General-Surveyors in the Diſtillery, each 90 *l. per ann.*
Four Surveyors in the Brandy, each 60 *l. per ann.*

Fifty-two Officers, each 50 *l. per annum.*
Twelve Aſſiſtants, each 40 *l. per annum.*
} In Brandy, Coffee, Tea, *&c.*

John Parry,
James Trender,
} Port-Gaugers, each 60 *l. per annum.*

Spencer Dunbabin,
William Laundy,
} Port-Officers, each 50 *l. per annum.*

Daniel Clarke,
William Hart,
Major Maud,
William Scott,
} Tide-Surveyors, each 60 *l. per annum.*

Ralph Scott, Warehouſe-Keeper, at 60 *l. per ann.*
Thomas Leaper, Examiner of the *London* Diſtillery Officers Books, 80 *l. per annum.*
Eighteen Permit Writers, in Exciſe, Coffee, Tea, *&c.* each 60 *l. per annum.*
Ralph Trafford, Chief Examiner of the Permits, 80 *l. per ann.*
Five Aſſiſtants to ditto, at 60 *l. per annum.*
Eight Surveyors in the Soap, Candles, and Plate, each at 70 *l. per annum.*
Fifty-one Officers in Candles and Soap, at 50 *l. per annum* each.
Thirty-four Aſſiſtants in Candles and Soap, at 40 *l. per ann.* each.
Mr. *Richard Hazard*, Chief Examiner in the ſaid Duties, 80 *l. per annum.*
Three Aſſiſtants to ditto, at 55 *l. per annum* each.
Two Callico Surveyors, at 60 *l per annum* each.
Three Officers in the ſaid Duties, each 50 *l. per annum.*
Two Officers in Paper, each 50 *l. per annum.*
Two Officers in Wire, each 50 *l. per annum.*
One Aſſiſtant to ditto, at 40 *l. per annum.*
Four Officers in Starch, each 52 *l. per annum.*
Six Officers in Hides, each 50 *l. per annum.*
One Aſſiſtant in ditto, at 40 *l. per annum.*
Twenty-one Officers in Coffee and Tea, at 50 *l. per annum* each.
Two Port Officers in ditto, each 50 *l. per annum.*
John Gale, Surveyor for Gold and Silver Wire, and wrought Plate, 70 *l. per annum.*
Stephen Howard, Surveyor of the Hides, 80 *l. per annum.*
Edmund Tanner, Examiner of Town-Officers Books for Hides, at 65 *l. per annum.*

Coffee, Tea, *and* Chocolate.

Henry Robinſon, Eſq; Inſpector General of the ſaid Duties, 500 *l. per annum.*
Thomas Spinks, Regiſter of the Chocolate Stamps, 80 *l. per annum.*
Thomas Pool, Clerk of the Entries, 60 *l. per annum.*
John Dale, Stamper of Labels for the Chocolate, 50 *l. per ann.*
Three Paiſters for fixing on the ſaid Labels, at 50 *l. per ann.* each.

Samuel Game, *Samuel Gibſon*, } Surveyors of the Coffee Roaſting-houſes, each 80 *l. per an.*
Joſeph Surbutt, *John Saffin*, } Surveyors of the Warehouſes for Coffee and Tea, each 80 *l. per annum.*

Six

Six Warehouſe-Keepers, at 60 *l. per annum* each.
John Coleman, Warehouſe Keeper of Condemned Goods at the Exciſe-Office, 40 *l. per annum*.
Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouſes, each 30 *l. per annum*.
Benjamin Monger, *Robert Rogers*, } Surveyors of the great Dealers in Coffee, Tea, *&c.* each 70 *l. per annum*.
Twenty-one Officers, each 50 *l. per annum*.
Six Permit Writers, each 60 *l. per ann.*
One ditto, at 50 *l. per ann.*
Three Houſe-Keepers at the Roaſting-Houſes, each 40 *l. per annum*.
Eleven Coffee-Roaſters, at ditto.
Twelve Watermen, each 30 *l. per annum*.
Thirty-ſix Tideſmen, at 3 *s. per diem*.
Six Lockers for the Cuſtoms, at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per diem*.
Six Ware-houſe-keepers, each 60 *l. per annum*.
Two Port Officers for the Inland Duties, each 50 *l. per ann.*
John Hone, Regiſter of the Victuallers, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, on Account of the Pot-Act, and Accomptant for Impreſt Money for paying of Incidents, at 80 *l. per annum*.
Six Meſſengers, each 50 *l. per annum*.
Mrs. *Mary Howard*, Houſe-keeper of the Exciſe-Office, 200 *l. per annum*.
Mrs. *Tabitha Mitchell*, Deputy Houſe-keeper, 120 *l. per ann.*
Mitch. Newman, 80 *l. per an.* *Henry Long*, 60 *l. per ann.* } Door-keepers to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.
James Rolls, Porter of the Exciſe-Office, at 40 *l. per ann.*
Six Watchmen at the Exciſe-Office, each 40 *l. per ann.*
William Hall, Yard-keeper and Fire-maker, 40 *l. per ann.*
Elizabeth Goodchild, Stable-keeper, 50 *l. per annum*.
William Poyntz, Eſq; 400 *l. annual* Rent paid to him for the Exciſe-Office.

There are 49 Collectors in the ſeveral Counties in *England*, at a Salary of 120 *l. per annum* each, and one a Supernumerary at 80 *l. per annum*, beſides an Allowance for Riding-Charges; and 190 Surviſors, who are ſet over, and do inſpect the ſeveral Officers in the Country, at a Salary of 90 *l. per annum*, beſides an Allowance of Riding-Charges.

Moſt Collectors have a Clerk and Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the ſeveral Parts of *England*, about 2700.

N. B. Three-pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Exciſe, Clerks, *&c.* which are put into their Places by the Commiſſioners; by which Means 14 or 1500 *l.*

are raised every Year, which Money is applied for the Support of old decayed, or disabled Officers of Excise, who have served upwards of seven Years; and they are allowed *per annum, viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
An Accomptant-General,	50	0	0
A Collector,	25	0	0
A Clerk,	20	0	0
A Supervisor,	20	0	0
A Gauger,	10	0	0

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis*, where-ever they are; and they are paid half-yearly.

NUMBER XXIX.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty on Salt.

The Establishment in LONDON.

	Salaries *per annum*. l.	s.	d.
Commissioners, *James Cardonell*, Esq; *William Churchill*, Esq; *Edward Astley*, Esq; *William Winde*, Esq; *Henry Talbot*, Esq;	500	0	0
James Gambier, Esq; Treasurer, for himself and three Clerks,	430	0	0
Peter White,	70	0	0
Alexander Fuller,	40	0	0
Francis Manwaring, Billman,	40	0	0
Edward Weston, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks,	350	0	0
Charles Jones, *Geor e Brown*, and *Michael Honour*,			
Alexander Davis, Esq; Secretary,	200	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Assistant Secretary,	60	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Correspondent	100	0	0
William Dent, Esq; Sollicitor	100	0	0
William Sumpter, Esq; Chief-Accomptant, and Clerk of the Securities	150	0	0
Thomas Hughon, Accomptant	70	0	0

Henry

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Folkes, Accomptant	70	0	0
William Steuart, Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Accomptant	60	0	0
William Spinks, Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Accomptants	50	0	0
Katharine Lloyd, Houſe-keeper	40	0	0
James Robertſon, Store-keeper, and Clerk of the Charity and Diaries	60	0	0
Richard Little, Door-keeper	40	0	0
John Bamfield, Meſſenger	40	0	0
Sampſon Mari, Collector of *London* Port	60	0	0
Benjamin Davis, Aſſiſtant Searcher of *London* Port	60	0	0
Richard Toller, Surveyor of *London* Port	50	0	0
William Tomlin, Surveyor of *London* Port	50	0	0
John Elliot, Clerk to the Correſpondent	50	0	0
Thomas Matthews, Clerk to the Aſſiſtant Secretary	30	0	0
Peter Sumpter, Copying Clerk	26	0	0
Thomas Ivey, Porter	30	0	0
William Willis, Watchman	20	0	0
Thomas Goodale, Watchman	20	0	0
Robert Paine, Waterman	30	0	0
William Maſon, Waterman	30	0	0
Henry Prince, Clerk for the *Salt* Duties at *Dublin*, for tranſcribing the Accompts of *Engliſh Salt* Imported into, and Exported from *Ireland*, which are tranſmitted to this Office; and Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coaſt of *Wales*	30	0	0
Thomas Hugbon, Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Accomptants, for his Service in preparing and ſtating the Accompts of the Fiſhery	22	0	0
William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, for his Service in examining and making up the Accompts of the Fiſhery	30	0	0
Miles Greenwood, Correſpondent, for his Service in preparing the Caſh and general Accompt for the Auditors	40	0	0
William Dent, Eſq; Sollicitor, for and in reſpect of the Charge he is at in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk	50	0	0

The Eſtabliſhment in the Country.

Two Collectors, at 120 *l. per ann.* each	240	0	0
One Collector, at 100 *l. per ann.* and 41 *l.* 3 *s. per ann.* for Riding Charges, for himſelf and Clerk	141	3	0

One

	l.	s.	d.
One Collector at 100 *l.* and 30 *l.* for a Man and Horse	130	0	0
Six Collectors, at 100 *l. per ann.* each	600	0	0
One Collector, at 80 *l.* and 20 *l.* for Riding Charges, and 20 *l.* for making up the Curers Accompts, and for collecting the Herring Duties	120	0	0
One Collector, at 70 *l. per ann.* and 10 *l. per ann.* for a Horse, and 12 *l. per ann.* for a Clerk, and 10 *l.* for Rent	102	0	0
One Collector, at 70 *l. per ann.* and 20 *l. per ann.* for Riding Charges	90	0	0
One Collector, at 70 *l. per ann.* and 8 *l. per ann.* for a Horse	78	0	0
One Collector, at 60 *l. per ann.* and 20 *l. per ann.* for Riding Charges	80	0	0
One Collector, at 54 *l. per ann.* 4 *l. per ann.* for Rent, and 20 *l. per ann.* for a Clerk	78	0	0
One Collector, at 50 *l. per ann.* and 10 *l. per ann.* for a Horse	60	0	0
One Collector	30	0	0
Ditto	16	0	0
Ditto	10	0	0
One Sub-Collector, at 60 *l. per ann.* and 10 *l.* for a Horse	70	0	0
Three Collectors Clerks, at 40 *l. per ann.*	120	0	0
One Ditto	30	0	0
Five ditto, at 20 *l. per annum*	100	0	0
One Supervisor	100	0	0
One ditto, at 80 *l. per ann.* and 30 *l. per ann.* for a Man and Horse	110	0	0
Seven ditto, at 80 *l. per ann.* each	560	0	0
One General Riding Surveyor, at	70	0	0
Two ditto, at 35 *l.* each	70	0	0
One Riding Officer	60	0	0
Eight ditto, at 50 *l. per ann.* each	400	0	0
Two ditto, at 25 *l. per ann.* each	50	0	0
Nine Assistant Riding Officers, at 20 *l. per ann.* each	180	0	0
One Assistant Searcher, at	60	0	0
Twelve ditto, at 50 *l. per ann.* each	600	0	0
Five ditto, at 40 *l. per ann.* each	200	0	0
Three Excise Officers to look after Refineries, at 50 *l. per ann.* each	150	0	0
One-hundred and twelve ditto, at 40 *l. per ann.*	4480	0	0
Ten ditto, at 30 *l. per ann.* each	300	0	0
Fifteen ditto, at 25 *l. per ann.* each	375	0	0

Nine

		l.	s.	d.
Nine ditto, at 20 *l. per ann.* each.	——	180	0	0
One ditto —— ——	——	15	0	0
Twenty-three ditto, at 10 *l. per ann.* each	—	230	0	0
One ditto —— ——	—	8	0	0
Four ditto, at 5 *l. per ann.*	——	20	0	0
One ditto ——	——	4	0	0
Nine ditto, at 2 *l. per ann.* each	——	18	0	0
Seven Supernumeraries, at 20 *l. per ann.* each		140	0	0
Seven Boatmen, at 30 *l. per ann.* each	—	210	0	0
Five ditto, at 25 *l. per ann.* each	——	125	0	0
Seventeen ditto, at 20 *l. per ann.* each	—	340	0	0
Seven ditto, at 10 *l. per ann.* each	—	70	0	0
Eight ditto, at 7 *l.* 10 *s. per ann.* each	—	60	0	0
One hundred Watchmen, at 25 *l. per ann.* each		2500	0	0
Three Weighers, at 20 *l. per ann.* each	—	60	0	0

Many of theſe Officers and Boatmen are employ'd by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and they are allowed ſmall Salaries on this Eſtabliſhment, to engage them to ſerve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Cuſtoms in ſeveral Ports are allow'd Poundage for what the Duty amounts to of the Foreign Salt, imported in their reſpective Ports; *viz.* Six-pence *per* Pound to each, for what Duty is paid in ready Money, and Three-pence *per* Pound to each, for what is bonded or enter'd for the Fiſhery: The Three-pence *per* Pound not to exceed 20 *l. per ann.* and both together not to exceed 40 *l. per ann.* to each Perſon.

NUMBER XXX.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers for the STAMP-DUTIES.

			per Annum.		
Commiſſioners,	Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, Bart. *Richard Shelley*, Eſq; *William Blair*, Eſq; *Matthew Kendrick*, Eſq; *John Bird*, Eſq;	each	400	0	0
Secretary, *William Bridges*, Eſq;	——		300	0	0
Receiver General, *Francis Poole*, Eſq;	—		500	0	0
Comptroller, *Morgan Vane*, Eſq;	—		400	0	0

Secre-

		per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Secretary's Clerks,	*William Nock*	—	100	0	0
	Thomas Porter	—	70	0	0
	John Cowdry	—	60	0	0
	Robert Dyer	—	60	0	0
	John Brittle	—	50	0	0
Receiver's Clerks,	*John Carr*	—	100	0	0
	Justinian Hill	—	60	0	0
	James Green	—	60	0	0
	George Brown	—	60	0	0
Comptroller's Clerks,	*Alexander Barham*	—	100	0	0
	William Comyns	—	60	0	0
	William Davies	—	60	0	0
	Edmund Barham	—	60	0	0
Accomp. Clerk,	*Samuel Scot*	—	100	0	0
His Assistant,	*William Kirk*	—	50	0	0
Sollicitor,	*Henry Cruwys*, Esq;	—	100	0	0
Clerk of the Securities,	*Philip Pinckney*	—	70	0	0
Register of Warrants for Stamps,	*Abraham Fowler*	—	100	0	0
His Assistant,	*John Hudson*	—	10	0	0
Teller of Stamps,	*William Wright*	—	100	0	0
His Assistant,	*Thomas Davis*	—	50	0	0
Warehouse-keeper of Unst. Goods,	*Erle Bainbrigg*	—	70	0	0
His Assistant,	*Robert Gale*	—	50	0	0
Warehouse-keeper of Stampt Goods,	*William Curties*	—	160	0	0
His Assistant,	*Benjamin Hall*	—	50	0	0
Packer,	*Repps Porland*	—	50	0	0
Register and Comptroller of the Apprentice-Duty,	*Henry Montague*, Esq;	—	150	0	0
Clerk to ditto,	*Richard Sanderson*	—	50	0	0
Entring Clerk to the Apprentice-Duty,	*William Hare*	—	30	0	0
Riding Surveyors,	*William Longman*	each	100	0	0
	John Calthorp				
	Benjamin Bromhead				
Inspector of Courts,	*William Hopkins*	—	100	0	0
His Assistant,	*Jonathan Shaw*	—	50	0	0
House-keeper,	*John Carr*	—	70	0	0
London Distributor,	*John Hudson*	—	50	0	0
Supervisor of the Stampers,	*Henry Sydenham*	—	100	0	0
Deputy Supervisor,	*Ellis Owen*	—	10	0	0

Forty Stampers, at 50 l. per Annum *each.*

Ellis Owen	William Harris
Chriſtopher Marſhall	Thomas Thompſon
Thomas Hook	William Wright
William Sargeant	Robert Stebbing
Lewis Nicholls	George Morris
Peter Berry	John Boyden
John Hudſon	John Hooper
Henry Clay	John Howard
Thomas Barwell	John Tooley
Edward Green	William Palmer
William Roberts	Edward Starling
James Atwood	Jonathan Selby
John Rogers	John Hillyard
Robert Pelyne	John Boys
John Higgins	Henry Catten
William Copping	Thomas Egerton
Thomas Lunnis	William Henderſon
John Warren	Thomas Robertſon
George Bott	John Wadd
Richard Watts	John Kingſton

Three Rolling-Preſs Printers, viz.

Daniel Stephens
John Doleman, ſen. } each —— 55 0 0
John Denton

Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Preſſes.

Frederick Cole
John Stafford
Thomas Dolley
Edward Burroughs } each —— 50 0 0
William Taylor
James Sheriff

Wetters of Paper for { *William Davis* / *Stephen Clerk* } each — 50 0 0
ditto

Billman, *Samuel Andrews,* —— 40 0 0
Chamber-keeper, *John Dovey* —— 40 0 0
Meſſenger, *William Hare* —— — 30 0 0
Porter, *Robert Kinſey* —— 40 0 0

Watchmen, { *John How* / —*Froſt* } each — 30 0 0

Searchers and Surveyors of Cards and Dice, at 45 l. per Annum *each.*

Thomas Williams
John Evans
Edward Evans
Robert Graham
Robert Perren
Abraham Walton
Hugh Phillips
John Slowcock.

	per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Marker of Dice, *John Rollos*	——	50	0	0
Entring Clerk for Cards and Dice, *Benjamin Hall*	——	50	0	0
Regiſter of Pamphlets, *John Paine*	——	80	0	0
His Aſſiſtant, *Thomas Lunnis*	——	20	0	0
Three Surveyors of Gaming Houſes, each	—	20	0	0

Note, That there are Perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners in all the Counties of *England*, called *Country Diſtributors* of Stamped Vellum, *&c.* who have an Allowance of 18 *d. per* Pound, for all the Money returned by them into the Office.

There are ſeveral Under-Diſtributors employ'd by the above-mention'd Perſons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the Diſtrict of the Diſtributor.

NUMBER XXXI.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licenſing Hackney-Coaches *and* Hackney-Chairs.

John Way, Eſq;
Francis Capper, Eſq;
John Philpot, Eſq;
Thomas Sutton, Eſq;
John Cookſon, Eſq; } each 150 *l. per annum.*

John Wallworth, Receiver-General, Salary 100 *l. per ann.*
Henry Harris, Regiſter and Clerk.
John Pye, Sollicitor.
Bridget Cook, Houſe-keeper and Surveyor.
Edward Dickinſon, Meſſenger.
James Gray, Meſſenger.
Francis Richins, Meſſenger and Surveyor.
William Waran, *Robert Davis*, } Street-keepers.

NUM-

NUMBER XXXII.

Commiſſioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.

Commiſſioners { *Richard Plumpton,* *John Joliffe,* *Joſeph Ferrers,* *Anthony Corbiere,* *Thomas Gordon,* } Eſqrs. each *per ann.* 300 *l.*

Gilbert Eaſt, Eſq; Comptroller, 300 *l. per ann.*
Mr. *Paul Sherroone,* Secretary and Accomptant.
Mr. *Thomas Mills,* Caſhier.
Mr. *Amos Callard,* Regiſter.
Mr. *John Butler,* Clerk of the Bonds and Licences.
Mr. *Richard Nicholas,* Sollicitor.
Mr. *Thomas Grainger,* Aſſiſtant Sollicitor.
John Penſon, *Thomas Nichols,* *Henry Boucher,* } Meſſengers in Ordinary.
Samuel Leamon, *John Roberts,* } Meſſengers Extraordinary.
John Haſwell, Office-keeper.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Duty *ariſing from* Hawkers, Pedlars, *and* Petty-Chapmen.

Commiſſioners, { *William Luke,* Eſq; *Francis Charleton,* Eſq; *Henry Lane,* Eſq; } each 100 *l. per ann.*

Matthew Snow, Comptroller, } each 100 *l. per ann.*
Richard Tucker, Caſhire }
Charles Townesend, Sollicitor, 50 *l. per ann.*
George Allen, *William Howells,* } Clerks, each 50 *l. per ann.*
Edward Twiſt, *Edward Barnet,* *Richard Pugh,* *John Wilde,* } Surveyors for the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles adjacent, at 50 *l. per ann.*

William

William Arnoll, Messenger, at 30 *l. per ann.*

Michael Bayley
John Browne
Charles Charlton
Henry Wills
Charles Neville
Henry Champion
James Bennicke
John Rowe
Thomas Meysey
} Riding Surveyors, at 100 *per annum* each.

NUMBER XXXIV.

A List *of the General Officers, with the Dates of their Commissions.*

	As Generals.	As Colonels.
DUKE *of* Argyll	21 *February* $17\frac{10}{11}$	——

Field-Marshal of all and singular his Majesty's Forces, as well Horse as Foot, employed, or to be employed in his Service.

Lord Viscount Shannon, *General of Horse*,	18 *December*, 1735.	12 *March* $170\frac{1}{2}$
Marquis de Montandre, *General of Foot*,	ditto	——

Lieutenant-Generals.

	As Lieut. Generals.	As Colonels.
Earl of Stairs	1 *January* $17\frac{2}{10}$	——
Sir Charles Wills	16 *Novemb.* 1715	——
Thomas Whetham	2 *March* $172\frac{4}{7}$	29 *August* 1702
Joseph Sabine	4 ditto	1 *March* $170\frac{2}{3}$
Thomas Pearce	5 ditto	10 *April* 1703
William Evans	6 ditto	ditto
George Wade	7 ditto	27 *August* 1704
Andrew Bisset	18 *Decemb.* 1735.	20 *October* 1704
Humphrey Gore	ditto.	11 *April* 1705
Philip Honeywood	ditto	27 *May* 1709
Lord Mark Ker	ditto	1 *January* $17\frac{5}{06}$
Robert Napier	ditto	1 *June* 1706
Robert Dalzell	ditto	1 *August* 1706
James Dormer	ditto	1 *January* $17\frac{6}{07}$
Thomas Panton	ditto	1 *June* 1706

Major-

Major-Generals.

	As Maj. Generals.	As Colonels.
Sir James Wood —	18 *Decemb.* 1735.	28 *April* 1704
Albert Borgard —	ditto	15 *April* 1705
Francis Columbine —	ditto	17 *October* 1706
Richard Franks —	ditto	1 *January* $17\frac{06}{07}$
Charles Churchill —	ditto	ditto
William Barrell —	ditto	ditto
Jaſper Clayton —	ditto	1 *March* $17\frac{06}{07}$
Piercy Kirke —	ditto	1 *June* 1707
John Moyle —	ditto	13 *April* 1708
Gervais Parker —	ditto	27 ditto
James Tyrrell —	ditto	21 *April* 1709
Edmund Fielding —	ditto	1 *Auguſt* 1709
John-Peter Desbordes —	ditto	24 ditto 1709
William Kerr —	ditto	17 *October* 1709
Earl of Hertford —	ditto	23 ditto
Sir Robert Rich —	ditto	24 ditto
David Montolieu, *Baron de* St. Hipolite —	ditto	
Earl of Dunmore —	ditto	
Earl of Scarborough —	ditto	
Duke of Montagu —	ditto	
Earl of Pembroke —	ditto	
Lord Viſcount Moleſworth	ditto	
Lord Harrington —	ditto	

Brigadier-Generals.

	As Brig. Generals.	As Colonels.
John Cavalier —	18 *Decemb.* 1735	
Balthazar Foiſac —	ditto	
Sir Daniel Carroll —	ditto	
Andrew de Boiſmorell —	ditto	
Charles Cockburne —	ditto	
James Douglaſs —	ditto	
James Campbell —	ditto	
Clement Nevill —	ditto	
Sir John Arnott —	ditto	
William Hargrave —	ditto	
Henry Cornwall —	ditto	
Henry Harriſon —	ditto	
Edward Montagu —	ditto	
Thomas Howard —	ditto	
John Cope —	ditto	
John Middleton —	ditto	

John Ligonier —— 18 *Decemb.* 1735
Peter Campbell —— ditto. ——
John Orfeur —— ditto. ——
James Scott —— ditto. ——
Thomas Jones —— ditto. ——
Richard Philips —— ditto. ——
Roger Handasyd —— ditto. ——
Henry Hawley —— ditto. ——
John Armstrong —— ditto. ——
Lord Tyrawley —— ditto. ——
Joshua Guest —— ditto. ——
Earl of Westmorland ditto. ——
Lord Cathcart —— ditto. ——
Charles Otway —— ditto. ——
Robert Murray —— ditto. ——
Phineas Bowles —— ditto. ——
Lord Cadogan —— ditto. ——
Philip Anstruther —— ditto. ——

A List of General Officers who have Governments.

— *Governor of* Edinburgh *vacant.* { Dates of Commissions, as General Officers.

General—— { *Duke of* Argyle, *Governor of* Portsmouth, — } 21 *Feb.* $17\frac{10}{11}$

Lieut. General Thomas Panton, *Governor of* Dartmouth, —

Lieut. General Wade, *Governor of* Fort-William,
Lord Mark Kerr, *Governor of* Sheerness,
Major General Tyrrell, *Governor of* Gravesend *and* Tilbury —
Major General Barryll, *Governor of* Pendennis-Castle, —
Major General Honywood, *Governor of* Berwick,
Major General Churchill, *Governor of* Plymouth,
Brig. General Montagu, *Governor of* Hull.

A List of General Officers, who have neither Commission to Regiments, nor Governments.

		Dates of Commis.
Lieut. Generals,	*Earl of* Strafford ——	1 *January* $17\frac{06}{07}$
	Earl of Barrymore ——	12 *March* $17\frac{10}{11}$
Major General Compton	—	——
Brig. Generals,	Windsor ——	12 *February* $17\frac{10}{11}$
	Bruce —	—ditto.
	Warren ——	ditto.
	Earl of Hyndford ——	ditto.

NUMBER

NUMBER XXXV.

LIST *of all the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors in his Majesty's Troops of* Guards, Grenadier-Guards, *Regiments of* Horse, Dragoons *and* Foot *in* Great-Britain.

Colonels.	*Lieutenant-Colonels.*	*Majors.*
Duke of Montagu	1*st L. C.* J. Blathwayt	1*st Maj.* Jonathan Driver
	2*d L. C. Ld.* Carpenter	2*d Maj. L. V.* Wallingford
Earl of Hertford	1*st L. C.* Hen. Cornwal	1*st Maj.* Philip Roberts
	2*d L. C.* T. Wardour	2*d Maj.* Arthur Rider
Earl of Albemarle	1*st L. C.* Chriſt. Kien	1*st Maj.* George Bennet
	2*d L. C.* J. Cholmondeley	2*d Maj.* Sam. Saville
Lord Viſc. Shannon	1*ſt L. C.* Francis Burton	1*ſt Maj.* James Haldane
	2*d L. C.* ——Hatton	2*d Maj.* Ja. Stephenſon
Sir C. Hotham, *Bart.*	*L. C.* Cha. Amand Powlett	*Maj.* Lewis Dejeane
Earl of Effingham	*L. C.* Will. Ducket	*Maj.* —— Elliot
Duke of Argyll	*L. C.* John Wyvil	*Maj.* George Beake
Earl of Pembroke	*L. C.* John Brown	*Maj.* Richard Maddin
Lieut. G. Evans	*L. C.* Richard Whitworth	*Maj.* Francis Naizon
General Wade	*L. C.* William Ballendine	*Maj.* William Wade
Humph. Gore, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* Lewis de Grangues	*Maj.* Francis Beſt
James Campbell, *Eſq;*	*L. C. Sir* Robert Hay	*Maj.* James Erskine
Phil. Honywood, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* Joſhua Gueſt	*Maj.* Samuel Foley
Sir Rob. Rich, *Bart.*	*L. C.* Daniel Leighton	*Maj.* Thomas Gery
Lord Cadogan	*L. C.* James Gardiner	*Maj.* Farrer
Maj. Gen. Kerr	*L. C.* Thomas Fowke	*Maj.* James Agnew
Maj. Gen. Churchill	*L. C.* Anthony Lamelioniere	*Maj.* Francis Thompſon
Lord Mark Kerr	*L. C.* Hugh Warburton	*Maj.* John Maitland
Lieut. Gen. Wills	*L. C.* John Guiſe	1*ſt M. Col.* Francis Fuller
		2*d M. C.* C. Frampton
Earl of Scarborough	*L. C.* John Folliot	1*ſt M. Col.* Hen. Pulteney
		2*d M. Col.* Huske
Earl of Dunmore	*L. C.* James Scott, *Eſq;*	1*ſt M. Col.* Legge
		2*d M. Col.* Toby Cremet
Brig. Thomas Howard	*L. C.* Charles Douglas	*Maj.* Thomas White
Maj. Gen. Barryll	*L. C.* John Lee	*Maj* John Tucker
Edw. Montagu, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* Robinſon Sowle	*Maj.* Richard Milborne
Lieut. Gen. Wherham	*L. C.* Scipio de Reure	*Maj.* John Hayes
John Middleton, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* Francis Farquhar	*Maj.* Moſes Moreau
Henry Harriſon, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* ——Daniel	*Maj.* Robert Fraſer
Roger Handaſyd, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* William Robinſon	*Maj.* Francis Leighton
Lieut. Gen. Sabine	*L. C.* Newſham Peers	*Maj.* Edward Pole

INVALIDS.

cond Fielding, *Eſq;*	*L. C.* Alexander Gordon.	*Major* Weldon.

N. B. The Regiments on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, and thoſe at *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, are not included.

NUMBER XXXVI.

Office of Paymaſter-General of the Land Forces.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; Paymaſter General.
Charles Monſon, Eſq; Deputy.
Joſeph Andrews, Eſq;
Hatch Moody, Eſq;
Peregrine Fury, Eſq;
George Abbot, Eſq;
Edward Compton, Eſq;
Mr. *Joſeph Norcott*, Gent.
Mr. *Robert Sambee*, Gent.
Mr. *Anthony Sawyer*, Gent.
Mr. *Thomas Bowers*, Gent.
Mr. *Philip Davis*, Gent.
Mr. *Francis Pitt*, Gent.
Mr. *William Jackſon*, Chamber-keeper and Meſſenger.
Mr. *John Heath*, Deputy Meſſenger.
Mrs. *Phebe Raby*, Neceſſary-Woman.

NUMBER XXXVII.

War-Office.

THE Right Honourable Sir *William Yonge*, Bart. Secretary at War.
Richard Arnold, Eſq; Deputy Secretary.
Edward St. Hill Eſq; Paymaſter of the Widows Penſions.
Rob. Manning, Eſq; Deputy and Superviſor.
Philip Baker, Eſq; Firſt Clerk.

Clerks.
Mr. *Anthony Vezian*,
Mr. *Aaron Tenel*,
Mr. *Edward Luckin*,
Mr. *Gilbert Elliot*,
Mr. *Benjamin Hinckley*,
Mr. *John Budd*,
Mr. *James Reynolds*,
Mr. *Thomas Sherwin*,
Capt. *William Strickland*,
Mr. *Robert Kirke*,
Mr. *John Bolton*,
Mr. *Robert Floyd*,

Mr. *Morgan Lloyd*, Office-Keeper.
Mr. *Charles Whiſſon*, Meſſenger.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

Staff-Officers on his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment of Guards, Garriſons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain.

	Per Diem, *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; Paymaſter-General,	1	0	0
The Right Honourable Sir *William Yonge*, Bart. Secretary to the Forces,	1	0	0
Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the Lord Viſcount *Middleton*, Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, each	2	1	1⅛
George Huxley, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of the Muſters; for himſelf and two Clerks	1	2	6
Sir *Anthony Weſtcomb*, Bart. Deputy-Commiſſary-General	1	3	0
Richard-Tempeſt Gulliford, Eſq; another Deputy-Commiſſary	0	10	0
Peter Davenport, Eſq; another Deputy-Commiſſary	0	10	0
Edward Newton, *Thomas Sydenham*, *Thomas Watſon*, One vacant, Eſqs; ditto	0	10	0
William Crudge, Eſq; Commiſſary at *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*,	0	2	6
Charles Le Geyt, Deputy-Commiſſary at *Scilly*	0	1	4
Sir *Hen. Hoghton*, Bart. Judge-Advocate-General; and for his Clerk and Deputy at *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*	1	0	0
Col. *Richard Onſlow*, Adjutant-General	1	0	0
Col. *John Armſtrong*, Quarter-Maſter-General	1	0	0
Dr. *John Hollings*, Phyſician-General,	0	10	0
Mr. *Pawlett*, Surgeon-General	0	10	0
George Garnier, Eſq; Apothecary-General	0	10	0
Robert Nelſon, Eſq; Secretary to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army	0	16	5¼
George Wade, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief in *North-Britain*	4	0	0
His Aid-de-Camp and Secretary	0	10	0
Brigadier-General *Joſhua Gueſt*, as Brigadier to the Forces in *North-Britain*	1	10	0
Major *Scipio Duroure*, as Major of Erigade	0	10	0
Richard Arnold, Eſq; Secretary to the Forces in *North-Britain*	1	0	0

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Sir *James Campbell*, Bart. as Commiſſary of the Muſters in *North-Britain*		0	10	0
William Caulfield, as Baggage-Maſter and Inſpector of the Roads in *North-Britain*		0	5	0
James Cockrane, Clerk of the Court-Martials in *North-Britain*		0	7	6
Col. *Thomas Laſcelles*, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General		0	10	0
Mr. *John Williamſon*, Marſhal to the Horſe and Grenadier-Guards		0	7	0
Mr. *James Howard*, Provoſt to the three Regiments of Foot-Guards		0	3	0
Mr. *John Lane*, Surveyor of the Guards		0	2	6
Capt. *Samuel Needham*, Surveyor of the Barracks in the *Savoy*		0	4	0
Col. *Jonas Watſon*, Firemaſter to the Grenadiers		0	3	0
Mr. *Charles Whiſſon*, Meſſenger to the Secretary of the Forces		0	1	7¾
Mr. *Thomas Pullyn*, Meſſenger to the Paymaſter-General		0	1	7¾
Mr. *John Clothier*, Drum-Major General		0	1	7¾
Mr. *John Martin*, Provoſt-Marſhal General		0	5	0
Brig. *Joſhua Gueſt*, Barrack-Maſter General in *Britain*		1	0	0
Capt. *William Waines*, Barrack-maſter to the *Savoy*		0	3	3½
For three Men attending the Judge-Advocate General, each		0	1	6

Six Aid-de-Camps to his Majeſty.

	per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
The Right Honourable *James* Lord *Tyrawley* Col. *John Ligoniere* Col. *Henry Hawley* Brig. *Thomas Howard* Col. *John Pitt* The Honourable Colonel *Charles Howard*	each,	200	0	0

His Majeſty's Firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Montagu, *conſiſting of* 181 *Gentlemen, Officers included.*

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Captain		2	4	0
In lieu of his Servants,		0	16	0
Two Lieutenants, each 15 *s.*		1	10	0
In lieu of their Servants, 8 *s.* each		0	16	0

Cornet

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
		5	6	0
Cornet — —		0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants, —		0	8	0
Guidon — —		0	12	0
In lieu of his Servants, —		0	8	0
Two Exempts, each 12 s. —		1	4	0
In lieu of one Servant between them,		0	4	0
Four Brigadiers, each 10 s. —		2	0	0
Four Sub-Brigadiers, each 5 s. —		1	0	0
Chaplain — —		0	6	8
Adjutant —		0	7	0
Surgeon, 6 s. and one Horſe to carry his Cheſt, 2 s.		0	8	0
Four Trumpeters, 5 s. each —		1	0	0
Kettle-Drummer —		0	5	0
One Hundred and Fifty-ſix private Gentlemen, at 4 s. each —		31	4	0
Total for the firſt Troop—		45	6	8

The Second, Third, and Fourth Troops of Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, *the Earl of* Albemarle, *and the Lord Viſcount* Shannon, *conſiſt of the like Numbers, and amount in all to Five Hundred Forty-three Gentlemen, Officers included.*

	l.	s.	d.
N. B. The Pay of the Second, Third, and Fourth Troops of Horſe-Guards, each conſiſting of the like Numbers, and at the ſame Rates as the Troops above-mention'd, amounts to *per diem* —	136	0	0
Total for the four Troops—	181	6	8

His Majeſty's Firſt Troop of Grenadier Guards, commanded by the Honourable Sir Charles Hotham, *Bart. conſiſting of One Hundred Seventy-ſix Men, Officers included.*

	per diem,	l.	s.	d.
Captain and Colonel —		1	0	0
In lieu of his Servants, —		0	10	0
Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel —		0	15	0
In lieu of his Servant, —		0	7	6
Major, for himſelf and Horſe, and in lieu of his Servants, —		1	0	0
Two Lieutenants and Captains, 12 s each		1	4	0
In lieu of their Servants, —		0	10	0

	per diem,	l.	s.	d.
		5	6	6
Guidon and Captain		0	11	0
In lieu of his Servant,		0	5	0
Two Sub-Lieutenants, 10 s. each		1	0	0
Chaplain		0	6	8
Surgeon, 6 s. and 2 s. for a Horse to carry his Chest		0	8	0
Adjutant		0	7	0
Six Serjeants, 4 s. each		1	4	0
Six Corporals, 3 s. each		0	18	0
Four Drummers, 2 s. 6 d. each		0	10	0
Four Hautboys, *ditto*		0	10	0
One Hundred and Forty-five private Men, at 2 s. 6 d. each		18	2	6
Total for this Troop---		29	8	8
The Second Troop of Grenadier Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Effingham*, consisting of the like Numbers, the Pay being the same; so that the Total of the two Troops of Grenadier Guards amounts to		58	17	4
And the Total of the four Troops of Horse-Guards,		181	6	8
Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier Guards		0	7	0
Total for the Horse and Grenadier Guards, *per diem*,		240	11	0

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue, commanded by the Duke of Argyll, *consisting of Nine Troops of Thirty effective private Men in each; in all, Three Hundred and Thirty-seven Men, Officers included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	0	12	0
In lieu of his Servants	0	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	0	8	0
Major, as such	0	5	6
Chaplain	0	6	8
Adjutant	0	5	0
Surgeon and his Horse	0	6	0
Kettle-Drummer	0	3	0
	2	13	8

One Troop.

Captain, 10 s. and two Horses 2 s each	0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants	0	7	6
Lieutenant, 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	0	10	0
In lieu of his Servants	0	5	0

Cornet,

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
		4	10	2
Cornet, 5 s. and two Horſes 2 s. each		0	9	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	5	0
Quarter-maſter, 4 s. and for his Horſe 2 s.		0	6	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	2	6
Two Corporals, 3 s. each	—	0	6	0
Trumpeter	—	0	2	8
Thirty Men, at 2 s. 6 d. each	—	3	15	0
		9	16	4
Allowance to Widows	—	0	4	0
Allowance to the Colonel for Cloathing loſt by Deſerters	—	0	5	0
Allowance to the Captain for Recruits, &c.		0	4	0
Allowance to the Agent	—	0	2	0
		10	11	4
N. B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to compleat this Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amounts to	—	63	1	4
Total for this Regiment—		73	12	8

His Majeſty's own Regiment of Horſe, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke, *conſiſting of Nine Troops of Twenty-eight effective Men in each; in all, Three Hundred Nineteen Men, Officers included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as ſuch	—	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as ſuch	—	0	8	0
Major, as ſuch	—	0	5	6
Chaplain	—	0	6	8
Adjutant	—	0	5	0
Surgeon and his Horſe	—	0	6	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	3	0
Total—		2	13	8

One Troop.

Captain, 10 s. and two Horſes 2 s. each		0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	7	6

Lieu-

	per Diem, l.	s.	d.
	3	15	2
Lieutenant, 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	0	10	0
In lieu of Servants	0	5	0
Cornet, 5 s and two Horses 2 s. each	0	9	0
In lieu of Servants	0	5	0
Quarter-master, 4 s. and 2 s. for a Horse	0	6	0
In lieu of a Servant	0	2	6
Two Corporals, 3 s. each	0	6	0
Trumpeter	0	2	8
Twenty-eight effective private Troopers, at 2 s. 6 d. each	3	10	0
	9	11	4
Allowances to Widows	0	5	0
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.	0	4	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	0	4	0
To the Agent	0	2	0
	10	6	4
N. B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to compleat this Regiment, of the like Numbers, at the same Rates as the Troops above-mention'd, amount to	61	1	4
Total for this Regiment—	71	7	8

The Regiment of Horse, commanaed by Lieutenant-General Evans, *consisting of six Troops of* 28 *effective private Men in each, amounts in all to* 214 *Men, Officers included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	0	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	0	8	0
Major, as such	0	5	6
Chaplain	0	6	8
Adjutant	0	5	0
Surgeon and his Horse	0	6	0
Kettle-Drummer	0	3	0
Total---	2	13	8

One Troop.

Captain, 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	0	7	8

Lieu-

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
		3	15	2
Lieutenant, 6 s. and two Horſes 2 s. each		0	10	0
In lieu of Servants —		0	5	0
Cornet, 5 s. two Horſes 2 s. each —		0	9	0
In lieu of Servants —		0	5	0
Quarter-maſter 4 s. and 2 s. for a Horſe —		0	6	0
In lieu of his Servant —		0	2	6
Two Corporals, 3 s. each —		0	6	0
Trumpeter —		0	2	8
28 effective private Troopers, at 2 s. 6 d.		3	10	0
		9	11	4
Allowance to Widows —		0	5	0
To Colonel, and for Cloathing loſt by Deſerters, &c.		0	4	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c. —		0	4	0
To the Agent —		0	2	0
		10	6	4
N. B. The Pay of five Troops more, to compleat this Regiment, of the like Numbers, and at the ſame Rates as the Troop above-mentioned, amounts to —		38	3	4
Total for this Regiment —		48	9	8
Total for two Regiments, the other commanded by Lieut. General *Wade* —		96	19	4

The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. General Gore, *conſiſting of ſix Troops of* 49 *effective private Men in each, in all* 369 *Men, Officers included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as ſuch —		0	15	0
In lieu of Servants —		0	4	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as ſuch —		0	9	0
Major, as ſuch —		0	5	0
Chaplain —		0	6	8
Adjutant —		0	5	0
Surgeon —		0	6	0
		2	11	2

One

	per Diem, l.	s.	d.
One Troop.			
	2	11	2
Captain, 8 *s.* and three Horſes 3 *s.* —	0	11	0
In lieu of a Servant —	0	4	6
Lieutenant, 4 *s.* and two Horſes 2 *s.* —	0	6	0
In lieu of a Servant —	0	3	0
Cornet, 3 *s.* and two Horſes 2 *s.* —	0	5	0
In lieu of a Servant —	0	3	0
Quarter-maſter, for himſelf and Horſe	0	4	0
In lieu of a Servant —	0	1	6
Two Serjeants, 2 *s.* 9 *d.* each —	0	5	6
Three Corporals, 2 *s.* 3*d.* each —	0	6	9
Two Drummers, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* each —	0	4	6
Hautboy —	0	2	0
Forty-nine effective Dragoons, each 1 *s.* 9 *d.* for Man and Horſe —	4	5	9
	9	13	8
Allowance to Widows —	0	2	0
To Colonel, and for Cloathing loſt by Deſerters, *&c.*	0	2	6
To the Captain for Recruiting, *&c.* —	0	2	4
To the Agent —	0	1	2
	10	1	8
N. B. The Pay of five Troops more, to compleat the Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troops above-mention'd, amounts to —	37	12	6
Total for this Regiment—	47	14	2
The Pay of ſeven other Regiments of *Dragoons*, commanded by Brigadier-General *James Campbell*, Lieutenant-General *Honywood*, Sir *Robert Rich*, Lord *Cadogan*, Major-General *Kerr*, Major-General *Churchill*, and Lord *Mark Kerr*, —	333	19	2
Total for the eight Regiments—	381	13	4

His Majeſty's First Regiment of Foot-Guards, *commanded by Sir* Charles Wills, *conſiſting of* 28 *Companies of* 81 *Men in each, Officers included; in all,* 2285 *effective Men.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as ſuch —	1	0	0
In lieu of Servants —	0	2	6

Lieu-

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Colonel, as ſuch		1	2	6
Major, as ſuch		0	12	0
Second Major, as ſuch		0	8	0
Chaplain		0	8	0
Surgeon 4 *s.* and four Mates 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each		0	6	8
Three Adjutants, 4 *s.* each		0	14	0
Two Quarter-Maſters, 4 *s.* each		0	12	0
Sollicitor		0	8	0
Drum-Major		0	4	0
Deputy Marſhal		0	1	6
Three Hautboys 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each		0	1	0
		0	4	6
		5	2	2

One Company.

Captain		0	14	0
In lieu of Servants		0	2	6
Lieutenant		0	7	0
In lieu of a Servant		0	0	10
Enſign		0	5	0
In lieu of a Servant		0	0	10
Three Serjeants, at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* each		0	5	6
Three Corporals, at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* each		0	3	6
Two Drummers, 1 *s.* each		0	2	0
Sixty effective private Men, at 10 *d.* each		2	10	0
		9	13	4
Allowance to Widows		0	1	8
To the Colonel, for Cloathing loſt by Deſerters, *&c.*		0	1	7¾
To the Captain for Recruiting, *&c.*		0	1	1½
To the Agent		0	0	6¾
		9	18	4
N. B. The Pay of Twenty-three Companies, at the ſame Rates and Numbers as the Company afore-mention'd, amounts to		110	11	0
N. B. The Pay of four Companies of Grenadiers, which compleat this Regiment, amounts to		19	12	8
Total for the whole Regiment----		140	2	0

His

His Majesty's Coldstream *Regiment of* Foot-Guards, *commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of* Scarborough, *consisting of* 18 *Companies of* 81 *Men in each, Officers included; in all* 1468 *Men, Officers included, as before.*

	per Diem,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Pay of the Field and Staff-Officers, amounts to		4	4	8
And the Pay of the whole Regiment, including the said Officers, and all others, together with the private Men, amounts to		90	19	8
The Pay of his Majesty's Third Regiment of *Foot-Guards*, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dunmore*, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment above-mention'd, amounts to the like Sum;		90	19	8

The Regiment of Foot, *commanded by Brigadier-General* Howard, *consisting of Ten Companies of* 59 *private Men in each, amounts to* 705 *Men, Officers included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	0	2	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	0	7	0
Major	0	5	0
Captain	0	6	8
Adjutant	0	4	0
Quarter-Master	0	4	0
In lieu of a Servant	0	0	8
Surgeon	0	4	0
Mate	0	2	6
	2	7	10
The Pay of one Company of such a Regiment, amounts to	3	11	2
And the Pay of eight Companies more, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Company above-mention'd, is	28	9	4
The Pay of one Company of Grenadiers, is	3	12	2
And the whole Pay of this Regiment	38	0	6
The Pay of Seven more Regiments of *Foot*, commanded by Maj. Gen. *Barrell*, Brigadier-General *Edward Montagu*, Lieutenant-General *Whetham*, Brigadier-General *John Middleton*, Brigadier-General *Henry Harrison*, Brigadier-General *Roger Handasyd*, and Lieutenant-General *Sabine*	266	3	6
And also the eight together, to	304	4	0

The

The Regiment of Invalids, *commanded by Major-General* Fielding, *conſiſting of Ten Companies of* 43 *private Men in each; in all* 515, *Officers being included.*

Field and Staff-Officers.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Colonel		0	14	0
Lieutenant-Colonel		0	7	0
Major		0	5	0
Chaplain		0	6	8
Adjutant		0	4	0
Quarter-Maſter		0	4	8
Surgeon and Mate		0	6	6
Total		2	7	10

The Pay of one Company of this Regiment, comes to	2	3	10
The Cloathing for ſuch Companies, conſiſting of a Coat, Waiſtcoat, and Breeches; a Hat, two Shirts, two Neckcloths, a pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Sword and Belt, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each Non-commiſſion'd Officer and Soldier, once in two Years, amounts to	0	4	2
Allowance to the Colonel	0	0	6
Allowance to the Captain for Medicines, *&c.*	0	0	6
To the Agent and Sollicitor	0	0	6
Total for one Company	2	9	6
The Pay of Nine Companies more, at the ſame Rates and Numbers as the aforegoing, amounts to	22	5	6
Total for the Regiment	27	2	10
N. B. There are 25 Companies of Invalids, each Company conſiſting of 52 Men, including Officers, that do Duty in the Garriſons of *Great-Britain*; the Pay of all which 25 Companies amounts to	61	17	6
And Six Independant Companies, to preſerve the Peace in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; the Pay of which amounts to	24	19	6

	Men.
Three Companies, conſiſting of 114 Men each, Officers included	342
And three, conſiſting of 71 Men each, Officers included	213
In all	555

The

The Charge of His Majesty's Garrisons.

For *BERWICK.*

	per Diem, *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The whole Pay *per diem*, amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle)	2	11	7
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town	0	16	5
To the Lieutenant-Governor	0	10	0
For Pay of *Blackness* Castle, including 16 *s.* 5 *d.* to the Governor	1	17	11
The Pay of *Calshot* Castle amounts to	0	6	6
Carlisle	0	19	0
Chester	1	4	0
Clifford's Fort, near *Tinmouth*	0	6	0
The Pay of the *Cinque-Ports*, including the Lord Warden 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 4½ *d.* and the Lieutenant of *Dover* Castle 10 *s.* amounts to	4	6	10½
Dumbarton Castle	1	19	11
Dartmouth	0	16	0
Edinburgh Castle	4	16	11
Gravesend and *Tilbury* together	2	6	11¼
Guernsey, inclusive of the Governor	1	2	8
Hull, &c.	2	7	7¼
Hurst Castle	0	14	4
Holy Island	0	3	0
Jersey, exclusive of the Governor	1	2	0
Landguard Fort	0	16	0
St Maws	0	10	6
Pendennis	1	7	7½
Plymouth, and *St. Nicholas* Castle, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* including the Governor	5	13	3¾
Portland Castle	0	8	2
Portsmouth, including the Governor, 1 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Lieutenant-Governor 10 *s.* amounts to	5	2	0
South Sea Castle	0	8	0
Sheerness, including to the Governor 16 *s.* 5 *d.* ¼ and Lieutenant-Governor 10 *s.* amounts to	2	12	11½
Scilly Island	0	18	0
Scarborough Castle	0	3	10½
Sterling, including to the Governor 16 *s.* 5¼ *d.* and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to	4	9	5¼
Tinmouth Castle, consisting only of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to	1	6	5¼

Tower of LONDON.

	Per Diem, *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the Conſtable and Chief Governor	2	14	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Lieutenant	1	13	4
Deputy-Lieutenant	1	0	0
Chaplain	0	6	8
Tower-Major	0	10	0
Surgeon	0	2	6
Maſter-Gunner	0	2	0
Four other Gunners, 1 *s.* each	0	4	0
Gentleman-Porter	0	4	7
Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each	3	0	0
Phyſician	0	1	1
Apothecary	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Gentleman-Goaler	0	1	1
Water-Pumper	0	0	7
Yeoman Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger	0	0	4
Clock-keeper and Bell ringer	0	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$
Repairs, Intelligence, and ſweeping the Chimneys	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Fuel for the Warders	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Total—	10	4	$4\frac{5}{8}$
Upnor Caſtle, including *Upnor*, *Cockamwood*, and *Gillingham*	1	11	0
Fort *William*	1	15	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Windſor Caſtle, including to the Governour 3 *l.* 4 *s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*	3	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
New Yarmouth	0	14	0
Iſle of Wight, compriſing *Sandown* Fort, *Yarmouth* Caſtle, *Carisbrook* Caſtle, and *Cowes* Caſtle, including to the Governor 1 *l.* 7 *s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* To the Lieutenant-Governor 1 *l.* The whole is	4	15	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Surveyor of the Guards, being the Perſon who looks after the Repairs of the Horſe-Guards in and about St. *James*'s Park and the *Tilt-yard*,	0	2	6
To St. *James*'s Park Gunners 15 *s.* 6 *d.* with the Allowances to the Fire-maſter to the Grenadiers, to the Meſſengers of the Secretary, to the Forces and Paymaſter-General, to the Drum-major-General, to the Provoſt-maſter General and his Men; to the Barrick-maſter-General in *North-Britain*, and the Barrack-maſter in the *Savoy*; to the Surgeon of the Town and Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, and the Barrack of *Bernera*, *Killichuiman*, and Rivan of *Badenoch*. In all, *per Diem*	3	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$

Regu-

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Barracks in the Garrisons hereafter mention'd.

	Per annum,	l.	s.	d.
For *Berwick*		300	0	0
Blackness Castle		10	0	0
Calshot Castle		10	0	0
Carlisle		36	0	0
Chester		30	0	0
Cinque-Ports		18	0	0
Dumbarton Castle		10	0	0
Edinburgh Castle		20	0	0
Gravesend and *Tilbury*		73	0	0
Guernsey		40	0	0
Hull, and the Blockhouse		273	0	0
Hurst Castle		8	0	0
Jersey Island		63	0	0
Landguard Fort		18	0	0
St. Maws		10	0	0
Pendennis		18	0	0
Plymouth		91	0	0
St. Nicholas Island, and *Mount Batten*		36	0	0
Portland Castle		10	0	0
Portsmouth		500	0	0
Sheerness		91	0	0
Scilly Island		18	0	0
Scarborough Castle		10	0	0
Sterling Castle		20	0	0
Tinmouth Castle		18	0	0
Tower of *London*		127	0	0
Upnor		20	0	0
Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, and Bedding, Firing and Candle		150	0	0
Windsor		18	0	0
North Yarmouth		10	0	0
Isle of Wight		54	0	0
For the Horse Guards, in the whole		350	0	0
For the Foot-Guards, in the whole		450	0	0
For the Guards that do Duty at *Edinburgh* and the Cannongate		120	0	0
To the Barracks in the *Savoy*, including Attendance, and all other Incidents		340	0	0
	Total—	3344	0	0

NUMBER

NUMBER XXXIX.

Governor and Staff-Officers of his Majeſty's Garriſon of Gibraltar.

	Per Diem,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lieutenant-General *Sabine*, Governor	—	2	0	0
Major-General *Jaſper Clayton*, Lieutenant-Governor	—	1	0	0
John Hampden, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of Stores and Proviſions, for himſelf and Clerks		1	10	0
Mr. *Alexander Chalmers*, Chaplain to the Governor	—	0	6	8
John Sabine, Eſq; Secretary to the Governor	—	0	10	0
John Beaver, Eſq; Deputy-Judge Advocate, and Commiſſary of the Muſters	—	0	10	0
John Preſton, Eſq; Town-Major	—	0	5	0
Mr. *Anthony Robinſon*, Town-Adjutant	—	0	3	0
Mr. *James Penman*, Surgeon-Major	—	0	10	0
Mr. *John Stone* and *John Mackenzie*, Mates, each		0	5	0
Mr. *George Tipping*, Provoſt-Marſhal	—	0	4	0
Mr. *John Dominick Grana*, Signal-man	—	0	1	0
Mr. *Charles Talfourd*, Turnkey	—	0	1	0

NUMBER XL.

Governor and other Staff-Officers of his Majeſty's Garriſon of Minorca.

Brigadier-General *William Hargrave*, Governor		2	0	0
Brigadier-General *Anſtruther*, Lieutenant-Governor	—	2	0	0
Lord Viſcount *Irwin*, Commiſſary-General of Stores and Proviſions	—	2	0	0
James Auchmutty, Chaplain to the Governor	—	0	6	8
Henry Crofton, Secretary to the Governor	—	0	10	0
Sir *Anthony Weſtcomb*, Bart. Deputy Judge-Advocate, and Commiſſary of the Muſters	—	0	10	0
Thomas Otway, Captain of the Port	—	0	5	0
Patrick Brenen, Provoſt-Marſhal	—	0	4	0
Juan Aledo, Signal-man	—	0	1	0
Henry Crofton, Fort-Major of Fort St. *Anne*	—	0	5	0
. . . . . Adjutant to *ditto*	—	0	3	0
Phyſician to his Majeſty's Forces, Dr. *Moleſworth*				

	Per Diem, l.	s.	d.
James Campbell, Surgeon	0	5	0
Daniel Cabroll, Mate to *ditto*	0	5	0
. . . Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. *Philip*—	2	0	0
William Campbell, Fort-Major to *ditto*	0	5	0
Peter Dum, Adjutant to *ditto*.	0	3	0
James Scot, Surgeon	0	5	0
John Jordan, Mate to *ditto*	0	2	6

NUMBER XLI.

Governors of Caſtles.

BErwick *and* Holy-Iſland, Lieut. G. *Honeywood*, Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor, *John Price*, Eſq;
Blackneſs Caſtle, — Col. *William Kerr*, Governor.
Calſhot Caſtle, — *William Knapton*, Eſq;
Carliſle, — *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*.
Cheſter, — Earl of *Cholmondeley*.
Cinque-Ports, — Duke of *Dorſet*.
Dunbarton Caſtle, — *William* Earl of *Glencairn*.
Dartmouth Caſtle — Lieutenant-General *Panton*.
Edinburgh Caſtle, —
Graveſend *and* Tilbury Fort, — Major-General *James Tyrrell*.
Guernſey —
Lieutenant-Governor, — *John Graham*, Eſq;
Hull, *and the* Blockhouſe, — Brigadier-General *Montagu*.
Hurſt Caſtle, — Col. *John Huske*.
Jerſey, — Lord Viſcount *Cobham*.
Landguard Fort — *Bacon Morris*, Eſq;
Milford Haven, — *John Campbell*, Eſq;
St. Maws, —
Pendennis Caſtle, — Major-General *William Barrell*.
Portland Caſtle, — *Richard Percy*, Eſq;
Portſmouth, — Duke of *Argyll*.
Plymouth, *and* S. Nich. Iſland, Major-General *Char. Churchill*.
Sheerneſs, — Lord *Mark Kerr*.
Scilly Iſland, — Earl of *Godolphin*.
Scarborough Caſtle, — *William Thompſon*, Eſq;
Sterling Caſtle, — *John* Earl of *Rothes*.
Tower of *London*, — Earl of *Leiceſter*.
Tinmouth Caſtle, *and* Clifford's Fort, — Earl of *Hertford* (Lord *Piercy*.)
Upnor, — Col. *Guiſe*.
Fort-William, — Lieutenant-General *Wade*.

Windsor, —— Duke of *St. Albans.*
North Yarmouth, —— *Gerrard Russel*, Esq;
Isle of Wight, —— Lord Viscount *Lymington.*

Master-Gunner, —— Col. *Jonas Watson.*

NUMBER XLII.

Military Branch of the Ordnance.

		Salary *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Engineer, Brigadier-General *John Armstrong*		——	501	17	6
Director, *Thomas Lascelles*, Esq;		——	365	0	0
Sub-Director, *John Romer*, 15 *s. per diem*,		—	273	15	0
Engineer-Ordinary, *Joseph Day*		——	182	10	0
Engineers Extraordinary,	*Thomas Armstrong*, *William Skinner*	each —	109	10	0
Sub-Engineers,	*James Wybault*, *Charles Campbell*, *Leonard Bickerstaff*, *John Henry Bastide*, *Justly Watson*, *Dugal Campbell*	each —	73	0	0
Three Practitioner-Engineers,	*John la Ponge*, *Samuel Speed*, *Archibald Patoun*	each —	54	15	0
Engineers,	*Thomas Phillips*, *John Selioke*, *Richard King*	each —	100	0	0
	Theodore Dury	——	77	15	0
Fireworker, *Zachariah Smith*		——	40	0	0
Captain, *Edmund Williamson*		——	60	0	0
Gentleman of Ordnance, *John Palmer*		—	40	0	0
Bombardiers,	*John Kelly*, *William Hayes*, *Godfrey Franks*, *John Pawlet*	each —	36	10	0
Chief-Petardier, *George Musgrave*		—	54	15	0
Gunners,	*Joshua Tucker*, *Edward Cayel*, *John Boitous*, *Seth Holditch*, *Edward Backhouse*	each —	18	5	0

		Salary *per Annum*,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gunners,	*Thomas Basset* *John Beck* *John Williams* *Benjamin Berry* *John-Henry Mauclear* *Richard Opie* *Edward Turner*	each ——	18	5	0

NORTH-BRITAIN.

Corporal, *William Idle* —— 22 16 3

Gunners, *James Watt*, *George Morrison*, *Robert Scott* — 1 *s. per diem* each.

Bombardiers, *Robert Johnson*, *Isaac Jackson* — 2 *s. per diem* each.

Extraordinary Allowances by Bill and Debenture.

Superintendant of the Foundery, *James Tillie*, Esq;	500	0	0
Assistant-Surveyor for Artillery, Major-General *Albert Borgard* ——	243	6	8
Assistant-Director of Fire-Works, *Zachariah Smith* ——	91		10

Military Branch of Gibraltar.

Director, *Jonas Moore* 365 *l. per annum.*
Engineer, *James Montresser*, 54 *l.* 15 *s.*
Captain, 182 *l.* 10 *s.*
Lieutenents, 1 — 6 *s. per diem.*; 1 — 4 *s.*; 1 — 3 *s.*
Searjeants Two, 2 *s. per diem* each.
Corporals Two, 1 *s.* 8 *d. per diem* each.
Bombardiers Five, 1 *s.* 8 *d. per diem* each.
Nineteen Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d. per diem* each.
Thirty-Eight Matrosses, 1 *s. per diem* each.
Two Drums, 1 *s. per diem* each.

Mili-

Military Branch of Port-Mahon.

Director, *William Horneck* 365 *l. per ann.*
Engineer, *John Hargrave* 10 *s. per diem.*
Captain, —— 10 *s. per diem.*
Lieutenants, 1 —— 6 *s.*
1 —— 4 *s.*
1 —— 3 *s.*
Two Serjeants, at 2 *s. per diem* each.
Two Corporals, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Six Bombardiers, 1 *s* 8 *d.*
Twenty Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Fifty-one Matroſſes, 1 *s.*
Two Drums, 1 *s.*

The Officers at *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* are ſupplied from time to time from the Officers in general of the Regiments.

Officers of the Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Major-General *Albert Borgard*, 1 *l.* 5 *s. per diem.*
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Jonas Watſon*, 1 *l.*
Major, *Thomas Pattiſon*, 15 *s.*
Captains, *Thomas Hughes*, *James Deal*, *Jonathan Lewis*, *George Michelſon* — 10 *s. per diem* each.
Captain-Lieutenants, *George Minnens*, *Peter Stepkin* — 6 *s. per diem* each.
First Lieutenants, *Thomas James*, *John Mellidge* — 6 *s. per diem* each.
Ditto, *John Forbes*, *Abraham Taylor* — 5 *s. per diem* each.
Second Lieutenants, *George Williamſon*, *John Winch*, *Ivander Mackay*, *Lyttor Leſlie* — 4 *s. per diem* each.
Second-Lieuts. or Fire-workers, *William Balfour*, *Borgard Michelſon*, *John Goodyear*, *William Sumpter*, *William Backhouſe*, *Chriſt. Welbury*, *Withers Borgard*, *Archibald Cunningham* — 3 *s. per diem* each.

Men of the two Companies in England.

Six Serjeants, at 2 *s. per diem* each.
Six Corporals, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Sixteen Bombardiers, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Six Cadet Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Thirty-six Gunners, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Seventy-four Matroſſes, 1 *s.*
Four Drums, at 1 *s.*
Surgeon, at 4 *s. Francis de la Ponge.*
Ditto, Mate, 2 *s.* 6 *d. Thomas du Pan.*

Invalids.

Three Gunners, at 1 *s.* each.
Two Matroſſes, 6 *d.* each.

Half-Pay Liſt, together with the Allowance to ſuch who are now employ'd, to make up the Half-Pay of their former Commiſſions.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel, *Richard King*		128	2	6
Majors, *Lewis Duterne*		136	17	6
Majors, *John Hanway*		136	17	6
Captain, *Zachariah Smith*		51	5	0
Lieutenant, *Godfrey Franks*		18	5	0
Adjutant, *James Gernon*		54	15	0
Fire-workers, *Edward Backhouſe*		18	5	0
Fire-workers, *Thomas Baſſet*		18	5	0

NUMBER XLIII.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Civil Branch of his Majeſty's Office of Ordnance.

	Salaries *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Maſter-General, *John* Duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*		1500	0	0
Lieutenant-General, Sir *Charles Wills*, Knight of the *Bath*		1100	0	0
Surveyor-General, *John Armſtrong*, Eſq;		700	0	0
Clerk of the Ordnance, *Leonard Smelt*, Eſq;		600	0	0
Store-keeper, *George Gregory*, Eſq;		400	0	0
Clerk of the Deliveries, *Wm. Rawlinſon Earle*, Eſq;		340	0	0

Treaſurer

		Salaries *per annum*,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Treaſurer and Pay-maſter,	*John Plumtre*, Eſq;		500	0	0
Secretary to the Maſter-Gen.	*James Cockburne*, Eſq;		220	0	0
Under-Secretary,	*William Smith*	——	150	0	0
Minuting-Clerk to Maſter Gen.	*Gwyn Vaughan*		54	15	0
Clerks to the Lieutenant-General,	*Thomas Sydenham*		100	0	0
	Richard Brayne		40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerk,	*John Hayter*	——	40	0	0
Clerks to the Surveyor-General,	*George Armſtrong*		150	0	0
	Iſaac Wolferman		60	0	0
	Robert Crew	——	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Surveyor-General,	*John Stapleton*	——	40	0	0
	John-Peter Deſmaretz		40	0	0
	John Armſtrong, ſen.		40	0	0
	John Armſtrong, jun.		40	0	0
Architect,	*James Gibbs*	——	120	0	0
Chief Clerk and Deputy to the Clerk of the Ordnance,	*Edward Short*	——	180	0	0
Minuting-Clerk,	*Charles Buſh*	——	150	0	0
Clerks in Ordinary,	*Rowland Gibſon*		60	0	0
	William Bogdani		60	0	0
	William Bury	——	60	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Clerk of the Ordnance,	*Hedworth Williamſon*		40	0	0
	Charles Guil	——	40	0	0
	John Widdowes		40	0	0
	Leonard Smelt, jun.		40	0	0
	Jonathan Dowſon		40	0	0
	Benjamin Grieve		40	0	0
	Thomas Strickland		40	0	0
Clerk to the Store-keeper,	*William Backhouſe*		150	0	0
Clerks in Ordinary to the Store-keeper,	*Henry Offley*	——	60	0	0
	William Cook	——	60	0	0
	Charles Smith, Ledger Keeper		60	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to *ditto*	*George Gregory*		40	0	0
	John Auguſt		40	0	0
	William Gregory		40	0	0
Ch. Cl. to the Cl. of Deliveries,	*Thomas Roebuck*		150	0	0
Clerk in Ordinary,	*Leonard Welſtead*	—	70	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to *ditto*	*William Dawſon*		40	0	0
	Francis Tomes		40	0	0
Ch. Cl. to the Treaſurer,	*Fitz-William Plumptre*, Eſq;		150	0	0
Clerks to *ditto*	*Joſiah Clarke*		60	0	0
	James Cooper		50	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	*Lightfoot Fiſher*		40	0	0
	John Reynolds		40	0	0
	Henry Gilman		40	0	0

Aſſiſtant

		Salaries *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Aſſiſtant Recorder,	*William Bogdani*		20	0	0
	Hedworth Williamſon		20	0	0
Proof-Maſter,	*Jonathan Dawſon*		20	0	0
Clerk to the Ch. Engineer,	*Henry Fouquet*		60	0	0
Clerk of the Works,	*Richard Marriot*		120	0	0
Purveyor	*Peter Laprimaudaye*		100	0	0
Overſeer at *Portſmouth*,	*Thomas Bowerbank*		80	0	0
Aſtronomical Obſervator,	Dr. *Edmund Halley*		100	0	0
Store-keeper at the Armory,	*Will. Nicholas*, Eſq;		60	0	0
——— at *Graveſend* and *Tilbury*	*Iſrael Harriſon*		60	0	0
Store-keeper of Salt-petre,	*Edward Farmer*		60	0	0

Officers at *Portſmouth*,

Robet Eddowes, Store-keeper ——		180	0	0
Lewis Barton, Clerk of the Checque		54	13	0
Thomas Bowerbank, Clerk of the Survey		70	0	0
Clerks Extraordinary, *Richard Jones*, *John Thornton*, *John Turner*	each	36	10	0

Officers at *Woolwich*,

George Campbell, Store-keeper		160	0	0
John Cazarré, Clerk of the Survey; *John Twynihoe*, Clerk of the Checque; *Peter Hunton*, Clerk of the Foundery	each	54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks, *Edward Jackſon*, *Thomas Jones*, *James Deleſtong*	each	36	10	0

Officers at *Chatham*,

George Muſgrave, Store-keeper		140	0	0
John Petly, *Charles Mariot* Clerk of the Survey		54	15	0
Charles Mariot Clerk of the Checque		54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks, *James Bowyer*, *John Cockburn*	each	36	10	0

Officers at *Plymouth*,

William Dixon, Store-keeper		120	0	0
Nicholas Mercator, Clerk of the Checque		54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks, *William Dixon*, jun. *Richard Richards*	each	36	10	0

Officers at *Sheerneſs*,

Thomas Baker, Store-keeper		80	0	0
David Stephenſon, Clerk of the Checque		54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerk, *Charles Downman*		36	10	0

		Salaries *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Officers at *Upnor*,					
John Baxter, jun.	Store-keeper		80	0	0
John Williams	Clerk of the Survey		36	10	0
———	Extraord. Clerk		18	5	0
Store-keeper at *Berwick*--	*Ralph Wallis*		40	0	0
Hull———	*John Jones*, jun.		50	0	0
Greenwich	*Thomas Furnis*		80	0	0
Pendennis——	*Richard Pearce*		40	0	0
Cheſter———	*William Wilſon*		40	0	0
Jerſey———	*Will. Dumareſque*		40	0	0
Guernſey——	*James le Merchant*		40	0	0
Woolwich Laboratory--	*John Baxter*, ſen.		40	0	0
Carliſle——	*Edward Carliſle*		30	0	0
Edinburgh—	Hon. *J. Primroſe*, Eſq;		91	5	0
Sterling———	*Robert Forreſt*		52	2	0
Fort-William—	*Alexander Muir*		40	0	0
Meſſenger of the Office--	*Edward Farmer*		60	0	0
Furbiſher of ſmall Arms-	*Richard Wooldridge*		80	0	0
At *Hampton-Court* and *St. James's*	*James Barbar*		60	0	0
Windſor———	*Edward Scott*		25	0	0
	Thomas Winwood		25	0	0
Purveyor for Ships——	*Robert Bennet*		40	0	0
Draughtſman———	*Clement Lempriere*		100	0	0
Aſſiſtant *ditto*———	*John Pet. Deſmaretz*		54	15	0
Barrackmaſter at the *Tower*,	*Francis Mackfield*		40	0	0
Armourer——	*John Cooper*		26	0	0
Thirty Labourers at the *Tower*, each———			26	0	0
Two Labourers at *Woolwich*, each ——			26	0	0
Three Labourers at *Chatham*, each ——			26	0	0
One Labourer at *Portſmouth* ———			26	0	0
Saven extraordinary Labourers at *Greenwich*, each			27	7	6
Two *ditto* at *Graveſend*, each ——			27	7	6

Civil Branch of Gibraltar.

Store-keeper, *John Price*, 10 *s. per diem.*
Clerk of the Survey, *George Deal*, 4 *s.*
Clerk of the Checque, *John Hardeſty*
Clerk of the Works, *William Sherman* } 4 *s.* each.
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2 *s. per diem.*
Cooper, 4 *s. per diem.*
Maſon, 3 *s.*

Wheeler

Wheeler, 3 *s. per diem.*
Carpenter, 3 *s.*
Two Armourers, 3 *s.* each.
Smith, 3 *s.*

Port-Mahon *Civil Government.*

Store-keeper, *Ninian Boyd*, 182 *l.* 10 *s. per annum.*
Clerk of the Survey, *John Backhouſe*, 4 *s. per diem.*
Clerk of the Checque, *William Redſtone*, 4 *s.*
Clerk of the Works, *Patrick Machellar*, 4 *s.*
Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2 *s. per diem* each.
Wheeler, 3 *s. per diem.*
Carpenter, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*
Maſon, 4 *s.*
Cooper, 3 *s.*
Armourer, 3 *s.*

Placentia.

Store-keeper, *William Saunderſon*, 2 *s. per diem.*
Seven Gunners, at 1 *s.* 4 *d. per diem* each.
Maſon, at 3 *s. per diem.*
Carpenter, 3 *s.*
Smith, 3 *s.*
Lieutenant, 3 *s.*
Serjeant, 2 *s.*

Annapolis-Royal.

Store-keeper, *John Dyſon*, 3 *s. per diem.*
One Bombardier, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Four Gunners, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Eight Matroſſes, at 1 *s.*
Two Carpenters, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Maſon, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Smith, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Lieutenant, 3 *s.*
Serjeant, 2 *s.*

NUMBER XLIV.

A LIST *of the Commiſſioners for the Government of the* Royal-Hoſpital *at* Chelſea, *and the Out-Penſioners thereto belonging.*

THE Preſident of the Council, now and for the Time being.

The firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, or the High Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, for the Time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State, for the Time being.

The Paymaſter-General of the Land-Forces, for the Time being.

The Secretary at War, for the Time being.

The two Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, for the Time being.

The Governour and Lieutenant-Governour of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, for the Time being.

Salaries *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Governour, the Hon. *William Evans*, Eſq;	500	0	0
Lieutenant-Governour, the Hon. Col. *Thomas Norton*	200	0	0
Major, the Hon. *Richard Betteſworth*, Eſq;	100	0	0
More to Major *Betteſworth*, 'till better provided for	50	0	0
1ſt Chaplain, Rev. Dr. *William Day*,	100	0	0
2d Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *William Bernard*,	100	0	0
Phyſician, Dr. *John Smart*,	100	0	0
Secretary and Regiſter *Kingſmill Eyre*, Eſq;	100	0	0
Deputy-Treaſurer, *Robert Mann*, Eſq;	100	0	0
Comptroller, *Edward Eyre*, Eſq;	100	0	0
Steward, *Robert Ernle*, Eſq;	100	0	0
Surgeon, *William Cheſelden*, Eſq;	100	0	0
Apothecary, Mr. *Thomas Garnier*,	50	0	0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. *John Lane*,	20	0	0

Men-Servants, who beſides their reſpective Salaries, are allowed Diet.

Adjutant, Capt. *Thomas Stuart*	60	0	0
Lamp-Lighter, Mr. *John Bird*	20	0	0
Surgeon's-Mate, Mr. *William Hepburne*	20	0	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. *Alexander Reid*	20	0	0
Comptroller of the Coal-Yard, Mr. *Daniel Jones*	30	0	0
Wardrobe-Keeper, Mr. *Daniel Tiphaine*	20	0	0
Maſter-Baker, *Henry Parſons*, Eſq;	50	0	0
Maſter-Cook, Mr. *William Daniel*	40	0	0
Second Cook, Mr. *Alexander Sutherland*	30	0	0
Three Under Cooks, each	10	0	0

Maſter-

Master-Butler, Mr. *Thomas Brown*	40	0	0
Under-Butler, Mr. *Thomas Symons*	25	0	0
Barber, Mr. *John Hawker*	60	0	0
Scullery-man, Mr. *William Hartshorne*	20	0	0
Two undery Scullery-men, each	10	0	0
Sexton, Mr. *Charles King*	20	0	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr *Humphry Parry*	20	0	0
Porter, Mr. *William Smith*	12	0	0
Canal-Keeper and Turncock, Mr. *Robert Brett*	20	0	0
Gardener, Mr. *James Keynton*	20	0	0
Messenger, Mr. *Thomas Mann*	20	0	0
Two Sweepers, each	10	0	0
Organist, Mr. *Barnaby Gunn*	20	0	0
Organ-Repairer, Mr. *Gerrard Smith*	6	0	0
Clock-Repairer, Mr. *George Graham*	6	0	0
Engine-Repairer, Mr. *William Coles*	20	0	0
Chelsea Tythes, *&c.* Rev. Mr. *Aylsmore*	18	0	0
Kensington ditto, Rev. Mr. *Crank*	2	0	0
House-keeper, Mrs. *Utresia Astley*	30	0	0
Twenty-four Matrons, at *per annum* each	8	0	0

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week, for 52 Weeks and one Day	237	5	0
34 Light Horse-men, at 2 *s.* for the same Time	177	5	7
32 Serjeants, at 2 *s.* for the same Time	166	17	0
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 *d. per* Week	104	4	5
336 Private Men, at 8 *d. per* Week, for the same Time	583	19	6

NUMBER XLV.

An Alphabetical LIST *of the* Royal Society, *for* 1737.

HIS Sacred Majesty King *GEORGE* II. Patron.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE.
His Royal Highness *Francis* Duke of *Lorrain.*
His most Serene Highness *Francis* Prince of *Modena.*
His most Serene Highness *William* Prince of *Orange.*

The preſent Council.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart. Medicus Regius*, Preſident.
George, *Lord* Carpenter.
Mr. Peter Collinſon.
Mr. John Eames.
Martin Folkes, *Eſq;*
The Hon. Sir John Forteſcue Aland, *Knt. one of the Judges of his Majeſty's Court of* Common Pleas.
Roger Gale, *Eſq;*
Mr. George Graham.
Richard Graham, *Eſq;*
John Hadley, *Eſq;*
Edmund Halley, *LL. D. Aſt. Reg.*
William Jones, *Eſq;*
John Machin, *Aſtr. Pr. Gr. Secr.*
Richard Mead, *M. D. Med. Reg.*
Cromwell Mortimer, *M. D. Secr.*
Robert Paul, *Eſq;*
Mr. Iſaac Rand.
Charles, *Duke of* Richmond.
Alexander Stuart, *M. D. Med. Regin.*
James Theobald, *Eſq;*
James Weſt, *Eſq; Treaſurer.*

☞ *This Council are to be continued 'till St.* Andrew's *Day*, 1737.

James, *Earl of* Abercorne.
James, *Lord* Aberdour.
Edmund Allen, *Eſq;*
John Allen, *M. D.*
Claudius Amyand, *Eſq; Chirurg. Reg.*
Joſeph Andrews, *Eſq;*
Brigadier-General John Armſtrong, *Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Ordnance.*
Joſeph Atwell, *D. D.*
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, *Bart.*
Mr. Vincent Bacon.
Charles, *Lord* Baltimore.
John Bamber, *M. D.*
Robert Bankes, *M. D.*
Joſeph Banks, *Eſq;*
Robert Barker, *M. D.*
Edward Barry, *M. D.*
William, *Lord Viſcount* Bateman.
Thomas Bates, *Eſq;*
The Hon. Benj. Bathurſt, *Eſq;*
Mr. William Beckett.
Henry Beighton, *Gent.*
Mr. John Belchier.
The Hon. Will. Bentinck, *Eſq;*
Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
Mr. Silvanus Bevan.
Sir William Billers, *Knt.*
Thomas Birch, *A. M.*
Jonathan Blackwell, *Eſq;*
William Bogdani, *Eſq;*
Mr. Zabdiel Boylſton.
James Bradley, *M. A. Aſtr. Pr. S. Ox.*
Owen Brigſtocke, *Eſq;*
Littleton Brown, *M. A.*
Francis, *Duke of* Buccleugh.
Mr. Paul Buiſſiere.
John Byrom, *M. A.*
Charles, *Lord* Cadogan.
Colin Campbell, *Eſq;*
Mr. George Campbell.
Henry-David, *Lord* Cardroſs.
William Carr, *Eſq;*

Jacob

Jacob de Caſtro Sarmento, *M. D.*
Mr. Mark Catesby.
Lord Charles Cavendiſh.
Lord James Cavendiſh.
Ephraim Chambers, *Gent.*
Mr. John Chandler.
James, *Duke of* Chandos.
Stephen Chaſe, *M. D.*
William Cheſelden, *Eſq*; *Chirurg. Regin.*
George Cheyne, *M. D.*
Martin Clare, *A. M.*
Samuel Clarke, *Eſq*;
Mr. Samuel Clarke.
The Hon. Sir John Clerk, *Bart. one of the Barons of the* Exchequer *of* Scotland.
William Cockburn, *M. D.*
Henry, *Lord* Colerane.
John Colſon, *M. A.*
John Conduit, *Eſq*;
Mr. Benjamin Cook.
Caleb Coteſworth, *M. D.*
William, *Earl* Cowper.
John, *Earl of* Craufurd.
Samuel Cruwys, *Eſq*;
Sir Alexander Cuming, *Bart.*
Joſeph Danvers, *Eſq*;
Simon Degge, *Eſq*;
Charles Delafaye, *Eſq*;
John, *Lord* Delawarr.
Sir Thomas Dereham, *Bart.*
John-Theoph. Deſaguliers, *LL. D.*
Ambroſe Dickins, *Eſq*; *Chirurg. Reg.*
John James Dillenius, *M. D. Bot. Pr. Ox.*
William Dixon, *Eſq*;
James Douglas, *M. D. Med. Regin.*
Mr. John Douglas.
Walter Douglas, *Eſq*;
Mr. Francis Drake.
Henry Dry, *Eſq*;
Charles Dubois, *Eſq*;
Paul Dudley, *Eſq*;
Mr. William Dugood.
Thomas-Lee Dummer, *Eſq*;
Sir James Edwards, *Bart.*
John, *Earl of* Egmont.
Anthony Ellys, *D. D.*
Sir John Evelyn, *Bart.*
Kingſmill Eyre, *Eſq*;
Mr. Nicholas Facio de Duillier.
Hon. Capt. Henry-Colepeper Fairfax.
Mr. Jonathan Fawconer.
William Fellows, *Eſq*;
William Folkes, *Eſq*;
Charles Frederick, *Eſq*;
Mr. John Freke
William Freman, *Eſq*;
John Fuller, *ſen. Eſq*;
John Fuller, *jun. Eſq*;
Roſe Fuller, *M. D.*
Thomas, *Lord Viſcount* Gage.
Robert Gay, *Eſq*;
John Georges, *Gent.*
James Gibbs, *Eſq*;
Mr. Moreton Gilks.
Phillips Glover, *Eſq*;
William Graeme, *M. D.*
Mr. John Gray.
Thomas Greene, *Eſq*;
Col. John Guiſe.
George Hadley, *Eſq*;
Stephen Hales, *D. D.*
Fayrer Hall, *Eſq*;
John Hamilton, *Eſq*;
William Hanbury, *Eſq*;
Mr. Ambr. Godfrey Hanckewitz.
Edward Harrington, *M. A.*
David Hartley, *M. A.*
Richard Haſſell, *Eſq*;
George Heathcote, *Eſq*;
Nathan Hickman, *M. A.*
Thomas Hill, *Eſq*;
Benjamin Hoadley, *M. D.*
James Hodgſon, *Schol. Reg. Math. Præcept.*
Edward Hody, *M. D.*
John Hollings, *M. D. Med. Reg.*
Benjamin Holloway, *LL. B.*

John,

John *Lord* Hope.
Mr. Stephen Horſeman.
Hugh Howard, *Eſq;*
Robert Hucks, *Eſq;*
Archibald Hutcheſon, *Eſq;*
Theodore Jacobſen, *Eſq;*
John Jeffreys, *Eſq;*
Walter Jeffreys, *Eſq;*
John Inglis, *M. D.*
Roger Jones, *M. D.*
James Jurin, *M. D.*
James Juſtice, *Eſq;*
Abel Ketelbey, *Eſq;*
Robert Ketelbey, *Eſq; Serj. at Law.*
John *Lord* King.
Mr. Browne Langriſh.
Colin Mac Laurin, *Math. Pr. Edinb.*
The Hon. Edward Legge, *Eſq;*
Smart Lethieullier, *Eſq;*
Ralph Leyceſter, *Eſq;*
Theophilus Lobb, *M. D.*
Roger Long, *D. D.*
Sir James Lowther, *Bart.*
Richard Lucas, *M. A.*
Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bart.*
George *Earl of* Macclesfield.
Mr. William Maitland.
Peter Des Maizeaux, *Eſq;*
Sir Rich. Manningham, *Knt.*
John Martyn, *Prof. Bot. Cantab.*
Richard Myddelton Maſſey, *M. D.*
William Mathew, *Eſq;*
Thomas Miles, *M. A.*
Mr. Philip Miller.
Andrew Mitchell, *Eſq;*
Mr. Abraham de Moivre.
The Hon. Coote Moleſworth, *M. D.*
Richard *Lord* Moleſworth.
Sir Daniel Molyneux, *Bart.*
Mr. Alexander Monro, *Prof. Nat. Edinb.*
John *Duke of* Montagu.
James *Duke of* Montroſe.
Robert More, *Eſq;*
Robert Neſbitt, *M. D.*
Frank Nicholls, *M. D. Anat. Prof. Oxon.*
Mr. Edward Nourſe.
William Oliver, *M. D.*
Robert Ord, *Eſq;*
Mr. Alex. Ouchterlony.
Edward *Earl of* Oxford *and* Mortimer.
Samuel Palmer, *Eſq;*
David Papillon, *Eſq;*
Mr. Archibald Patoun.
Edward Pawlet, *Eſq;*
Zachary Pearce, *D. D.*
Thomas Pellet, *M. D. Pr. Col. Med.*
Henry Pemberton, *M.D. Med. Pr. Greſh.*
Robert *Lord* Petre.
Eraſmus Phillips, *Eſq;*
Henry Plumptre, *M. D.*
Thomas Pocock, *M. A.*
Richard Poley, *Eſq;*
John Ranby, *Eſq; Chirurg. Reg. ad Fam.*
Richard Rawlinſon, *L. L. D.*
George *Lord* Rea.
Richard Richardſon, *M. D.*
John Robartes, *Eſq;*
Mr. Benjamin Robins.
Tancred Robinſon, *M. D.*
Sir Thomas Robinſon, *Bart.*
John *Duke of* Roxburghe.
Edward Rudge, *Eſq;*
Mr. Peter Sainthill.
Oliver St. John, *Eſq;*
Samuel Sanders, *Eſq;*
Nicholas Sanderſon, *L. L. D. Mat. Pr. Lu. Cantab.*
Alexander Sandilands, *M.D.*
Sir George Savile, *Bart.*
Meyer Schamberg, *M. D.*
John Philip Seip, *M.D. Med. Prin. Waldec.*
Mr. John Senex.
Thomas Shaw, *D. D.*
Henry *Earl of* Shelburn.
James Sherard, *M. D.*

Robert

Robert Shippen, *D. D.*
William Sloane, *Eſq;*
Robert Smith, *L. L. D. Aſtr. Prof. Plum. Cantab.*
Thomas *Lord* Southwell.
James Spilman, *Eſq;*
Sir Conrad Sprengell, *Knt.*
Charles Stanhope, *Eſq;*
Philip *Earl* Stanhope.
Sir John Stanley, *Bart.*
Temple Stanyan, *Eſq;*
Mr. James Stirling.
Mr. Edmund Stone.
John Strachey, *Eſq;*
Charles Stuart, *M. D.*
Philip Stubs, *S. T. B. Archd. Div. Alb.*
William Stukely, *M. D.*
Alvaro Lopez Suaſſo, *Eſq;*
John Swinton, *M. A.*
Charles Taylor, *Eſq;*
George Lewis Teiſſeir, *M. D. Med. Reg. ad Fam.*
William Tempeſt, *Eſq;*
Frederic de Thoms, *Eſq;*
John Thorpe, *M. D.*
George Tilſon, *Eſq;*
The Hon. John Trevor, *Eſq;*
Thomas *Lord* Trevor.
Samuel Tuffnel, *Eſq;*
John *Lord Viſcount* Tyrconnel.
James Venables, *Eſq;*
Edward Vernon, *D. D.*
Thomas Walker, *L. L. D.*
John Warburton, *Somerſ. Her.*
John Ward, *Rhet. Prof. Greſh.*
Granville Wheler, *Eſq;*
John White, *Eſq;*
Taylor White, *Eſq;*
Thomas White, *Eſq;*
Moſes Williams, *M. A.*
Stephen Williams, *M. D.*
Edward Wilmot, *M. D. Med. Regin.*
John Winthrop, *Eſq;*
Francis Wollaſton, *Eſq;*
Thomas Woodford, *Eſq;*
Henry Worſley, *Eſq;*
Daniel Wray, *Eſq;*
Chriſtopher Wren, *Eſq;*
Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, *Bart.*

PERSONS of other NATIONS.

DS. Mohammed Ben Ali Abgali, *Mauritanus.*
Ds. Cyriacus Alhers, *Hanoverienſis.*
Ds. Franciſcus Algarotti, *Venetus.*
Ds. Caſſem Aga Algiada, *Tripolitanus.*
Ds. J. Gul. Alruz, *M. D. Hanoverienſis.*
Ds. Johannes Amman, *M. D. Scaphuſinus. Prof. Bot. Petropol.*
Nicolaus Ayerbe D' Aragona, *Princ. Caſſan.*
Ds. Joſephus Averanius, *Prof. Jur. Piſ.*
Ds. Marcus Ant. de Azevedo Coutinho, *Leg. Extr. Reg. Luſitan. & Reg. à Conſil. & Secr.*
Jo. Ant. *Comes* Baldini, *Venetus.*
----- *Baro* Baſſand, *Sacr. Cæſ. Maj. & Duc. Lotharingiæ Medicus.*
Ds. H. Berenger de Beaufain, *Gallus.*
Ds. Jac. Barth. Beccari, *M. D. Ph. & Med. Prof. Bonon.*
Ds. Bernhardus Belidor, *Prof. Math. Ferenſ.*
Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *Prof. Math. Baſil. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Vendraminus Bianchi, *Nob. Patav.*

Ds.

Ds. Joh. Paulus Bignon, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Pariſ. Præſes. Regi è Conſil.*
Ds Hermannus Boerhaave, *Prof. Med. Lugd. Bat. Acad. Par. Soc.*
Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus, *Boruſſus.*
Ds. Dominicus Bottonus, *M. D. Meſſan.*
Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius, *M. D. Gedan.*
Ds. Wilhelmus Buys, *Belga.*
Ds. Mauritius Ant. Capeler, *M. D. Lucernenſ.*
Ds. Joh. Bapt. Carbone, *Aſtronom. Uliſſipon.*
Ds. Jacobus Caſſini, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Aſtr. Prim.*
Ds. ---- Caſtel, *Mathemat. Par.*
Ds. Andreas Celſius, *Aſtr. Prof. Upſal. & Reg. Soc. Suec. Secr.*
Ds. Gaſpar Ceratti, *Ord. S. Step. Flor. Præſ. Acad. Piſ. Prov.*
Ds. ---- Cervi, *M. D. Archiat. Reg. & Regin. Hiſp. & Reg. Ac. Med. Hiſpal. Præſ. perpet.*
Ds. Antonius Cocchi, *M. D. Mugellan. Med. Prof. Piſ.*
Antonius *Comes de* Comitibus, *Nob. Venet.*
Ds. Franciſcus Cornaro, *Nob. Ven. Eq. Aur.*
Ds. Johannes Crivelli, *Cleric. Regular. Sommaſc. Venet.*
Ds. Andreas Hen. de Cronhelm, *Hanov.*
Ds. Nicolaus Cruquius, *Lugd. Bat.*
Ds. Conradus Det. *à* Dehn, *S. Rom. Imp. Comes. Ord. Dan. Eques.*
Ds. Antonius Deidier, *Eques, M. D. Prof. Chym. Monſp.*
Ds. Thomas Delbene, *Florent.*
Johannes Adolph. *Baro de* Dieſcau, *Saxo.*
Ds. Geo. Petrus Domcke, *Halenſis.*
Ds. Joh. Gabriel Doppelmayer, *Prof. Mathem. Nurenberg.*
Ds. Carolus Dufay, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Rynaldus de Duliolo, *Prof. Med. Bonon.*
Ds. David Durand, *Eccleſ. Gallic. Lond. Paſtor.*
Ds. Juſtus van Effen, *Hag. Com.*
Julius Carolus *Comes de* Fagnani, *Patr. di Sinigaglia.*
Ds. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, *Gedanens.*
Ds. Dominicus Ferrari, *L L. D. Neapolitanus.*
Ds. Fr. Wicardel de Fleury, *Eques Sabaudus.*
Ds. Bernhardus Fontenelle, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Secr. perpetuus.*
Ds. Sigiſmund. Auguſt. Frobenius, *M. D. Francus.*
Ds. Cœleſtinus Galiani, *Archiepiſcop. Theſſalonicæ & Capellan. Major Regni Neapol.*
Ds. Laurentius Garcin, *M. D. Novocaſtro. Helvet.*
Ds. Renat. Jac. Croiſſant de Garengeot, *Chyrurg. Pariſienſ.*
Ds. Claud. Joſeph. Geoffroy, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Henr. Gualt. Gerdes, *S. T. D. Eccleſ. Luth. Lond. Paſtor.*
Ds. Chriſtian Lud. Gerſten, *Prof. Math. Gieſſen.*
Ds. Hieronym. Giuntini, *M. D. Piſan.*

Ds. Ludovicus Godin, *Aſtron. Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Guido Grandi, *Abb. Camald. Piſan.*
Ds. Guliel. Jac. 's Graveſande, *J. U. D. Pr. Aſtron. & Math. Lugd. Bat.*
Ds. Petrus Grimani, *Venetus.*
Ds. ----- de la Grive, *Academ. Artium Pariſ. Soc.*
Carolus *Comes* de Gyllenborg, *Senat. Regis Regnique Suec.*
Ds. Henricus Ludovic. du Hamel du Monceau, *J. U. L. Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Joh. Henric. Hampe, *M. D. Naſſov.* Med. Principiſſæ Walliæ.
Ds. Laurentius Heiſter, *Prof. Anatom. & Med. Helmſtad.*
Ds. Joh. Henr. à Heucher, *Med. Reg. Polon.*
Ds. Freder. Hoffman, *Com. Pal. Cæſ. Prof. Math. Halæ Sax.*
Ds. J. Aug. Hugo, *Med. Reg. Hanov.*
Ds. Franc. Joſeph Hunauld, *M. D. Anat. & Chyr. Pr. Reg. S. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Johan. Adolph. Jacobæus, *Danus.*
Ds. Jacobus Jattica, *M. D. Princ. Mutin. Med. & Prof. Med. Publ. Mutin.*
Ds. Joſ. Nicolaus de l'Iſle, *Prof. Aſt. Petropol. R. Scient. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Antonius de Juſſieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. Pr. & R. Sc. A. Pariſ. S.*
Ds. Bernardus de Juſſieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. & R. Sc. A. Pariſ. S.*
Ds. Joh. Georg. Keyſler, *Hanov.*
Ds. Petrus Kinckius, *M. A. Norveg.*
Philippus *Comes* Kinſky, *Sac. Cæſ. Maj. Legat.*
Ds. Jac. Theodor. Klein, *Reip. Gedan. a Secret.*
Ds. Samuel Klingenſtierna, *Prof. Geometr. Upſal.*
Ds. Samuel Koleſeri de Keres-eer, *Secret. Gubernialis Cæſareo Reg. Principat. Tranſilv.*
Ds. ----- Kreienberg, *Hanov.*
Ds. Johannes de Lange, *Eques, Amſtelod.*
Ds. Antonius Leprotti, *Archiater & Camerar. Secret. Pont. R.*
Ds. Joh. Georgius Liebknecht, *S. S. Theolog. Prof. Gieſſen.*
Ds. Scipio *Marchio* Maffei, *Nobilis Veronenſis.*
Ds. Dortous de Mairan, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Par. & Monſpel. Soc.*
Ds. Euſtachius Manfredi, *Aſtron. Prof. Bonon. Reg. Scient. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.*
Antonius Adam *Baro* de Manſberg, *Hanov.*
Ds. Petr. Ludov. de Marpertuis, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Petrus de Mellarede, *Conſil. Reg. Sardin.*
Ds. Diego de Mendoça, Corte Real. *Reg. Ac. Hiſt. Luſit. Soc. & Conſ. Reg.*
Ds. Petr. Antonius Michelotti, *M. D. Venet.*
Ds. Joſ. Privat. de Molieres, *Prof. Reg. Philoſ. & R. Scien. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.*

Ds.

Ds. Joſ. Privat. de Monteſquiou, *Præſ. Parliam. Aquitan.*
Ds. Salvator Morand, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Pariſienſ. Soc.*
Ds. Jo. Bapt. Morgagni, *M. D. Pr. Anat. Patav. R. S. Acad. Pariſ. S.*
Ds. Ger. Fred. Müller, *Prof. Hiſt. Petropolit.*
Ds. Lud. Antonius Muratori, *Biblioth. Duc. Mutinens.*
Ds. Petr. Van Muſchenbroek, *M.D. Pr. Math. & Aſtr. Ultraj.*
Ds. Ludovicus de la Nauze, *Reg. Inſcript. & Hum. Lit. Ac. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Caſpar Neuman, *M.D. Chym. Prof. Berolin. & Conſil. Reg.*
Ds. Joh. Antonius Nollet, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Par. Exper. Curator.*
Joſephus *Marchio* d'Orci, *Senat. Bonon.*
Ds. J. Ludovicus Petit, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Par. Soc.*
- - - - *Baro* Pfütſchner, *Conſil. Intimus Duc. Lotharing.*
Ds. Joh. Patricius Piers de Girardin, *Pariſ.*
Johannes *Marchio* Poleni, *Prof. Aſtr. Patav.*
Ds. Andreas Michael Ramſay, *Eques Sanct. Lazar. Pariſienſ.*
Ds. Didacus de Revillas, *Abbas Hieronym. & St. Alexii in monte Avent. Prior.*
Ds. Ludovicus à Ripa, *Aſtron. & Meteorolog. Prof. Patav.*
Ds. Paulus Antonius Rolli, *Patritius Tudertinus.*
Iver *Baro* de Roſenkrantz, *Danus.*
Ds. Adrianus van Royen, *M. D. Prof. Botan. Lugd. Bat.*
Ds. Melchior de Ruuſcher, *Amſtelod.*
Ds. Paulus de Saint Hyacinthe, *Pariſienſ.*
Ds. Samuel Scheurer, *P. P. Bern.*
Ds. Joh. Dan. Schôpflin, *Prof. Hiſt. Argentin.*
Ds. Godofredus Sellius, *J. U. D. Prof. Gottingenſ.*
Ds. Jacobus Serenius, *M. A. Suecus.*
Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer, *Stirienſ.*
Ds. Jo. Georgius Steigertahl, *Archiater Reg. Han. Pr. Helm.* Col. Lond. Soc. Hon.
Ds. Carolus Taglini, *Philoſoph. Prof. Piſan.*
Ds. Michael Angelus Tilli, *Prof. Bot. Piſan.*
Ds. Franciſcus Torti, *Archiater Ducis Mutinenſis.*
Ds. Bruno Tozzi, *Abbas Valumbr.*
Ds. Martinus Triewald, *Capit. Mechan. Archit. Mil. Reg. Suec.*
Ds. Nicolaus Tron, *Nobilis Venetus.*
Ds. Abrahamus Vater, *M.D. Prof. Anat. & Botan. Vitemb.*
Ds. Chriſtian. Frederic. Weichman, *Hamburg.*
Ds. Joh. Frider. Weidler, *L. L. D. Math. Prof. Prim. Vitemb.*
Ds. Paulus Gottlieb Werlhof, *M. D. Med. Reg. ad fam. Hanov.*
Ds. Chriſtianus Wolfius, *Prof. Math. Marpurg. R. S. Acad. Pariſ. Soc.*
Ds. Philip. Henr. Zollman.

NUMBER XLVI.

A Catalogue *of the Fellows Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, of the* Royal College *of* Physicians, London, 1737.

FELLOWS.

Dr. THOMAS PELLET, President, *Henrietta-Street, Covent-Garden.*
His Grace Charles *Duke of* Richmond *and* Lenox.
His Grace John *Duke of* Montagu.
Sir Hans Sloane, *Baronet, Med. Reg. Great Russel-street, by Bloomsbury.*
Dr. Tancred Robinson, *Elect. Norfolk-Street.*
Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim, Petty France, Westminster.*
Dr. Thomas Crowe, *Throgmorton-street.*
Dr. Henry Plumptre, *Elect. and Censor, Bow-Lane.*
Sir John Shadwell.
Dr. John Gardiner, *Elect. Furnival's-Inn-Court, Holborn.*
Dr. Richard Mead, *Elect. Med. Reg. Ormond-street.*
Dr. Richard Tyson, *Elect. Censor, and Register, Lime-street.*
Dr. Thomas West, *Red Lion-Square.*
Dr. William Barrowby, *Dyers Court, Aldermanbury.*
Dr. Edward Hulse, *Elect. Norfolk-street.*
Dr. Stephen Chase, *Great-Brickhill, Bucks.*
Dr. James Jurin, *Austin-Fryers.*
Dr. George Lewis Teissier, *Med. Reg. ad Familiam, Pall-Mall.*
Dr. Peirce Dod, *Censor, Essex-street.*
Dr. William Stukeley.
Dr. George Wharton, *Treasurer, Howford's-Court Fenchurch-Street.*
Dr. William Wasey, *Censor, Gerrard-street, St. Anne's.*
Dr. Noel Broxolme, *Albemarle-street.*
Dr. Ralph Bourchier, *Devonshire-street, near Red-Lion-Square.*
Dr. William Wood.
Dr. John Hollings, *Med. Reg. Pall-mall.*
Dr. William Browne, *King's-Lynn, Norfolk.*
Dr. Edward Wilmot, *Med. Regin. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
Dr. John Bamber, *Mincing Lane.*
Dr. Laurence Martel, *Fenchurch-street.*

Dr.

Dr. Alexander Stuart, *Med. Regin. Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, by Bloomſbury.*
Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, *King's-ſtreet by Bloomſbury.*
Dr. John Coningham, *Bartlet's-Buildings.*
Dr. Robert Neſbitt, *Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
Dr. Richard Watts, *Pancras-Lane.*
Dr. James Monro, *Buſh-Lane.*
Dr. William Woodford, *Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.*
Dr. John Oldfield, *Billeter-Lane.*
Dr. Thomas Parratt.
Dr. John Newington, *Greenwich.*
Dr. Simon Burton, *Dover-ſtreet.*
Dr. Matthew Lee, *King's-Arms-Yard, Coleman-ſtreet.*
Dr. John Wigan, *Craig's-Court by Charing-Croſs.*
Dr. Frank Nicholls, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
Dr. Pelham Johnſton, *Nicholas-Lane.*
Dr. Abraham Hall, *Charter-Houſe.*
Dr. James Sherard, *Eltham, Kent.*
Dr. William Whitaker, *Ludgate-Hill.*
Dr. Matthew Clarke, *Mark-Lane.*

Candidates.

Dr. Chriſtopher Packe, *Canterbury.*
Dr. John Beauford, *Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.*
Dr. Robert Hopwood, *Cecil-ſtreet.*
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Bloomſbury-Square.*
Dr. Thomas Reeve, *London-ſtreet.*
Dr. Robert Bankes, *Strand.*
Dr. Ambroſe Dawſon, *Woodſtock-ſtreet.*
Dr. Samuel Horſman, *Hatton-Garden.*
Dr. Joſeph Letherland, *Aldermanbury.*
Dr. Renald Comarque, *Throgmorton-ſtreet.*

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. John George Steigertahl.
Dr. James Douglas, *Red-Lion-Square.*
Dr. Richard Middleton Maſſey, *Stepney.*

Licentiates.

Dr. William Sydenham.
Dr. Caleb Coatſworth, *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
Dr. James Mauclerc, *Orange-ſtreet, by Leiceſter-Fields.*
Dr. William Cockburn, *St. James's-ſtreet.*

Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman, *Burr-ſtreet, near the Tower.*
Mr. Daniel Turner, *Devonſhire-Square, without Biſhopſgate.*
Mr. John Cartledge, *Love-Lane, Wood-ſtreet.*
Dr. John Gorman, *Lee-ſtreet, Red-Lion-Square.*
Mr. Thomas Lewis.
Sir Conrad Sprengell, *Bloomſbury-Square*
Dr. Charles Jernegan, *Golden-Square.*
Sir Richard Manningham, *Jermin-ſtreet, St. James's.*
Mr. Thomas Dover, *Arundel-ſtreet.*
Dr. Edward Browne.
Dr. Meyer Schamberg, *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
Dr. Muſhey Teale.
Mr. Jacob de Caſtro Sarmento, *St. Mary-Axe.*
Dr. Nicholas Robinſon, *College of Phyſicians.*
Dr. Samuel Pye, *Mile End.*
Mr. Samuel Dwight, *Fulham.*
Dr. John Eaton, *St. Thomas Apoſtle.*
Mr. Francis Douce, *Bury-ſtreet.*
Dr. William Clark, *Bartholomew-Lane.*

Comitiis Cenſoriis ex Ædibus Collegii noſtri,
Dat' 1°. Octobris, 1736.

IMPRIMATUR.

THOMAS PELLET, *Præſes.*

Henricus Plumptre,
Richardus Tyſon,
Peircius Dod,
Gulielmus Waſey,
} CENSORES.

NUM-

NUMBER XLVII.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Numbers of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation, with the preſent Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magiſtrates of, and other Officers in the Univerſity of Oxon.

Colleges.	*Founders.*	*Years.*	*Fellows*	*Schol.*	*Heads of Colleges.*
Univerſity,	King *Alfred.*	872	12	17	Dr. *Cockman,* Ma.
Baliol,	*John* de *Baliol,* and *Devorguilla* his W. Parents of the King of *Scots.*	1262	12	14	Dr. *Leigh,* Maſt.
Merton,	*Walter* de *Merton,* L.C. & B. of *Roch.*	1274	24	14	Dr. *Wintle.*
Exeter,	*Walter Stapleton,* Biſhop of *Exeter.*	1316	23		Dr. *Atwell,* Rect.
Oriel,	King *Edward* II.	1337	18	15	Dr. *Hodges,* Prov.
Queen's,	*R. Egleſfield.*	1340	16	9	Dr. *Smith,* Prov.
New-Col.	*Will.* of *Wickham,* L. C. & B. of *Win.*	1375	70		Dr. *Coxhead,* War
Lincoln,	*Richard Flemming,* *Thomas Rotheram,* both Bps. of *Lincol.*	1427 1475	12	8	Dr. *Iſham,* Rect.
All-Souls,	*Henry Chichely,* Archbp. of *Canter.*	1437	40		Dr. *Niblet,* War.
Magdalen,	*Will.* of *Wainfleet,* L.C. & B. of *Winc.*	1459	40	30	Dr. *Butler,* Preſid.
Brazen-Noſe.	*William Smith,* Biſhop of *Lincoln.* Sir *Rich. Sutton,* Kt	1511	20	33	Dr. *Shippen,* Prov.
Corpus Chriſti,	*Rich. Fox,* L. Priv. Seal, & B. of *Win.*	1516	20	22	Dr. *Mather,* Pref.
Chriſt-Ch.	King *Henry* VIII.	1549	101		Dr. *Conybeare,* Dn.
Trinity,	Sir *Thomas Pope.*	1555	12	12	Mr. *Huddesford,* P.
St. John B	Sir *Thomas White,* Ld. Mayor of *Lon.* and Merc. Taylor.	1557	50		Dr. *Holmes,* Preſi.

Colleges

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows	Schol.	Heads of Colleges.
Jesus,	Queen *Elizabeth*.	1571	19	10	Dr. *Pardo*, Pr.
Wadham,	*Nic. Wadham*, Esq; and *Dorothy* his W.	1609	15	15	Dr. *Thistlethwait*, War.
Pembroke,	*Thomas Tesdale*, *Rich. Wightwick*.	1620	13	25	Dr. *Panting*, Ma.
Worcester,	Sir *Thomas Cooke*.	1700	6	6	Mr. *Gower*, P.

Halls.	Colleg. to which they belong.	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall.	*Merton.*	Abbot of St. *Albans.*	Dr. *Bouchier*
Hart-Hall.	*Exeter.*	*Walter Stapleton.*	Dr. *Newton.*
Edmund-Hall.	*Queen's.*	*St. Ed. Ar. Cant.*	Dr. *Felton.*
St. Mary-Hall.	*Oriel.*	King *Edward* II.	Dr. *King.*
New-Inn-H.	*New-College.*	*Will.* of *Wickham.*	Dr. *Tovey*, P.
Magdalen-H.	*Magdalen.*	*Will.* of *Wainfleet.*	Dr. *Cotes.*

MAGISTRATES.

CHarles *Earl of* Arran, Chancellor.
High-Steward, Hen. *Earl of* Clarendon *and* Rochester.
Dr. Samuel Niblet, *Vice-Chancellor*

Pro Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. *Shippen*,	Dr. *Butler*,
Dr. *Mather*,	Dr. *Holmes*.

Two Proctors.

Mr. *Stevens*, Merton-College.
Mr. *Derham*, St. John's-College.

PRO-

PROFESSORS.

Dr. *Rye*, King's Profeſſor of *Divinity.*
Dr. *Fanſhaw*, King's Profeſſor of *Greek.*
Dr. *R. Clavering*, B. of *Peterb.* King's Profeſſor of *Hebrew.*
Dr. *Henry Brooke*, King's Profeſſor of *Law.*
Dr. *William Woodford*, King's Profeſſor of *Phyſick.*
Dr. *Thomas Jenner*, *Margaret* Prælector of *Divinity.*
Dr. *Edmund Halley*, Mr. *James Bradley*, } Savilian Profeſſors in { *Geometry.* *Aſtronomy.*
Mr. *John Wallis*, Prælector in *Arabick.*
Dr. *Frank Nichols*, Reader in *Anatomy.*
Dr. *Richard Frewin*, *Cambden* Prælector of Hiſtory.
Dr. *Charles Bertie*, Prælector in *Natural Philoſophy.*
Mr. *Thomas Hughes*, Prælector in *Chemiſtry.*
Mr. *Digby Cotes*, Univerſity Orator.
Mr. ——— *Derham*, Prælector in *Moral Philoſophy.*
Mr. *Robert Fiſher*, B. M. Keeper of the *Bodleian Library.*
Mr. *Solomon Wiſe* of *Trin. Coll.* *Cuſtos Archivorum.*
Dr. *William Holmes*, { King's Profeſſor of *Modern Hiſtory.*
r. *Dillenius*, Profeſſor of *Botany.*
Mr. *Joſeph Spence*, Profeſſor of *Poetry.*

LECTURERS.

Mr. *Joſeph Spence*, of Poetry.
Mr. *Richard Goodſon*, of Muſick.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Mr. *Geo. Cooper*, Univerſity-Regiſter.
Mr. *Nathan. Crynes*, of Phyſick and Arts.
Mr. *Walter Powell*, of Divinity, } Eſquire-Beadles.
Mr. *Herbert Beaver*, of Law,
Mr. *Edward Whiſtler*, of Phyſick and Arts,
Mr. *John Pottle*, of Divinity, } Yeomen-Beadles.
Mr. *Samuel Parker*, of Law.
Mr. *Leonard Litchfield*, Virger.

Scarlet

Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford.

Circumcision, *or* New-Year's Day.
Epiphany, *or* Twelfth-Day.
Purification, *or* Candlemas-Day.
Annunciation, *or* Lady-Day, *Sermon* at *New-College.*
Ascension, *or* Holy-Thursday.
Restauration of King *Charles* II. *or* the 29th of *May.*
Easter-Day, Whit-Sunday, Christmas-Day.
Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at* New-College.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and *Tuesday* Morning in the *Act* Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.
All Saints.
The Fifth of *November.*
All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.

Habit-Days in the University of Oxford.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses and Proctors meet at *St. Mary*'s, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.
All *Latin* Sermons.
Morning Sermons in *Term-Time.*
All Sermons at *St. Peter*'s, in *Lent.*
Congregation and Convocation-Days.
Scholastica, being the 10th of *February.*
The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor and Burgesses are sworn at *St. Mary*'s by the Senior Proctor.

NUM-

NUMBER XLVIII.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundations, with the preſent Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magiſtrates and other Officers in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	*Founders.*	*Years.*	*Fellows.*	*Schol.*	*Heads of Colleges*
St. Peter's	*Hugo de Balſham,* Biſhop of *Ely.*	1257	22	42	Mr. *Whaley*, M.
Clare-Hall.	*Richard Badew.* L. *Eliz. de Clare.*	1326 1342	17	40	Dr. *Wilcox*, M.
Pembroke-Hall.	*Mary de Valentia,* Co. of *Pembroke.*	1343	17	30	Dr. *Long*, Maſt.
Corpus Chriſti or *Bennet C.*	*H.* of *Monmouth.* D. of *Lancaſter.*	1351	12	40	Dr. *Mawſon*, M.
Trinity-Hall.	*Will. Bateman,* Bp. of *Norwich.*	1350	12	14	Dr. *E. Simpſon*, M.
Gonvile and *Caius Coll.*	*Edm. de Gonvile,* and *John Caius.*	1348 1557	26	74	Dr. *Gooch*, M.
King's Coll.	King *Henry* VI.	1443	50	20	Dr. *Snape*, Prov.
Queen's Coll.	*Marg.* of *Anjou,* Q Conſ. to *H.* VI.	1448	19	65	Mr. *Sedgwick*, M. or Preſident.
Catherine-Hall.	*Robert Woodlarke* Chan. of the Un.	1475	7	30	Dr. *Hubbard*, M.
Jeſus College	Dr. *Alcock*, LL.D. Biſhop of *Ely.*	1496	16	41	Dr. *Aſhton*, M.
Chriſt's Coll	*Margaret* Co. of *Richm & Derby,*	1505	15	56	Dr. *Towers*, M.
St. John's C.	Mother of King *Henry* VII.	1508	59	115	Dr. *Newcome*, M.
Magdalen-College.	*Edw. Stafford.* D. of *Buckingham.*	1519	14		Dr. *Waterland*, M.
Trinity-Coll.	King *Henry* VIII.	1546	60	70	Dr. *Bentley*, M.
Emanuel-College.	S. *Wal. Mildmay,* Ch. of the *Exch.*	1584	14	50	Dr. *Richardſon*, M
Sidney-Coll.	*Francis Sidney,* Co. of *Suſſex.*	1598	13	30	Dr. *Adams*, M.

The Number of the Univerſity at this Time is about 1486.

The

The Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

HIS Grace *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellor.
His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, High Steward.
Dr. *Wilcox*, Master of *Clare Hall*, Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. *Addison*, of *Pembroke Hall*, } Proctors.
Mr. *Farrar*, of *Clare Hall*, }
Mr. *Greaves*, Commissary.
Mr. *Holmes*, of *Trinity College*, } Two Scrutators.
Mr. *Holmes*, of *Emanuel College*, }
Mr. *Thomas*, of *Christ's College*. } Two Taxers.
Mr. *Rutherforth*, of *St. John's Cellege*. }

Professors in the University:

DR. *Bentley*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity,
Dr. *Newcome*, *Margaret* Reader of Divinity,
Dr. *Colebatch*, Casuistical Professor,
Dr. *Dickins*, *Regius* Professor of Law,
Dr. *Green*, *Regius* Professor of Physick,
Dr. *Bouquet*, *Hebrew* Professor,
Mr. *Taylor*, of *Trinity College*, *Greek* Professor,
Dr. *Saunderson*, Mathematical Professor,
Mr. *Chappelow*, *Arabick* Professor,
Dr. *Smith*, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
R. Banks, M. D. of *King's College*, Anatomy Professor.
Shallet Turner, M. A. Professor of Modern History.
Mr. *Mickleborough*, Chemistry Professor,
Mr. *John Martin*, Professor of Botany,
Mr. *Mason*, of *Trinity College*, *Woodwardian* Lecturer of Philosophy,
Mr. *Aylmer*, of *St. Bennet's*, Lady *Margaret's* Preacher,
Dr. *Williams*, of *St. John's College*, Publick Orator,
Dr. *Middleton*, *Protobibliothec.*
Mr *Parne* of *Trinity College*, *Bibliothec.*
Mr. *Taylor*, of *St. John's College*, Register.
A Philosophy
A Logick
A Mathematical
A Rhetorick } Lecturer, annually chosen.
Mr. *Burroughs*,
Mr. *Simpson*, } Esquire-Beadles.
Mr. *Burroughs*,
Mr. *William Wish*, Yeoman-Beadle.

NUM-

NUMBER XLIX.

A LIST *of the Civilians in* Doctors-Commons.

DR. *John Betteſworth*, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commiſſary of the Peculiars belonging to the moſt Reverend Father in God, *William*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Glouceſter*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Middleſex*.

Dr. *George Paul*, His Majeſty's Advocate-General, Vicar-General to the moſt Reverend Father in God, *William*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Commiſſary of the Royal Juriſdiction of *St. Katherine*'s, Commiſſary and Official of *St. Albans*, and Regiſtrary of the Faculties.

Dr. *Humphry Henchman*, Chancellor of *London* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr. *William Beau*, Chancellor of *Landaff*.

Dr. *Robert Wood*, Official of *Colcheſter*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*.

Dr. *William Willimot*.

Dr. *William Strahan*.

Dr. *John Audley*, Chancellor of the Province of *York*.

Dr. *Edward Kynaſton*, Commiſſary of *St. Paul*'s.

Dr. *Edward Winn*, Chancellor of *Hereford*.

The Honourable Dr. *Charles Bertie*.

Dr. *Brookes*, Profeſſor of the Civil Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Andrews*, Commiſſary and Official of *Huntingdon*, and Commiſſary of *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*.

Sir *Edmund Iſham*, Bart. Lord High Admiral's Advocate.

Dr. *Stephen Cottrell*.

Dr. *George Lee*.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*.

Dr. *Robert Foulkes*.

Dr. *Charles Pinfold*, jun.

Dr. *Henry Edmunds*.

Dr. *Robert Chapman*.

Other

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

THE Rev. Dr. *Robert Wynne*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

The Rev. Mr. *Owen Hughes*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bangor*.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Eyre*, A.M. Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The Rev. Mr. *Rynell*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bristol*.

The Rev. Mr. *George Jordan*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr. *Edward Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. David's*.

Dr. *Richard Chicheley*, Master of the Faculties.

Dr. *Wharton Peck*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Ely*.

Mr. *George Newell*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *Robert Nash*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.

Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.

The Rev. Dr. *George Reynolds*, Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

The Rev. Dr. *Charles Naylor*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Sarum*.

John Hoadley, L L. B. Chancelior of the Diocese of *Winchester*.

The Rev. Dr. *William Byrch*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.

The Rev. Mr. *Waugh*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Carliste*.

Peregrine Gastrel, L L. B. Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chester*.

Richard Rider, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

The Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Edward Greenly, Esq; the King's Proctor.

Everard Sayer, Lord Admiral's Proctor,

Mr. *Robert Bogg*,
Charles Garret,
John Trenley,
Henry Dethick,
Thomas Oughton,
Brian Rushworth,
Mark Holman,
Gandy Spurway,
Mr. *John Rawson*,
Edward Smith,
Thomas Tillot,
George Hill,
Sandford Nevile,
John Searle,
William White,
Nathaniel Patten,
Henry Collins,
William Legard,
Richard Chesslyn,
Peter St. Eloy.

John

John Phillips,
William Brown,
John Cook,
John Cook, jun.
William Skelton,
Robert Rous,
Julius Cæsar,
Edward Strudwick,
John Lee.
Robert Bogg, jun.

REGISTERS.

William Folkes, Esq; and Mr. *Edward Rushworth*, Registers and Actuaries of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty, and Court of Delegates.

Mr. *Edward Smith*, Deputy-Register of the Court of Delegates.

Mr. *William Browne*, Deputy Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr. *Philip Crespigny*, Marshal of the High-Court of Admiralty.

William Folks, Esq; Apparitor-General of the Province of *Canterbury*.

The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Henry Seymer,
Thomas Bennet,
Richard Brodrepp,
} Esqrs. Principal Registers of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

William Legard,
Peter St. Eloy,
Henry Stephens,
} their Deputies.

Clerks in the said Office,

Mr. *Gandy Spurway*,
John Searle,
Mr. *William Pennyman*,
G. Lee Farrant.

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

SIR *Edmund Isham*, Bart. Assessor to the Deputy Earl-Marshal.

His Majesty's Advocate, Dr. *Humphrey Henchman*.

Registrary of the Court, Mr. *Mark Holman*.

Earl Marshal's Proctor, Mr. *Sandford Nevils*.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, *Grey Longueville*, Esq;

Proctors of the High Court of Chivalry.

Edward Greenly Esq;
Mr. *Brian Rushworth.*
John Rawson.
Edward Smith.
John Searle,
William White.
Everard Sayer.
William Brown,
John Phillips,
John Cook, jun.
Francis Boycot,
William Skelton,
Philip Crespigny,
Arthur Zouch.

NUMBER L.

Government of the City of LONDON, *Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.*

Ecclesiatical Government.

THE Right Reverend *EDMUND*, Lord Bishop of *London.*

Dr. *Francis Hare*, Dean of St. *Paul's.*

Dr. *Baker*, } Residentiaries.
Dr. *Lavington*, }

Dr. *Tyrwhitt*, Archdeacon of *London*, }
Dr. *Astrey*, Treasurer, }
Dr. *Dibben*, Præcentor, } Dignitaries.
Dr. *Booth*, Chancellor, }

PREBENDARIES.

Mr. *James Barker*,
Dr. *John Pelling*,
Mr. *William Hawkins*,
Dr. *Lancelot Smith*,
Dr. *Robert Tomlinson*,
Dr. *William Crow*,
Dr. *Edward Cobden*,
Mr. *White Kennet*,
Mr. *Stephen Unwin*,
Dr. *Joseph Smith*,
Mr. *Thomas Spateman*,
Mr. *Robert Drew*,
Mr. *Matthew Gibson*,
Mr. *Francis Stanley*,
Mr. *Edmund Marten*,
Dr. *John Thomas*,
Dr. *John Wilcox*,
Dr. *Thomas Cartwright*,
Dr. *Thomas Jackson*,
Mr. *Edward Sympson*,
Mr. *Lancelot Jackson*,
Mr. *Allen*,
Mr. *Wyatt.*
Mr. *Leonard Twells*,

Founded in the Church.

Archdeaconries.

Of *London*, Dr. *Tyrwhitt.*
Of *Essex*, Dr. *Clarke.*
Of *Middlesex*, Dr. *Waterland.*
Of *Colchester*, Dr. *King.*

Dr. *Edward Kinaston*, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Honourable Sir *John Thompſon*, Kt. Lord Mayor, *Candlewick*, Ward.

Above the CHAIR.

Sir *John Eyles*, Bar. ——— *Bridge* without.
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Kt. ——— *Bread-ſtreet*.
Sir *Richard Brocas*, Kt. ——— *Faringdon* within.
Humphry Parſons, Eſq; ——— *Portſoken*.
Sir *Francis Child*, Kt. ——— *Faringdon* without.
John Barber, Eſq; ——— *Caſtle Baynard*.
Sir *William Billers*, Kt. ——— *Cordwainer*.
Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Kt. ——— *Billingſgate*.
Sir *John Williams*, Kt. ——— *Cripplegate* within and without.
Sir *William Thomſon*, Kt. one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, Recorder.

Below the CHAIR.

Sir *Harcourt Maſters*, Kt. ——— *Coleman-ſtreet*.
Richard Levett, Eſq; ——— *Alderſgate*.
Sir *John Barnard*, Kt. ——— *Dowgate*.
Micajah Perry, Eſq; ——— *Aldgate*.
Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Kt. ——— *Baſſiſhaw*.
Sir *George Champion*, Kt. ——— *Bridge* within.
Sir *John Salter*, Kt. ——— *Cornhill*.
Sir *Robert Godſchall*, Kt. ——— *Biſhopſgate*.
Robert Kendal Cater, Eſq; ——— *Cheap*.
George Heathcote, Eſq; ——— *Walbrook*.
Sir *John Lequeſne*, Kt. ——— *Broadſtreet*.
Robert Willimot, Eſq; ——— *Lime-ſtreet*.
Daniel Lambert, Eſq; ——— *Tower*.
Joſeph Hankey, Eſq; ——— *Langborn*.
Robert Weſtly, Eſq; ——— *Queen-hithe*.
Sir *William Rous*, Kt. *Vintry*.
Sir *George Champion*, Kt. } *Sheriffs*.
Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq; }
John Boſworth, Eſq; Chamberlain, } Judges of the Sheriff's Court.
Thomas Garrard, Eſq; Common Serjeant. *Simon Urlin*, Serjeant at Law.
Miles Mann, Eſq; Town Clerk. *John Stracey*, Eſq;

William Selwyn, Eſq; Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the City of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*.

Four Common Pleaders.
William Moreton,
Thomas Haſſel,
Richard Adams,
George Wegge, } Eſqrs;
Denham Hammond, Eſq; Comptroller of the Chamber.
Francis Cooper, Eſq; Secondary of *Wood-ſtreet*-Compter.
George Jennings, Eſq; Secondary of the *Poultry*-Compter.
John Lethieullier, Eſq; Remembrancer.
Mr. *Charles Stracey*, Solicitor.

Four Attornies of the Mayor's Court.
Mr. *John Smith*,
Mr. *Charles Bainbridge*,
Mr. *Nathaniel Petit*,
Mr. *Henry Smart*.

Bridge-maſters.
John Lund,
Thomas Hyde.

Mr. *Daniel Collyer*, Hall-keeper.

Four Eſquires of the Lord Mayor's Houſe.
Thomas Carbonnell, Eſq; Sword-bearer.
William Farrien, Eſq; Common-Hunt.
John Elderton, Eſq; Common Cryer.
Edward Le Neve, Eſq; Water-Bailiff.

Three Serjeant-Carvers.
Richard Trenance,
James Turner,
Robert Wilkins,

Three Serjeants of the Chamber.
Francis Maſkall,
James Glover,
William Wilkin.

Serjeant of the Channel.
Benj. Thomas.

Yeomen of the Chamber.
Daniel Collyer,
Deodatus Staverton.

Four Yeomen of the Water-ſide.
Francis Cooling,
Peter Waiſtell,
Thomas Skelton,
Michael Jans.

Yeoman of the Channel.
Nathan Ford.

Under Water-Bailiff.
Thomas Whincop.

Six young Men.
Daniel Watſon,
Edward Hawkes,
John Nodes,
Thomas Wall,
William White
Cuthbert Elliſon.

Two Meal-Weighers.
Edward Froſt,
Robert Newton.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs.
William Scriven,
Edward Turner.

Two Marſhals.
Emanuel Radwell,
Charles Jones.

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriff's Court.
Mr. *William Timms*,
Mr. *John Skynner*,
Mr. *James Graves*,
Mr. *John Dwight*,
Mr. *Samuel Harriſon*,

Mr.

Mr. *William Ruſſel*,
Mr. *Samuel Love*,
Mr. *Iſaac Sprat*.

Two Prothonotaries.
Mr. *William Myers*,
Mr. *Richard Dann*.

Mr. *William Stewart*, Clerk of the Papers at the *Poultry*-Compter.
Sir *Samuel Wright*, Bart. Clerk of the Papers at *Woodſtreet*-Compter.
Four Clerk-Sitters at the *Poultry*-Compter.
Mr. *Peter Burton*,
Mr. *James Mount*,
Mr. *Edward Haſted*,
Mr. *Henry Hatt*.

Four Clerk-Sitters at *Woodſtreet*-Compter.
Mr. *George Grew*.
Mr. *Edmund Newton*,
Mr. *Thomas Sheppard*,
Mr. *William Calvert*.

Henry Parſons, Eſq; Farmer of the Markets.

Coroners for *Middleſex*.
——*Higgs* of *Hampſtead*, Eſq;
John King, Eſq;
Theſe two divide the County, the former having Weſtward and Northward of *London*, and the latter Eaſtward, and ſome other Parts Weſtward and Northward, juſt about and near *London*.

Coroner for *London*.
John King, Eſq;

Mr. *Hugh Marriott*, Auditor.
Mr. *Charles Crumpe*, Clerk of the Chamber.
Mr. *John Smith*, Clerk to the Commiſſioners of Sewers.
Mr. *John Prieſt*, Clerk of the Court of Conſcience.
Mr. *Joſias Cowſe*, Beadle of the ſame Court.
Mr. *Rowland Ingram*, Keeper of *Newgate*.
Henry Vander Eſch, Eſq; Keeper of *Ludgate*.
Mr. *James Loddington*, Keeper of the *Poultry*-Compter.
Mr. *Thomas Rigby*, Keeper of *Woodſtreet*-Compter.
Mr. *George Dance*, Clerk of the City Works.

SOUTHWARK.

John Nicholas, Eſq; Juſtice for the Borough.
Jeremiah Pemberton, Eſq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge Houſe.
William Moreton, Eſq; Steward of the Borough.
Thomas Bold, Eſq; Bailiff of the Borough.

NUMBER LI.

A compleat LIST of the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, *chosen the 21st of* December (*being St.* Thomas's *Day*) *for the Year* 1737.

*This * Mark denotes the New Members.*

Aldersgate 8.

Major John Snart, *Deputy.*
Edward Chowne,
Richard Bayley,
* John Underwood,
Samuel Ballard, *Deputy.*
John Lowe,
Robert Parker,
* Thomas Wood.

Aldgate 6.

Thomas Sandford, *Deputy.*
Edward Sanderson,
* Francis Carter,
* Christopher Fullagar,
* Charles Corderoy,
* Thomas Fludyer.

Bassishaw 4.

Francis Cooper, *Esq*; *Deputy.*
William Coulthurst,
* Samuel Fludyer,
* William Baker.

Billingsgate 10.

William Jenkins, *Deputy.*
William Parker,
James Jackson,
Henry Deacon,
Clement Bellamy,
Thomas Winterbottom,
Edmund Stevens,
Cornelius Owen,
John Pensax,
* John Gregory.

Bishopsgate 14.

James Dansie, *Deputy.*
Charles Cotton,
Daniel Davis,
Thomas Long,
John May,
William Poole,
John Webb,
Peter Roberts,
Robert Fawdery,
Henry Wily, *Deputy.*
William Benn,
John Holland,
John Forty.
Jacob Lee.

Breadstreet 12.

Robert Cady, *Deputy.*
James Townsend,
James Church *Esq*;
* Anthony Planck,
Richard Witts,
* John Todd,
James Budgett,
Daniel Coggs,
Robert Cary,
Robert Sedgwick,
Anthony Lucas
John Ogilvie.

Bridge 15.

William Mingay, *Deputy.*
Cornelius Herbert,
John Stuart,
Michael Merttins,
William Kinleſide,
John Dumeilo,
Edward Archer,
John Thomas,
James Heywood,
William Newland,
William Sheldon,
* Richard Barfoot,
* Mayhew Marett,
* William Quilter.

Broadſtreet 10.

Samuel Newey, *Deputy.*
John Manſhip,
Capt. Thomas Rutty,
Timothy Waldo,
Nathanael Townſend,
William Staples, *jun.*
** William Davey,
David Lequeſne,
James Fordham,
** Edward Groſe.

Candlewick 8.

Thomas Davis, *Eſq*; *Deputy.*
William Tyſon,
James Goodchild,
Peter Thomas,
John Douglas,
Arthur Lone,
Samuel Moore,
Joſeph Thompſon.

Caſtlebaynard 10.

John Bateman, *Deputy.*
Valentine Grimſtead,
** Nicholas Smith,
John Townſend,
John Belchier,
William Innys,
William Lord,
Samuel Williams,
Robert Territt,
John Cordwell.

Cheap 12.

George Arnold, *Eſq*; *Deputy.*
Samuel Sedgwick,
Robert Waite,
Thomas Wright,
* Henry Clarke,
* Walter Hayter,
* Allen Webb,
John Spillett,
* Thomas Smith, *jun.*
Frederick Stanton,
Richard Scrafton,
John Hanbury.

Coleman-ſtreet 6.

Thomas Wilkinſon, *Deputy.*
Edward Roberts,
Robert Lovick, *Eſq*;
* John Lloyd,
Thomas Gibſon, *Eſq*;
Jonathan Bromley.

Cordwainer 8.

John Daye, *Eſq*; *Deputy.*
John Lancaſhire.
William Addington,
Round Lampard,
Daniel Phillips,
Samuel Torin,
Edmund Lewen,
Walter Yerbury.

Cornhill 6.

James Coulter,
Thomas Ridge,
John Cooke,
William Chaſe,
John Hoper,
* John Shipſton.

Cripplegate within 8.

Thomas Elton, *Deputy.*
Daniel Bonner,
Thomas Nicholl,
William Tims,
George Vincent,
Thomas Scott,
Charles Hartley,
Isaac Scott,

Cripplegate without 4.

Richard Farington, *Deputy.*
John Deeton,
William Cooper,
* Francis Harling.

Dowgate 8.

Benjamin Hodges, *Esq*; *Deputy.*
James Harding,
* Wilkinson Brathwait,
James Razer,
Thomas Curryer,
Robert Hayward, *jun.*
* William Peers,
John Bindon.

Faringdon within 17.

John Everett, *Deputy.*
Richard Skinner,
William Owen,
Gabriel Sleath,
* Richard Sclater,
Samuel Mills,
* John Humyhrys,
Giles Mills,
Thompson Hayne,
Henry Sisson,
Richard Holland,
John Sanders,
Robert Taylor,
Robert Mael,
William Selwin, *Esq*;
Richard Harwood,
John Gregory,

Faringdon without 16.

St. Sepulchre's.
Alexander Master,
Walter Russell,
John Halsey,
Edward Walmesly,
Joseph Pratt,
John Crutchfield.

St. Andrew Holborn.
Thomas Nash, *Deputy.*
Christopher Horsnaile.

St. Bride's.
Abraham Page,
Thomas Keteriche,
Philip Robinson.

St. Martin Ludgate.
* Richard Nutt,
* Charles Price.

St. Dunstan West.
John Child, *Deputy.*
Henry Holloway,
John Innocent.

Langborn 10.

Gabriel Smith, *Deputy.*
William Pepys,
Joshua Baker *Esq*;
William Knight,
Samuel Herring,
Thomas Oyles,
James Hebert,
Sir George Caswall, *Knt.*
Thomas Thompson.

Limestreet 4.

Giles Vincent, *Deputy.*
Thomas Burder,
Samuel Southouse,
* Richard Knight.

Portsoken 5.

Valentine Brewis, *Deputy.*
James Rochester,

Robert

Robert Pycroft,
Richard Bridgeman,
Daniel Colcutt.

Queenhithe 6.

Joseph Ayliffe, *Deputy.*
William Tew,
Edmund Bathurſt,
John Grant,
Charles Blandy,
Thomas Northey.

Tower 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Eſq*; *Deputy.*
William Cleaver,
* James Phillips,
Robert Evans,
William Scullard,
Thomas Green,
Samuel Holmes,
John Addington,
John Lane,
George Groves,
Henry Seale,
Richard Romman.

Vintry 9.

Robert Kidd,
Thomas Gregg,
John Harbin,
Chriſtopher Cheesborough
Stephen Prew,
Richard Pitts,
Philip Fruchard,
Edmund Trench, *Eſq*;

Walbrook 8.

Samuel Keynton, *Deputy.*
Richard Martin,
John Hill,
William Wilkins,
William Farmer,
Hezekiah Walker,
Robert Henſhaw,
William Arnold,

Total 236

NUMBER LII.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, *by Commiſſion under the Great-Seal of* Great-Britain, *Dated the 17th Day of* February, 1737.

THE Right Honourable Sir John Thompſon, *Kt.* Lord-Mayor, *and the* Lord-Mayor *and* Aldermen *for the time being.*
The Recorder *for the time being.*

BARONETS.

Sir William Clayton.
Sir John Heathcote.
Sir Biby Lake.
Sir John Lade.

KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Joſeph Eyles.
Sir John Groſvener.
Sir Roger Hudſon.
Sir Philip Hall.
Sir William Jolliffe.
Sir John Lock.

ESQUIRES.

Robert Atkins.
Samuel Buckley.
Lieut. Colonel Joſeph Bell.
Joſeph Beachcroft.
Peter Burrell.
Brian Benſon.
John Badcock.
Humphry Bell.
Robert Burchall.
Robert Briſtow.
John Becher.
Thomas Bodicote.
Benjamin Burroughs.
Alexander Cleeve.
James Church.
Richard Coope.
James Colebrooke.
Delillers Carbonnel.
Thomas Corbett.
Robert Cady.
Richard Chiſwell.
Bartholomew Clarke.
John Colt.
Samuel Clarke.
Abraham Crop.
John Currier.
William Carbonnel.
John Coggs.
John Daye.
Thomas Emerſon.
Charles Eyre.
John Fuller.
Zachary Foxall.
William Fawkener.
Peter Foſter.
Thomas Gibſon.
John Green.
John Grant.
Samuel Holden.
Francis Hole.
John Heron.
John Hanbury.
Richard Hodgſon.
John Haſell.
William Jenkins.
Richard Jackſon.
Nicholas Jackman.
Jerome Knapp.
Anthony Kingſley.
Samuel Keynton.
Robert Lovick.
John Lancaſhire.
John Lewis.
Percival Lewis.
Samuel Marſh.
Benjamin Mee.
Daniel Midwinter.
Thomas Martin.
Lieut. Col. John Martin.
Thomas Malyn.
John Nicholas.
Samuel Newey.
Henry Neale.
James Porten.
John Peachy.
William Pomeroy.
Nathaniel Phillips.
William Poyntz.
Nathaniel Primate.
Lieut. Col. Peregrine Phillips.
John Rudge.
Moſes Raper.
Ralph Radcliff.
John Reynolds.
Edward Rowe.
Gabriel Smith.
Lieut. Col. James Seamer.
William Smith.
Robert Southwood.
Samuel Smith.
Charles Savage.
Samuel Trench.
Nathanial Turner.
Humphrey Thayer.
Edmund Trench.

James

James Townſend.
Samuel Tatem.
William Townſend.
Horatio Townſend.
Samuel Weſtall.
Thomas Windmills.
Lieut. Col. John Williams.
Thomas Water.
John Wowen.
Jaſper Wakefield.
John Young.

John Smart, *Gent. Clerk.*
Samuel Weſtall, *Eſq*; *Muſter-Maſter.*
William Dobinſon, *Meſſenger.*

NUMBER LIII.

A LIST of the Field-Officers, Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns, in the Militia *of the City of* London, *in the Year* 1737.

I. The Yellow Regiment.

THE Honourable ——— *Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. James Deacon, *Eſq*;
Major Anthony Seale, *Eſq*;
1 *Capt.* John Johnſon, *Eſq*;
2 *Capt.* Henry Allen, *Eſq*;
3 *Capt.* Thomas Rutty, *Eſq*;
4 *Capt.* John Woodward, *Eſq*;
5 George Pinkney, *Eſq*;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Thomas White, *Gent.*
John Ladyman, *Gent.*
William Beale, *Gent.*
Robert Scother, *Gent.*
John Moulden, *Gent.*
John Milner, *Gent.*
Gab. Faulcon, *Gent.*
Samuel Ellis, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

Edward Peake, *Gent.*
Stephen Moore, *Gent.*
Blackmore How Wardel, *Gent.*
Samuel Darking, *Gent.*
Daniel Jarvice, *Gent.*
William Martin, *Gent.*
Samuel Vernon, *Gent.*
Joſeph Underwood, *Gent.*

II. The Orange Regiment.

The Honourable —— *Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. James Seamer, *Eſq*;
Major Samuel Saunders, *Eſq*;
1 *Capt.* Charles Thomſon, *Eſq*;
2 *Capt.* John Wing, *Eſq*;
3 *Capt.* David Hannott, *Eſq*;
4 *Capt.* Thomas Cleare, *Eſq*;
5 *Capt.* Lewis Jones *Eſq*;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. William Woodcock, *Gent.*
Philip Barron, *Gent.*
Thomas Lovitt, *Gent.*

Thomas

Thomas King, *Gent.*
Daniel Thompſon, *Gent.*
Stephen Parris, *Gent.*
Robert Coverly, *Gent.*
Morgan Jones, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

William Croſs, *Gent.*
Benjamin Ingram, *Gent.*
Francis Burford, *Gent.*
Henry Duncalfe, *Gent.*
William Henry Smith, *Gent.*
Leonard Boitoult, *Gent.*
William Hows, *Gent.*
Anthony Chapman, *Gent.*

III. The White Regiment.

The Honourable *Sir* John Eyles, *Bart. Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. Peregrine Phillips, *Eſq;*
Major Joſeph Lambe, *Eſq;*
1 *Capt.* Robert Anburey, *Eſq;*
2 *Capt.* Richard Long, *Eſq;*
3 *Capt.* Coles Child, *Eſq;*
4 *Capt.* John Adams, *Eſq;*
5 *Capt.* William Martin, *Eſq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. John Walker, *Gent.*
James Murray, *Gent.*
Bridger Lambe, *Gent.*
George Clarke, *Gent.*
Samuel Wills, *Gent.*
Thomas Mills, *Gent.*
Thomas Rex, *Gent.*
James Peirce, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

Nathaniel Clarke, *Gent.*
Edward Hannum, *Gent.*
William Anguiſh, *Gent.*
Matthew Corr, *Gent.*
William Richford, *Gent.*
Peter Lortio, *Gent.*
John Tayler, *Gent.*
William Baldwin, *Gent.*

IV. The Red Regiment.

The Honourable *Sir* Robert Baylis, *Knt. Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. William Beale, *Eſq;*
Major John Sedley, *Eſq;*
1 *Capt.* Walter Sutton, *Eſq;*
2 *Capt.* William George, *Eſq;*
3 *Capt.* Thomas Nedham, *Eſq;*
4 *Capt.* William Werden, *Eſq;*
5 *Capt.* James Carrington, *Eſq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. John Johnſton, *Gent.*
Joſeph Hickman, *Gent.*
Emanuel Johnſon, *Gent.*
James Willis, *Gent.*
John Embrey, *Gent.*
John Atkinſon, *Gent.*
William Luck, *Gent.*
John Crettee, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

Jordan Eaſt, *Gent.*
Benjamin Bradſhaw, *Gent.*
John Weſtobee, *Gent.*
Joſhua Owen, *Gent.*
John Oglevie, *Gent.*
Francis Crettee, *Gent.*
Edward Legg, *Gent.*
William Collins, *Gent.*

V. The Blue Regiment.

The Honourable *Sir* William Billers, *Knt. Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. Paul Ferris, *Esq*;
Major Benjamin Osgood, *Esq*;
1 *Capt.* Joseph Willoughby, *Esq*;
2 *Capt.* John Gittins, *Esq*;
3 *Capt.* William Brown, *Esq*;
4 *Capt.* Samuel Palmer, *Esq*;
5 *Capt.* John Hawkins, *Esq*;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Daniel Austin, *Gent.*
Edward Wilcox, *Gent.*
Luke Phillpot, *Gent.*
Thomas Fowler, *Gent.*
Elias Verney, *Gent.*
William Harris, Jun. *Gent.*
John Andrews, *Gent.*
John Dewilde, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

Osmond Cooke, *Gent.*
Thomas Stibbs, *Gent.*
John Osgood, *Gent.*
Johnson Fough, *Gent.*
John Day, *Gent.*
Benjamin Cole, *Gent.*
Edward North, *Gent.*
John Gardner, *Gent.*

VI. The Green Regiment.

The Honourable *Sir* Edward Bellamy, *Knt. Colonel.*
Lieut. Col. John Williams, *Esq*;
Major Henry Tame, *Esq*;
1 *Capt.* Thomas Cole, *Esq*;
2 *Capt.* Thomas Pangborne, *Esq*;
3 *Capt.* Abraham Price, *Esq*;
4 *Capt.* John Major, *Esq*;
5 *Capt.* Henry Gregory, *Esq*;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Samuel Lawrence, *Gent.*
Jacob Wakelin, *Gent.*
Lewis Davis, *Gent.*
John Marchant, *Gent.*
John Dalton, *Gent.*
Edward Lyon, *Gent.*
John Hall, *Gent.*
Reuben Harding, *Gent.*

ENSIGNS.

John Wills, *Gent.*
John Blackwell, *Jun.*
Peter Luck, *Gent.*
William Knowles, *Gent.*
Daniel Felton, *Gent.*
William Shaw, *Gent.*
Nathaniel Major, *Gent.*
Thomas Gibbard, *Gent.*

NUMBER LIV.

Eccleſiastical Government *of* Weſtminſter.

Dean *and* Prebendaries *of* Weſtminſter.

DR. *Joſeph Wilcox*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Lawrence Broderick,
Dr. Harry Barker.
Dr. Tho. Manningham.
Dr. Edward Willes.
Mr. George Ingram.
Dr. James Hargraves.
Dr. Scawen Kendrick.
Dr. Rob. Thiſtlethwayte.
Dr. Alured Clarke.
Dr. Robert Friend.
Dr. Richard Bundy.
Mr. William Barnard.

Civil Government.

High Steward Charles *Earl of* Arran.
Deputy-Steward, Alexius Clayton, *Eſq*;
High-Bailiff, David Patterſon, *Eſq*;
High-Conſtable, Arthur Rawlinſon, *Gent.*

BURGESSES.	*ASSISTANTS.*
St. Margaret's,	
Mr. Churchill.	*Mr.* Williams.
Mr. Skelton.	*Mr.* Skelton, *jun.*
Mr. Stedman.	*Mr.* Napier.
Mr. Carne.	*Mr.* Couſmaker,
Mr. Mackreth.	*Mr.* Jackſon.
Mr. York.	*Mr.* Bridge.
St. Martin's.	*Mr.* Partridge.
Mr. Leeſon.	*Mr.* Ellis.
Mr. Goodchild.	*Mr.* England.
Mr. Nind.	*Mr.* Shakeſpear.
St. Clement's,	
Mr. Cobley.	*Mr.* Hall.
Covent-Garden.	
Mr. Hampſted.	*Mr.* Gordon,
St. Anne's,	
Mr. Cuthbert.	*Mr.* Hudſon.
Mr. Baker.	*Mr.* Richmond.
St. James's,	
Mr. Ridge.	*Mr.* Powell.
Mr. Greene.	*Mr.* Clark.

The

The Liberty of St. *Martins-le-Grand*, tho' it be ſituated in the City of *London*, yet the Inhabitants are ſubject to the Government of *Weſtminſter*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. *Thomas*'s-Day.

The Court of Pleas is an Inferior Court, and alſo a Court of Record for Trial of Cauſes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly on *Wedneſdays*, if Occaſion requires.

A LIST of the Deputy Lieutenants under his Grace Thomas Holles, *Duke of* Newcaſtle, *Lord-Lieutenant of the County of* Middleſex.

THE Right Honourable Lord *Charles Cavendiſh*.
The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Pagett*.
The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Palmerſton*.
The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Carpenter*.
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Sundon*.
The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*.
The Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*.

BARONETS.

Sir John Ruſhout.
Sir John Auſten.
Sir Thomas Clarges.
Sir Peter Vandeput.
Sir Thomas Croſs.
Sir Charles Blackwell.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Iſaac Tillard.
Sir George Cook.
Sir John Gonſon.
Sir George Walter.

ESQUIRES.

Henry Barker.
Thomas Medlycoat.
William Bucknall.
William Hucks.
James Pelham.
—— Jermyn *of* Tottenham.
Robert Douglaſs.
George Hadley.
Phillip Jennings.
John Ellis.
John Borret.
John Milner.
John Chetwynd.
Gyles Earle.
John Croſſe.
Walter Plumer.
Gwyn Vaughan.
Samuel Raymond.
William Rawlinſon Earle.
Gideon Harvey.
George Harriſon.
James Colebrook.
Henry Cartwright.
William Dobbins.
Robert Hucks.

Thomas

Thomas Gibſon.
Samuel Lambert.
Thomas Pindar.
William Sloane.
Nathaniel Blackerby.
John Mercer.
John Laroache.
Charles Polhill.
Charles Lockyer.
Robert Tothill.
Thomas Huxley.
Richard Onſlow.
John Whetham.
Joſeph Taylor.
John Lawton.
Robert Wilmot.
William Cowper.
Stephen Biſſe.
Martin Bladen.
Thomas De Veil.

James Waller, *Eſq; Clerk of the Lieutenancy, and Treaſurer of the* Trophy-Money.

There are two Regiments of Foot, and one Troop of Horſe of the Militia of the County of *Middleſex*.

The Red Regiment.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Tankerville*, Colonel.
Sir *John Gonſon*, Knt. Lieutenant-Colonel.
Edward Scott, Eſq; Major.

The Blue Regiment.

Thomas Medlycott, Eſq; Colonel.
John Mercer, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Valentine Hilder, Eſq; Major.

The County Troop of Horſe.

Sir *John Auſten*, Bart. Captain.
Joſeph Richardſon, Eſq; Lieutenant.
——— *Thomas*, Gent. Cornet.

There is alſo one Regiment of Foot, and one Troop of Horſe, of the Militia within the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

The Red Regiment of *Weſtminſter*.

Sir *George Walter*, Knt. Colonel.
Thomas De Veil, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
John Ruſden, Eſq; Major.

The *Weſtminſter* Troop.

Robert Wilmot, Eſq; Captain.
Robert Hale, Lieutenant.
——— *Prieſt*, Cornet.

Peter Forbes, Eſq; Muſter-Maſter.

NUMBER LV.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's *Hoſpital, called the* Charter-Houſe, *appointed by Act of Parliament.*

ARchbp. of *Canterbury*,	Earl of *Scarborough*,
Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*,	Earl of *Dartmouth*,
	Earl of *Wilmington*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*,	Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*,
Duke of *Grafton*,	Lord *Harrington*,
Duke of *Somerſet*,	Biſhop of *London*,
Duke of *Chandos*,	Sir *Robert Walpole*,
Duke of *Devonſhire*,	The Maſter of the Houſe.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D.	Preacher.
William Hempſon, Eſq;	Regiſter.
Ambroſe Eyre, Eſq;	Receiver.
James Hotchkis, A. M.	School-maſter.
John Nichols, B. D.	Reader.
Mr. *Samuel Patrick*,	Uſher.
Mr. *Thomas Love*,	Organiſt.

Abraham Hall, M. D.	Phyſician.
John Bamber, M. D.	Surgeon.
George Davidſon,	Auditor.
John Markham,	Apothecary.

NUMBER LVI.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

THE ancient Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, ſituate nigh *Weſt-Smithfield*, *London*, was founded by *Rayhere*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Anno Dom.* 1102

After the Diſſolution of Abbies and Monaſteries, refounded by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Dom.* 1546.

In which Hoſpital, with two others, one at *Kingſland*, and the other call'd the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging,

Diet, Phyſick, Surgery, and all other Miniſtrations uſeful and neceſſary for reſtoring ſick and wounded Seamen, 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 cured, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate Preſident is Sir *Richard Brocas*, Kt. and Alderman.

Robert Weſtley, Eſq; Treaſurer.

The Reverend Mr. *John Banſon*, M. A. Vicar and taller.

Doctor *Richard Tyſon*, } Phyſicians.
Doctor *Pierce Dod*, }

Mr. *William Northey*, Apothecary.

Mr. *John Freke*, }
Mr. *James Phillips*, } Surgeons.
Mr. *Thomas Bigg*, }

Mr. *Joſeph Webb*, }
Mr. *Edward Nourſe*, } Aſſiſtant-Surgeons.
Mr. *Richard Scraſton*, }

Mr. *John Freke*, }
Mr. *Thomas Bigg*, } Surgeons for cutting for
Mr. *Joſeph Webb*, } the Stone.
Mr. *Edward Nourſe*, }

Mr. *James Danſie*, Surgeon and Guide to *Kingſland*-Hoſpital.

Mr. *Peter St. Hill*, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock*-Hoſpital.

The Reverend Mr. *Mead*, Chaplain to *Kingſland*-Hoſpital.

The Reverend Mr. *Williams*, Chaplain to the *Lock*-Hoſpital.

OFFICERS.

Mr. *William Tims*, Clerk.

Mr. *Nathaniel Woolfreys*, Steward.

Mr. *Lloyd*, Renter.

Mrs. *Hide*, Matron.

Mrs. *Field*, Cook.

Mr. *Piggot*, Porter, and four Beadles.

NUM-

NUMBER LVII.

Chriſt's *Hoſpital.*

SIR *Francis Child*, Kt. and Alderman, Preſident.
Robert Gay, Eſq; Treaſurer.
Dr. *Bankes*, Phyſician.
Mr. *Henry Holloway*, Surgeon.
Mr. *John Liſle*, Apothecary.
Mr. *William Brocket*, Clerk.
Mr. *John Keeley*, Renter.
Mr. *John Yeo*, Wardrobe-keeper.
Mr. *John Bowden*, Aſſiſtant.

Six SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Mr. *Peter Selby*, Upper Grammar-Maſter and Catechiſt.
Benjamin Durnford, Writing-Maſter.
Seawell Heatherley, Under Grammar-Maſter.
James Hodgſon, Maſter of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.
Peter Horwood, Muſick-Maſter.
Edward Lens, Drawing-Maſter.
John Smith, at *Hertford*, } School-maſters.
Samuel Hathaway, at *Ware*, }
Mr. *Leonard Henchman*, Steward.
Mrs. *Anne Caſtell*, Matron.
Mrs. *Brown*, School-miſtreſs to the Girls.
A Porter, and four Beadles.
A Cook.
Twelve Nurſes.
A Sick-Ward Nurſe.

The Number of Children of King *Charles* IId's new Foundation in this Hoſpital, that are yearly educated in the Art of Navigation is Forty; whereof ten are every Year put out Apprentices to the Practice of it, according to that King's Deſign in his gracious Inſtitution.

Put forth Apprentices from *October* 1675, to *December* 1736, from the above Mathematical School, 620 Children.

N. B. Several Children in the ſaid Hoſpital, are qualified for the Univerſity, and maintain'd there for ſeven Years by the ſaid Hoſpital, who alſo give them Money to take their Degrees of Batchelors and Maſters of Arts, and pay all the Charges of fitting them out for the Univerſity, and the Fees for ſettling them there.

NUMBER LVIII.

St. Thomas's *Hoſpital in* Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two hundred and ſixty other ſubſtantial Citizens of *London*.

——————— Preſident.

Charles Joye, Eſq; Treaſurer, who hath the executive Government of the Houſe, with a Committee of thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the annual General Court, and with twelve *Almoners* choſen quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and diſcharge ſuch as are cured, and incurable.

CHAPLAIN.

The Reverend Mr. *Drew*, M. A. Hoſpitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. *Edward Wilmot*,
Dr. *Abraham Hall*,
Dr. *Leatherland*,
} Phyſicians.

Mr. *William Cheſelden*,
Mr. *John Girle*,
} Surgeons.

Mr. *Pierce*, Apothecary.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath alſo the Care of the Brew-houſe; two Porters, four Beadles, *&c.*

Mrs. *Pierce*, Matron, under whom are ſixteen Siſters, who take care of ſo many ſeveral Wards, with Nurſes, Helpers, Watchers, *&c.* attending on the Poor.

Mr. *Welch*, Steward.

Mr. *Matthews*, Clerk and Regiſter.

NUM-

NUMBER LIX.

St. George's *Hoſpital at* Hyde-Park *Corner*.

HIS Royal Highneſs *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, Preſident,

The Rt. Hon. *Phillip* Lord *Hardwicke*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*,
The Rt. Hon. *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*,
The Rt. Rev. *Benjamin* Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*,
} Vice-Preſidents.

Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, Phyſician to her Majeſty,
Dr. *William Waſey*,
Dr. *Noel Broxholme*,
Dr. *Simon Burton*,
Dr. *David Roſs*,
} Phyſicians.

Ambroſe Dickins, Eſq;
Claudius Amyand, Eſq; Serjeant-Surgeons to his Majeſty,
William Cheſelden, Eſq; Surgeon to her Majeſty,
John Wreden, Eſq; Surgeon to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*,
} Principal Surgeons.

Mr. *James Wilkie*,
Mr. *David Middleton*,
} Surgeons in Ordinary.

All theſe Gentlemen are Governors, and ſerve without Fee or Reward.

John Warren, Eſq;
Daniel Graham, Eſq; Apothecaries to his Majeſty,
John Allen, Eſq; Apothecary to his Majeſty's Houſhold,
Mr. *Iſaac Rand*,
Mr. *John Clark*,
Mr. *Andrew Mitchel*,
Mr. *Thomas Graham*,
Mr. *James Fraſer*,
} Apothecaries attend by Rotation, as Viſitors, to ſee the Houſe-Apothecaries take due Care of the Patients and Medicines, and that they are diſpenſed according to the Preſcriptions of the Phyſicians.

Joſeph Hudſon, Eſq;
Mr. *Richard Aſpinwall*,
} Treaſurers.

Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Secretary.

And by theſe Gentlemen all the Books of Accounts and Minutes are kept and enter'd; and theſe, together with the above-named Apothecaries, are all Governors, and ſerve *gratis*.

N. B. The Phyſicians viſit the Patients three times a week, and the Surgeons attend daily.

NUMBER LX.

The Infirmary in Petty-France, Weſtminſter.

RIght Hon. Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Kt. Preſident.
Thomas Green, Eſq; Vice-Preſident.
Rev. Mr. *Pengry Hayward*, Treaſurer.
John Wigan, *Charles Cotes*, } M. D.
Mr. *Pyle*, Mr. *Price*, } Surgeons.
Mr. *Pyle*, jun. Aſſiſtant-Surgeon.
John Harris, Apothecary in the Houſe,
Mary Owen, Matron.

NUMBER LXI.

The Hoſpital founded at the ſole Coſt and Charge of Thomas Guy, *Eſq*;

Preſident, SIR *William Clayton*, Bart.
Treaſurer, *Charles Joye*, Eſq;
Phyſicians, { Dr. *John Oldfield*, Dr. *Matthew Clark*.
Surgeons, { Mr. *Samuel Sharp*. Mr. *John Belchier*,
Apothecary, Mr. *John Parrat*.
Clerk, Mr. *Thomas Matthew*.
Steward, Mr. *January Farmer*.
Matron, Mrs. *Ann Rowney*.

NUM-

NUMBER LXII.

A LIST of the Commiſſioners for Finiſhing St. Paul's *Cathedral.*

LORD Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Time being.
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great-Seal, for the Time being.
Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *London*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, for the Time being.
Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, for the Time being.
The Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, for the Time being.
His Majeſty's Attorney and Sollicitor-General, for the Time being.
Dr. *John Betteſworth*, Dean and Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and the Official Principal, *&c.* for the Time being.
The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *London*, for the Time being.
The Vicar-General, for the Time being.
The Advocate-General, for the Time being.
The Maſter of the Faculties, for the Time being.
The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, for the Time being.
The Dean and Reſidentiaries of St. *Paul*'s for the Time being.
The Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works for the Time being.
William Faulkner, Eſq;

NUMBER LXIII.

A LIST of the Commiſſioners for Building Fifty New-Churches.

LORD Chancellor *Hardwicke*, and the Ld. Chancellor for the Time being.
Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhop for the Time being.
Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

Lord Biſhop of *London*, and the Biſhop of *London*, for the Time Being.
Lord Biſhop of *Durham*.
Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.
Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*,
Lord Biſhop of St. *David's*.
Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*.
Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
John Lynch, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*.
Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul's*.
Dr. *Allix*, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.
Dr. *Hayley*, D. D. Dean of *Chicheſter*.
William Manley, D. D.
Sir *William Lee*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.
Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Maſter of the *Rolls*.
Sir *John Willes*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.
Sir *Thomas Reynolds*, Kt. Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.
Lord Mayor of *London* for the Time being.
Attorney and Sollicitor General for the Time being.
Sir *John Cheſhire*, Kt. firſt Serjeant at Law.
Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* for the Time being.
Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Chancellor for the Time being.
Sir *Charles Turner*, Bart.
Sir *Daniel Dolins*, Knt.
John Betteſworth, Doctor of Laws, Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.
George Paul, Doctor of Law, Vicar-General.
William Pulteney, Eſq;
John Verney, Eſq;
Sir *William Clayton*, Bart.
Francis Anneſley, Eſq;
William Melmoth, Eſq;
John Elles, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
John Scroope, Eſq;
Edward Peck.

The Officers are,

Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq; Treaſurer.
Mr. *Jenkyn-Thomas Phillips*, Secretary.
Mr. *John James*, Surveyor.
Mr. *Edwards*, Sollicitor.
Mr. *Sherman*, Agent.

NUMBER LXIV.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen Anne, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are,*

ALL and every the Privy-Councellors of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the ſeveral Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now and for the Time being.

All and every the *Cuſtodes Rotulorum*, for the ſeveral Counties within the Kingdom of *England* and *Wales*.

All and every the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſes within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now and for the Time being.

The Deans of the ſeveral Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the ſeveral Courts at *Weſtminſter*, now, and for the Time being.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, now, and for the Time being.

The Maſter of the Rolls, now, and for the Time being.

His Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Sollicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majeſty's Board of Green-Cloth.

His Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, and the four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

Th

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.

The Officers belonging to the Revenue of the First Fruits and Tenths.

Esq; Secretary, 200 *l. per Ann.*
Jeffery Elwes, Esq; Treasurer, 120 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Henry Bosvile*, Sollicitor.
The Duke of *Grafton*, Remembrancer of the First Fruits.
George Turner, Esq; Receiver of the First Fruits.
Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenths.
Thomas De Grey, Esq; Comptroller of the First Fruits and Tenths, 150 *l. per Annum.*
William Hanmer, Esq; Deputy-Remembrancer of the First Fruits.

NUMBER LXV.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Company of Merchants of Great-Britain, *Trading to the* South-Seas, *and other Parts of* America, *and for Encouraging the Fishery, for the Year* 1737.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Peter Burrell *Esq; Sub-Governor.*
John Bristow, *Esq; Deputy Governor.*

Joseph Adams, *Esq;*
Joshua Baker, *Esq;*
Joseph Beachcroft, *Esq;*
Jonathan Collyer, *Esq;*
Thomas Cowslad, *Esq;*
John Edwards, *Esq;*
Joseph Fawthrop, *Esq;*
John Fullerton, *Esq;*
Henry Gaultier, *Esq;*
Joseph Gulston, *jun. Esq;*
Edward Haistwell, *Esq;*
John Hamilton, *Esq;*
Richard Hatton, *Esq;*
Richard Howard, *Esq;*
Richard Jackson, *Esq;*
George Jennings, *Esq;*
Sir John Lade, *Bart.*
James Lambe, *Esq;*
Robert Lovick, *Esq;*
Roger Mainwaring, *Esq;*
Sydenham Malthus, *Esq;*
Nathaniel Paice, *Esq;*
John Phillipson, *Esq;*
Capt. Richard Pinnell.

Samuel

Samuel Smith, *Esq*; John Thompson, *jun. Esq*;
Bennet Swayne, *Esq*; Lewis Way, *Esq*;
Thomas Thomas, *Esq*; Robert Wood, *Esq*;
Rowland Rogers, *Esq*; *Cashier.*
Mr. George Woolley, *Deputy-Cashier.*
William Smith, *Esq*; *Secretary.*
Mr. Cloe Crespigny, *Deputy-Secretary.*
Mr. John Read, *Accomptant.*
Mr. John Giles, *Chief Clerk of the Stock-Office.*
Mr. Charles Pinfold, *Chief Clerk of the Annuity-Office.*
Mr. Adam Anderson, } *Four other Chief Clerks.*
Mr. William Giles,
Mr. Samuel Bull,
Mr. —— Webb,
Thomas Royal, *Porter.*
John Williams, } *Messengers.*
John Williams,
—— Buckle,

NUMBER LXVI.

A *LIST of the Names of the* Governor, Deputy-Governor, *and* Directors, *of the* Bank *of* England, *for the Year* 1737.

Thomas Cooke, *Esq*; *Governor.*
Nathaniel Gould, *Esq*; *Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

SIR Edward Bellamy, *Knt. and Ald.*
John Bance, *Esq*;
Stamp Brooksbank, *Esq*;
Delillers Carbonnel, *Esq*;
William Fawkener, *Esq*;
Frederick Frankland, *Esq*;
Mr. James Gaultier,
Samuel Holden, *Esq*;
Henry Neale, *Esq*;
John Rudge, *Esq*;
Moses Raper, *Esq*;
William Snelling, *Esq*;
Charles Savage, *Esq*;
James Spilman, *Esq*;
Mr. Samuel Trench.

Bryan Benson, *Esq*;
Henry Herring, *Esq*;
Mathew Howard, *Esq*;
Mr. William Hunt,
Sir William Jolliff,
Mr. Benjamin Lethieullier.
Matthew Raper, *Esq*;
Mr. Alexander Sheafe.

NUM-

NUMBER LXVII.

A LIST of the Court of Aſſiſtants *of the* Royal African Company *of* England, 1737.

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty Governor.

Sir Bibye Lake, *Bart. Sub-Governor;*
Charles Hayes, *Eſq; Deputy-Governor.*

RObert Atkyns, *jun. Eſq;*
Mr. Thomas Bird.
Thomas Bodicoate, *Eſq;*
John Bodicoate, *Eſq;*
Francis Boteler, *Eſq;*
Edward Bulſtrode, *jun. Eſq;*
Mr. John Carr.
Robert Cruikſhank, *Eſq;*
Daniel Finch, *Eſq;*
John Gaſcoyne, *Eſq;*
Mr. John Goddard.
Mr. Edward Gouge.
Mr. John Hickman.
Atwill Lake, *Eſq;*
John Laroche, *Eſq;*
John Lawton, *Eſq;*
Robert Mann, *jun. Eſq;*
Mr. Thomas Marſton.
Mr. John May.
Mr. Alexander Ouchterlony.
Henry Parſons, *Eſq;*
Benjamin Periam, *Eſq;*
Mr. Joſeph Sedgwick.
Philip Wilkinſon, *Eſq;*

NUMBER LXVIII.

A LIST of the Directors *of the United Company of Merchants of* England, *Trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *Elected for the Year* 1737.

RObert Adams, *Eſq;*
Abraham Addams, *Eſq;*
Miles Barne, *Eſq;*
Sir William Billers, *Knt. and Alderman.*
Stephen Biſſe, *Eſq;*
Mr. Richard Blount.
Chriſtopher Burrow, *Eſq;*
Mr. Richard Chauncy.
Charles Colborne, *Eſq;*
John Emmerſon, *Eſq;*
Peter Godfrey, *Eſq;*
William Goſſelin, *Eſq;*
Harry Gough, *Eſq;*
Alexander Hume, *Eſq;*
Samuel Hyde, *Eſq;*
Michael Impey, *Eſq;*
Henry Laſcelles, *Eſq;*

Edward

Iatthew Martin, *Esq*;
Villiam Pomeroy, *Esq*;
ones Raymond, *Esq*;
Sir John Salter, *Knt. and Alderman.*
Capt. James Winter.
Josias Wordsworth, *Esq*;

NUMBER LXIX.

A LIST of the Names of the Right Honourable the Lord Lieutenant, *with the Honourable the* Deputy-Lieutenants *of the* Militia *of the* Tower-Hamlets, *with the* Field-Officers, Captains, Lieutenants, *and* Enſigns; *as alſo the* Serjeants *of each Company, and* Bringers-up *of the ſaid* Militia; *with the* Secretary, Muſter-Maſter, *and* Clerk *thereunto belonging, for the Year* 1737.

THE Lord Lieutenant is, The Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Leiceſter*, Conſtable of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the Hamlets thereunto belonging.

The Honourable the Deputy-Lieutenants are,

he Right Hon. Sir Charles Wills *Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the* Bath.
r John Auſten, *Bart.*
r John Eyles, *Bart. and Alderman.*
r John Gonſon, *Kt.*
r John Tompſon, *Kt. and Alderman.*
he Hon. Sir George Walter, *Kt.*
The Hon. Brigadier John Armſtrong
The Hon. Adam Williamſon, *Esq*;
The Hon. Gideon Harvey, *Esq*;
Richard Whyte, *Esq*;
Richard Abell, *Esq*;
Arthur Aſgill, *Esq*;
The Hon. Major General Albert Borgard
Joſeph Bell, *Esq*;

Dodding

Dodding Bradyl, *Eſq;*
Matthew Bateman, *Eſq;*
Thomas Budgen, *Eſq;*
Stamp Brooksbank, *Eſq;*
William Brown, *Eſq;*
Benjamin Burroughs, *Eſq;*
Samuel Barrington, *Eſq;*
Thomas Chamber, *Eſq;*
Jonathan Collett, *Eſq;*
Anthony Chamberlain, *Eſq;*
Robert Dennett, *Eſq;*
Francis Douce, *Eſq;*
Conrade De Gols, *Eſq;*
Charles Downing, *Eſq;*
James Deacon, *Eſq;*
Thomas Exelbee, *Eſq;*
William Rawlinſon Earle, *Eſq;*
John Fell, *jun. Eſq;*
George Gregory, *Eſq;*
George Gregory, *Eſq;*
Alexander Garret, *Eſq;*
Alexander Garret, *jun. Eſq;*
James Hannott, *Eſq;*
Thomas Heath, *Eſq;*
Richard Haddock, *Eſq;*
Matthew Howard, *Eſq;*
Richard Howard, *Eſq;*
John Harris, *Eſq;*
Joſeph Harris, *Eſq;*
Charles Howſon, *Eſq;*
John Haggard, *Eſq;*
Paul Heuſch, *Eſq;*
Fiſher Jackſon, *Eſq;*
Thomas Jones, *Eſq;*
John King, *Eſq;*
John King, *Eſq;*
George Keat, *Eſq;*
Edward Lee, *Eſq;*
Stephen Martin Leak, *Eſq;* *Norroy King at Arms.*
Charles Lockyer, *Eſq;*
John Lote, *Eſq;*
John Martin, *Eſq;*
Thomas Martyn, *Eſq;*
Francis Morgan, *Eſq;*
Thomas Miller, *Eſq;*
Henry Norris, *Eſq;*
Matthew Newman, *Eſq;*
William Newman, *Eſq;*
Andrew Osborne, *Eſq;*
John Peck, *Eſq;*
Thomas Pearſe, *Eſq;*
Macajah Perry, *Eſq; and Ald.*
Clifford William Phillipps, *Eſq;*
Moſes Raper, *Eſq;*
George Rogers, *Eſq;*
John Redman, *Eſq;*
Charles Rigby, *Eſq;*
Thomas Robinſon, *Eſq;*
John Robinſon, *Eſq;*
Richard Ricards, *Eſq;*
Julius Rampayne, *Eſq;*
John Smith, *Eſq;*
Ward Smith, *Eſq;*
Leonard Smelt, *Eſq;*
Marmaduke Smith, *Eſq;*
Robert Sax, *Eſq;*
Richard Simmons, *Eſq;*
Samuel Tyſſen, *Eſq;*
William Taylor, *Eſq;*
Thomas Teaton, *Eſq;*
Henry Vandereſch, *Eſq;*
Plukenet Woodroſe, *Eſq;*
William Wheatly, *Eſq;*
John Williams, *Eſq;*

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains.

The Rt. Hon John *Earl of* Leiceſter, *Colonel.*

John Martin, *Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel.*
John Lote, *Eſq; Major.*

1 *Capt.* Iſaiah Domont, *Eſq;*

2 *Capt.*

2 *Capt.* Louis Hume, *Esq*;
3 *Capt.* Nathaniel Geary, *Esq*;
4 *Capt.* John Pincock, *Esq*;
5 *Capt.* Peter Dubec, *Esq*;

Lieutenants.

Daniel Michell Hannott, *Esq*; *Captain Lieutenant.*
John Baker, *Gent.*
John Dolley, *Gent.*
Richard Ball, *Gent.*
Thomas Norris, *Gent.*
Thomas William Fuſſel, *Gent.*
Daniel Caron, *Gent.*
Ebenezer Collings, *Gent.*

Enſigns.

William Lane, *Gent.*
Samuel Campion, *Gent.*
Stephen Fradſall, *Gent.*
John Wright, *Gent.*
Peter Lecount, *Gent.*
Joſeph Wright, *Gent.*
George Sharp, *Gent.*
John Langley, *Gent.*

Serjeants.

Joſeph Allen
Thomas Clarke
Peter Curtis
Stephen Copeland
John Garrett
Henry Gaines
Thomas Ewin
Samuel Bedford
Peter Fleaureat
William Archer
Francis Miller
John Fox
John Brooks
Henry Wallis
Thomas Beſt
Thomas Davis
William Richford
Charles Blackmore
Lewis Faulcon
Edmund Cooper
Barnabus Agac
Newman Bourne
Joſeph Bridg
Iſaac Eſcande.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Hon. Sir John Gonſon, *Knt. Colonel.*
Thomas Exelbee, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Thomas Jones, *Esq*; *Major.*

1 *Capt.* Lewis Gilbert, *Esq*;
2 *Capt.* Samuel Gower, *Esq*;
3 *Capt.* Richard Phillips, *Esq*;
4 *Capt.* James Smith *Esq*;
5 *Capt.* Richard Bayley, *Esq*;

Lieutenants.

Sampſon Sainthill, *Esq*; *Captain Lieutenant.*
Thomas Clark, *Gent.*
John Collett, *Gent.*
James Leathwaite, *Gent.*
Edward Colſton, *Gent.*
John White, *Gent.*
Francis Taylor, *Gent.*
Joſhua Carter, *Gent.*

Enſigns.

John Swan, *Gent.*
Anthony Dennifon, *Gent.*
John Ellis, *Gent.*
Thomas Gilbert *Gent.*
Peter Delaporte, *Gent.*
John Mayne, *Gent.*

William

William Allen, *Gent.*
Charles Meader, *Gent.*

Serjeants.

John Chittle
William Strutten
Stephen Goldſmith
William Everiſt
John Porteus
William Hide
Richard Pickering
Thomas Stevens
Lewis Roberts
John Billings
Oliver Taylor
Peter Peremoni
Charles Barton
Chriſtopher Mortimer
John Oxton
Daniel Taber
Iſaac Votier
William Hill
John Moſeley
James Peremoni
John Manovry
Benjamin Annible
James Iſindyck

The Bringers-up are John Oldis *and* John Denevett.
Roger Williams *Eſq*; *Secretary.*
Daniel Draper, *Eſq*; *Muſter-Maſter.*
Thomas Hardwicke, *Gent. Clerk to the Lieutenancy.*
Edward Newman, *Meſſenger.*

NUMBER LXX.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants, belonging to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital *at* Greenwich.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales.*
Lord Chancellor or Keeper, now, and for the Time being.

Lord Preſident,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain,
} now, and for the Time being.

Duke of *Newcaſtle,* — { His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Dukes

Dukes of — *Somerſet*, *Rutland*, *Montagu*, *Kent*, *Ancaſter*, *Mancheſter*, *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, *Atholl*, *Montroſe*, *Roxborough*.

Earls of — *Burlington*, *Scarborough*, *Grantham*, *Godolphin*, *Cholmondeley*, *Halifax*, *Wilmington*.

Lord *Harrington*, — One of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State and the Secretary of State for the Time being.

Lord Viſcount *Cobham*.
Lord Viſcount *Torrington*.
John Lord *Cateret*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, — now, and for the Time being.
The Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, — now, and for the Time being.

Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench,
Commiſſioners of the Admiralty,
High Admiral,
Commiſſioners of the Treaſury,
Lieutenant General of the Ordnance,
Maſter of the Rolls,
Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas,
Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
The Juſtices of the King's-Bench,
The Juſtices of the Common-Pleas,
The Barons of the Exchequer,
The Attorney and Sollicitor General,
The Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty,
The Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury,
— now, and for the Time being.

The Flag-Officers of the Fleet,
The Commissioners of the Navy,
The Judge of the Admiralty,
} now and for the Time being.

The Lord-Mayor, and three Senior Aldermen of the City of London,
The Master, and the five Elder-Brethren of Trinity-House,
The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer of *Greenwich* Hospital.
The Surveyor-General of the Works,
} now and for the Time being.

Sir *John Eyles*.
Sir *Edward Bellamy*.
Sir *John Thompson*.
Sir *Matthew Decker*.
Philips Gibbon,
Samuel Holden,
William Falkner,
Balthazer Lyell,
Ralph Ratcliff,
} Esqrs.

Capt. *Tudor Trevor*.
Nicholas Clark,
William Baxter,
William Colyer,
Jeyes Seawell,
Charles Vanbrugh,
Joseph Bell,
Edward Vernon,
} Esqrs.

Officers.

The Honourable Sir *John Jennings*, Governor,
Jos. Soans, Lieutenant Governor.
Hercules Baker, Esq; Treasurer.
His First Clerk Mr. *Gashry*.

Tudor Trevor, —— 1st
Charles Smith, —— 2d
} Captains.

John Constable, —— 1st
Edward Smith, —— 2d
Henry Powis, —— 3d
John Lumbert, —— 4th
} Lieutenants.

Philip Stubs, ——
Thomas Pocock, ——
} Chaplains.

David Cockburne, Physician.
William Bell, Steward.
Isaac Rider, Surgeon.
Elizabeth Cremer, Matron.
Thomas Hawes, Governor's Clerk.

Petty

Petty-Officers and Servants.

Thomas Cole, Cook.
Henry Wilder, —— 1ſt
Thomas Robinſon, —— 2d } Mate.
Henry Freeman, —— 3d
William Blockley, Barber.
Francis Rogers, Butler.
Edward Griffith, Scullery Man.
Jacob Strolger, his Mate.
Thomas Gilling, Clerk of the Checque's Clerk.
John Webb, Porter.

Penſioners,		900
Petty-Officers,		11
Nurſes,		56
Eſtabliſhment	In	4
	Out	13
Which makes the Number born		984

The Officers are not added in the Number born, becauſe they receive for their Table 1 *s.* 2 *d. per Diem.*

The Treaſurer has 200 *l. per Annum*, and the Treaſurer's Clerk 50 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Ripley, Eſq; Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. *James* Storekeeper.

The Steward is allowed two Clerks, whoſe Buſineſs is to provide the Penſioners with Proviſion daily, to receive and deliver out all manner of Houſe-Stores, to keep a Muſter Book of the Entries and Diſcharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accompts, *&c.*

Edward Smith, 2d Lieutenant, is Clerk of the Checque, and allowed a Clerk, who is to inſpect into all the Stores and Proviſions, as to their Goodneſs, according to Contract; to ſign and examine all Accompts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allow'd two Aſſiſtants, and a Servant.

There are Commiſſioners or Directors that meet once in ten Days, or oftner, as Occaſion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty; and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty; whoſe Names are preſix'd to the following Liſt, *viz.*

The Honourable Sir *John Jennings*, Governor.
Captain *Soames*, Lieutenant-Governor.
Hercules Baker, Esq; Treasurer.
Sir *Edward Bellamy*.
Sir *John Thompson*.
Mr. *Holden*.
Mr. *Fawkner*.
Mr. *Liel*.
Mr. *Radcliff*.
Mr. *Clarke*,
Mr. *Baxter*.
Capt. *Vernon*.
Capt. *Collier*.
Mr. *Seawell*.
Capt. *C. Vanbrugh*.
Col. *Bell*.
Mr. *Ripley*.
Mr. *Morton*.
Dr. *Cockburn*.
Mr. *William Corbet*.
Sir *Charles Hardy*.
Mr. *Spilman*.

Thomas Corbet, Esq; Deputy-Secretary to the Admiralty-Office, is Secretary to this Board, and allow'd 100 *l. per Annum*, his Clerk 40 *l. per Annum*.

There is a Council once a Week for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty, where are present the Officers of the Hospital, to assist in all Complaints, and to punish those that have behaved themselves in a disorderly Manner, and broke through the Rules of the Hospital.

The Matron is to take care of the Mens Linnen, to see it mended, and deliver it to the Landryman once a Week to be washed; to see the Nurses clean the Wards. Eight of the Nurses are called Infirmary-Nurses, who are to tend the sick and disabled Seamen.

The Diet for the Sick Men is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Currants, Rice, Oatmeal, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread, and Beer.

The Pensioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and twelve-pence *per* Week for Necessaries; out of which Number of Pensioners, there are 36 Boatswains, which are distinguished by having Gold Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold-Lace upon their Hats; they are allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Man a Week; their Business is to take Care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and if they see any Misdemeanors, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governour, in order to be brought to Council, and likewise to command the Watch upon their Guard. There are 72 Boatswains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Pensioners, and have 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Man a Week; they are appointed to assist the Boatswains.

The

The Diet and Allowance for a Man *per Diem*, is thus: *Sunday* they have one pound of Mutton, Beef, or Pork; one Pound of Bread, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and two Quarts of Beer: *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Thursday* the same. *Wednesday* they have Pease-Porridge, one Ounce of Butter, half a Pound of Cheese, one Pound of Bread, two Quarts of Beer. *Friday* the same.

There are 60 Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money arising by shewing the Hospital and Painting in the Hall, *&c.* They wear blue Clothes as the Pensioners, and have the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-Church* Hospital: They are taken in between eleven and thirteen Years of Age, and not continued longer than three Years; and go out to Captains of Men of War, and Masters of Merchant-Men. This Charity was established by the Lord *Aylmer*.

The Manner of their going to Chapel upon a Holy-Day.

First, Mr. *Weston*, Teacher of the *Methematicks*, walks before, the Boys follow two and two after him, with the Mathematical Instruments in their Hands. In the next place, the Porter with his Staff walks before the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, and Chaplains; then follow the Boatswains, and Boatswains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts; after them the Drums beating, then the Pensioners two and two.

The Manner of their Dining on a Holy-Day.

They have upon those Days double Allowance of Meat, and two Quarts of Ale. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Captain, and other Officers of the House, go in and drink the King's Health (Musick playing while they are at Dinner;) when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Huzza's; so likewise the same at the Healths of the Prince and Princesses, and all the Royal Family, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Governors.

The Boys have Roast-Beef and Ale.

Note, That no Papist is allowed the Charity of the Hospital.

NUMBER LXXI.

A LIST of the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of the Navy.

THE Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; Treaſurer, 2000 *l. per annum*,

Richard Haddock, Eſq; Comptroller.
Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. Surveyor.
Thomas Pearſe, Eſq; Clerk of the Acts.
George Purvis, Eſq; Comptroller of the Treaſurer's Accompts.
John Fawler, Eſq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts.
The Hon. *Robert Byng*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Store-keeper's Accompts.
The Hon. Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Principal Officer.
Thomas Matthews, Eſq; at *Chatham* and *Sheerneſs*.
Richard Hughes, Eſq; at *Portſmouth*,
Sir *Nicholas Trevanion*, Knight, at *Plymouth*.
Mr. *William Corbett*, Paymaſter to the Treaſurer of the Navy.

} Salary 500 *l. per ann.* each.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Preſident and Judge of the High-Court of Almiralty, Salary 400 *l. per ann.*

Francis Gaſhery, Eſq; Commiſſioner for ſick and hurt Seamen, Salary 400 *l. per ann.*

William Mills, Eſq; Aſſiſtant to the Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. *Samuel Percival*, Aſſiſtant to the Clerk of the Acts, Salary 300 *l. per ann.*

Mr. *Hammond*, firſt Clerk to the Comptroller of the Navy, Salary 200 *l. per ann.*

Regiſter and Signer of the Contractors Bills, Mr. *Johnſon*, Salary 200 *l. per ann.*

Chief Clerk in the Ticket-Office, *John Phillipſon*, Eſq; Salary 200 *l. per ann.*

Houſe-keeper, Mrs. *Yard*, 80 *l. per annum.*

DEPTFORD.

	per ann. l.	s.	d.
Daniel Wiſeman, Clerk of the Checque,	200	0	0
John Loton, Store-keeper,	200	0	0
Walter Sunn, Maſter-Attendant,	200	0	0
Richard Stacey, Maſter Shipwright,	200	0	0
John Sargent, Clerk of the Survey,	200	0	0
William Stacey, Aſſiſtant to the Maſter Shipwright,	100	0	0

WOOLWICH.

John Ruſſel, Clerk of the Checque,	150	0	0
Thomas Rogers, Store-keeper,	150	0	0
Thomas Tiddeman, Maſter-Attendant,	150	0	0
John Hayward, Maſter Shipwright,	150	0	0
Horatio Horſnell, Clerk of the Survey,	150	0	0
Philip Gilbert, Aſſiſtant to the Maſter Shipwright,	80	0	0

CHATHAM.

Thomas Coleby, Clerk of the Checque,	200	0	0
Robert Lock, Store-keeper,	200	0	0
Daniel Devert, Clerk of the Survey,	200	0	0
James Young, *Robert Aggar*, } Maſter Attendants, each	200	0	0
John Ward, Maſter Shipwright	200	0	0
William Shortiſs, *John Holland*, } Aſſiſtants to the Maſter Shipwright.			

SHEERNESS.

Bryan Bentham, Clerk of the Checque,	150	0	0
John Jenkins, Maſter-Attendant,	150	0	0
Jeremiah Roſewell, Maſter Shipwright,	150	0	0
Daniel Furzer, Store-keeper,	150	0	0
Peter Rawlings, Clerk of the Survey.			

PORTSMOUTH.

George Atkins, Clerk of the Checque,	200	0	0
James Bankes, Storekeeper,	200	0	0
Thomas Blanckley, Clerk of the Survey,	200	0	0
Richard Dennis, } Maſter Attendant,	200	0	0
John Goodwin, } Maſter Attendant,	200	0	0

Joseph Allin, Master Shipwright,		200	0	0
Thomas Fellows, *John Pool*,	Assistants to the Master Shipwright, each	100	0	0

PLYMOUTH.

John Cleveland, Clerk of the Checque,	150	0	0
Thomas Coleby, Store-keeper,	150	0	0
Phillip Parris, Master-Attendant	150	0	0
Peirson Lock, Master Shipwright,	150	0	0
Philemon Pownoll, Clerk of the Survey,	150	0	0
Edward Hunt, Assistant to the Master Shipwright,	80	0	0

NUMBER LXXII.

Commissioners for Victualling *His Majesty's* Navy.

Stephen Bisse, Esq;
Henry Parsons, Esq;
Thomas Revell, Esq;
Thomas Brereton, Esq;
William Thompson, Esq;
George Crowle, Esq;
Francis Eyles, Esq;
} Salary 400 *l. per ann.* each.

	per ann.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Seth Jermy, Esq; Secretary,		200	0	0
John Bishop, Esq; Accomptant for Cash		120	0	0
James Lovelace, Esq; Accomptant for Stores		120	0	0
Jeyes Seawell, Esq; Cashier		150	0	0
Mr. *James Wood*, Clerk of the Cutting-House		80	0	0
Mr. *Joseph Leaper*, Master-Cooper		100	0	0
Thomas Marston, Clerk of the Bakehouse		80	0	0
Robert Farr, Clerk of the Brewhouse		60	0	0
Francis Ellis, Hoy-taker		60	0	0

Portsmouth-

NUMBER LXXIII.

Treaſurer of the Navy's Office.

	per ann. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Treaſurer of the Navy, Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq;	2000	0	0
Pay-Maſter, *William Corbet*, Eſq;	500	0	0
Clerks under the Pay-Maſter. Mr. *John Wilſon*,	80	0	0
Mr. *John Hooke*,	80	0	0
Mr. *William Gardiner*	80	0	0
Mr. *Robert Haſlewood*	40	0	0
Mr. *William Barber*	40	0	0
Mr. *George Stanyford*	40	0	0
Mr. *Thomas Vaughan*	40	0	0
Mr. *Beſt Pearce*,	40	0	0
Caſhier and Accomptant, *Richard Onſlow*, Eſq;	400	0	0
Clerks under the Caſhier and Accomptant. Mr. *James Hubbald*,	80	0	0
Mr. *Richard Horne*,	80	0	0
Mr. *Timothy Brett*,	80	0	0
Mr. *Charles Nodes*,	40	0	0
Mr. *Thomas Hutches*	40	0	0
Caſhier for the Victualling, *Jeyes Seawell*, Eſq;	150	0	0
Clerks to the Caſhier for the Victualling. Mr. *Daniel Finch*,	70	0	0
Mr. *William Finch*	50	0	0
Mr. *Vincent Phipps*,	40	0	0
Mr. *Edward Barber*	40	0	0
Lewis Quoitte, Meſſenger at 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Diem.*	30	8	4
Stephen Jackſon, Porter at 1 *s. per Diem.*	18	5	0
Edward Parence, Door-keeper to the Pay-Room	20	0	0
Peter Scott, Barge-Maſter	6	0	0
Mrs. *Winifred Burr*, Houſe-keeper	20	0	0

NUMBER LXXIV.

A LIST of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, with their Number of Men and Guns.

First Rates.		
Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Royal George,	780	100
Royal Anne	780	100
Britannia	780	100
London	780	100
Royal Sovereign	780	100
Victory	780	100
Royal William	780	100
Second Rates.		
Barfleur	680	90
Blenheim	680	90
Prince George	680	90
St. George	680	90
Marlborough	680	90
Namure	680	90
Neptune	680	90
Prince	680	90
Princess Royal	680	90
Ramillies	680	90
Sandwich	680	90
Duke	680	90
Union	680	90
Third Rates.		
Boyne	520	80
Cambridge	520	80
Chichester	520	80
Cornwall	520	80
Cumberland	520	80
Devonshire	520	80
Dorsetshire	520	80
Princess Amelia	520	80
Lancaster	520	80
Newark	520	80
Norfolk	520	80
Princess Carolina	520	80
Russel	520	80
Shrewsbury	520	80
Somerset	520	80
Torbay	520	80
Bedford	440	70
Berwick	440	70
Burford	440	70
Bredah	440	70
Buckingham	440	70
Captain	440	70
Edinburgh	440	70
Elizabeth	440	70
Essex	440	70
Prince Frederick	440	70
Grafton	440	70
Hampton-Court	440	70
Ipswich	440	70
Kent	440	70
Lenox	440	70
Monmouth	440	70
Nassau	440	70
Northumberland	440	70
Royal Oak	440	70
Orford	440	70

Third Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Revenge	440	70
Suffolk	440	70
Sterling Caſtle	440	70
Yarmouth	440	70

Fourth Rates.

Burlington	365	60
Canterbury	365	60
Centurion	365	60
Defiance	365	60
Deptford	365	60
Dragon	365	60
Dreadnought	365	60
Dunkirk	365	60
Exeter	365	60
Jerſey	365	60
Kingſton	365	60
Lion	365	60
Princeſs Mary	365	60
Medway	365	60
Montague	365	60
Nottingham	365	60
Pembroke	365	60
Plymouth	365	60
Rippon	365	60
Rupert	365	60
Sunderland	365	60
Superbe	365	60
Swallow	365	60
Tilbury	365	60
Warwick	365	60
Windſor	365	60
Worceſter	365	60
York	365	60
Advice	280	50
St. Albans	280	50
Antelope	280	50
Argyle	280	50
Aſſiſtance	280	50
Briſtol	280	50
Chatham	280	50
Cheſter	280	50
Colcheſter	280	50
Dartmouth	280	50
Falkland	280	50
Falmouth	280	50
Glouceſter	280	50
Greenwich	280	50
Guernſey	280	50
Hampſhire	280	50
Leopard	280	50
Litchfield	280	50
Newcaſtle	280	50
Nonſuch	280	50
Norwich	280	50
Oxford	280	50
Panther	280	50
Portland	280	50
Preſton	280	50
Rocheſter	280	50
Romney	280	50
Ruby	280	50
Salisbury	280	50
Severne	280	50
Strafford	280	50
Sutherland	280	50
Tyger	280	50
Weymouth	280	50
Wincheſter	280	50
Woolwich	280	50

Fifth Rates.

Adventure	190	40
Angleſea	190	40
Diamond	190	40
Dover	190	40
Enterprize	190	40
Feverſham	190	40
Folkſtone	190	40
Fowey	190	40
Goſport	190	40
Haſtings	190	40
Hector	190	40
Lark	190	40

Fifth Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Princeſs Louiſa	190	40
Ludlow Caſtle	190	40
Lynn	190	40
Mary Galley	190	40
Portſmouth	190	40
Pearle	190	40
Roebuck	190	40
Saphire	190	40
South-Sea-Caſtle	190	40
Kinſale	155	40
Mermaid	155	40
Looe	155	40
Torrington	190	40

N. B. All Ships of 40 Guns are allowed 220 Men.

Sixth Rates.

Tartar	140	22
Alborough	130	20
Blandford	130	20
Biddiford	130	20
Deal-Caſtle	130	20
Durſley Galley	130	20
Dolphin	130	20
Experiment	130	20
Flamborough	130	20
Fox	130	20
Gibralter	130	20
Greyhound	130	20
Garland	130	20
Loweſtoff	130	20
Lime	130	20
Phœnix	130	20
Roſe	130	20
Rye	130	20
Scarborough	130	20
Seahorſe	130	20
Shoreham	130	20
Squirrell	130	20
Seaford	130	20
Sheerneſs	130	20
Winchelſea	130	20

Ships Names.		*Men.*	*Guns.*
Lively		115	20
Port Mahon		115	20
Solebay		115	20
Succeſs		115	20
Fireſhips,	Bridgwater	55	8
	Griffin	45	8
	Poole	55	8
Bombs,	Salamander	80	Car. 6. Swiv. 8. Mort. 2.
	Terrible	80	Car. 6. Swiv. 8. Mort. 2.
	Thunder	40	Car. 4. Mort. 1.

Storeſhip.

Succeſs		90	20
Sloops.	Bonetta	80	
	Cruizer	80	
	Drake	100	
	Fly	80	
	Grampus	60	
	Happy	80	
	Hawk	45	
	Hound	80	
	Otter	45	
	Saltaſh	80	
	Swift	45	
	Spence	100	
	Shark	80	
	Spy	80	
	Tryal	80	
	Wolf	100	
Yatchs.	Carolina	60	10
	Charlotte	30	8
	Dublin	40	12
	Fubbs	40	8
	Katherine	30	8
	Mary	30	8
	Will. & Mary	40	10

Bolton

	Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	
Small Yatchs.	Bolton	7	6	
	Chatham	6	4	
	Drake	4	Car. 6 / Swiv. 4	
	Portſmouth	50	4	
	Queenborough	7	6	
Hoys.	Foreſter	7		
	Heyling	7		
	Lion	11	4	
	Navy Tranſport	11		
	Plymouth Tranſport	12	4	
	Supply	10	Car. 2 / Swiv. 2	
	Sheerneſs Waterboat	5		
	Truelove	7		
	Old Truelove	3		
	Unity	7		
	Woolwich Tranſport	7	2	

	Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
	Smacks.		
	Royal Eſcape	4	
	Mary		
	Longboats.		
	Sheerneſs	2	
	Buoy-Boat		
Lighters.	Deptford	3	
	Woolwich, N° 1.		
	Ditto, N° 2.		
	Goodwill		
Hulks,	Berwick	6	
	Buckingham	43	
	Chatham	7	
	Glouceſter	15	
	Plymouth	28	
	Somerſet	19	
	Sunderland	6	
	Southampton	30	
	Thunderbolt Prize	5	

NUMBER LXXXV.

A General LIST of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post.

NAMES.	*SENIORITY.*		
THomas Harlow	19	*March,*	1689
Joseph Soanes	23	*February,*	1690
George Breholt	25	*September,*	1693
Thomas Stepney	27	*December,*	1693
Richard Culliford	9	*June,*	1695
Richard Haddock	20	*December,*	1695
Sir Nicholas Trevanion	25	*May,*	1696
John Aldred	11	*February,*	1696
Tudor Trevor	8	*October,*	1697
William Moses	12	*December,*	1698
Bennet Allen	27	*February,*	1698
Right Hon. Hen. *Lord* Maynard	15	*January,*	1701
Richard Hughes	19	*June,*	1702
Robert Thompson	26	*September,*	1702
Charles Smith	12	*October,*	1702
Thomas Meads	3	*January,*	1702
Thomas Matthews	24	*May,*	1703
Humphry Pudner	10	*July,*	1703
Henry Partington	20	*October,*	1703
Walter Riddell	21	*December,*	1703
John Trotter	7	*February,*	1703
Robert Harland	24	*March,*	1703
Thomas Lawrence	18	*October,*	1704
Robert Coleman	25	*September,*	1705
Edward Vernon	22	*January,*	1705
John Roberts	19	*April,*	1706
Richard Lestock	29	*April,*	1706
Joseph Winder	1	*December,*	1706
Archibald Hamilton	7	*January,*	1706
Walter Piggot	13	*November,*	1707
Francis Percy	12	*February,*	1707
Sir Chaloner Ogle	14	*March,*	1707

John

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
John Mihell	31 *March*,	1708
Richard Rowzier	2 *October*,	1708
John Hemington	12 *November*,	1708
James Gunman	20 *December*,	1708
James Steuart	14 *January*,	1708
Charles Vanbrugh	21 *February*,	1708
Robert Trevor	2 *March*,	1708
William Ockman	8 *March*,	1708
John Sapsford	18 *March*,	1708
Charles Brown	18 *March*,	1708
Thomas Jacob	26 *April*,	1709
George Purvis	22 *May*,	1709
Sir Charles Hardy	28 *June*,	1709
St. John Charlton	10 *November*,	1709
William Collier	10 *May*,	1710
Philip Vanbrugh	27 *November*,	1710
John Fletcher	7 *March*,	1710
Covil Mayne	16 *May*,	1711
Edmund Hooke	30 *November*,	1711
William Cawley	11 *July*,	1712
John Parr	*Take Poſt by a General Order*, 1 Jan. $17\frac{12}{13}$.	
Charles Poole		
Chriſtopher Parker		
Richard Girlington		
Thomas Graves		
John St. Lo		
Sir Edward Blacket, *Bart.*		
Robert Harward		
Thomas Whorwood		
Tyrwit Cayley		
Thomas Davers		
Hercules Baker		
Edward Falkingham	26 *February*,	1712
John Pace	27 *February*,	1712
Chriſtopher O Brien	11 *April*,	1713
Francis Hume	24 *July*,	1713
Alexander Geddes	15 *November*,	1714
Thomas Willyams	9 *July*,	1715
Charles Kendal	26 *July*,	1715
Digby Dent	5 *October*,	1715
Vincent Pearſe	5 *October*,	1715
Ellis Brand	19 *October*,	1715
William Smith	10 *May*,	1716
Hon. George Clinton	25 *June*,	1716
William Rowley	26 *June*,	1716
John Hildeſley	14 *September*,	1716

Thomas

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Thomas Whitney	13 *October*,	1716
Robert Man	22 *December*,	1716
John Yeo	27 *June*,	1718
William Martin	9 *October*,	1718
Samuel Atkins	3 *December*,	1718
George Protheroe	4 *December*,	1718
Edward Gregory	11 *March*,	1718
Francis Blake Delaval	26 *March*,	1719
William Davies	30 *June*,	1719
Thomas Durell	9 *February*,	1719
Iſaac Townſend	9 *February*,	1719
Thomas Waterhouſe	24 *April*,	1720
Humphrey Orme	1 *June*,	1720
Edward Reddiſh	28 *September*,	1720
Henry Medley	17 *February*,	1720
John Weller	7 *April*,	1721
Matthew Conſett	19 *April*,	1721
Right Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk	30 *May*,	1721
Samuel Brathwait	28 *January*,	1721
Right Hon. R. *Lord* Muſkerry	17 *March*,	1721
Peter Solgard	2 *July*,	1722
George Anſon	1 *February*,	1723
James Cornewall	3 *April*,	1724
Matthew Norris	3 *April*,	1724
Sir Yelverton Peyton, *Bart.*	22 *March*,	1724
Perry Mayne	24 *September*,	1725
Francis Danſays	25 *January*,	1725
George Proctor	31 *March*,	1726
Charles Cotterel	29 *June*,	1726
John Trevor	15 *February*,	1726
Robert Long	21 *March*,	1726
Timothy Brett	4 *May*,	1727
Hon. William Hervey	2 *June*,	1727
Peter Warren	19 *June*,	1727
Hon. John Byng	8 *Auguſt*,	1727
Samuel Mead	29 *Auguſt*,	1727
Thomas Arnold	19 *September*,	1727
Chriſtopher Pocklington	14 *November*,	1727
William Miller	18 *November*,	1727
John Gaſcoigne	5 *December*,	1727
Henry Oſborn	4 *January*,	1727
Henry Reddiſh	11 *January*,	1727
Edward Brooke	12 *January*,	1727
John Forreſter	6 *March*,	1727
Edward Baker	15 *March*,	1727
Timothy Bridge	27 *May*,	1728

George

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
George Berkeley	27 *May*,	1728
William Smith	13 *June*,	1728
Miles Stapylton	20 *June*,	1728
Joſeph Lingen	26 *July*,	1728
John Stanley	26 *July*,	1728
William Henry Fleming	26 *July*,	1728
Hon. Fitz Henry Lee	25 *October*,	1728
John Toller	20 *November*,	1728
John Onley	18 *January*,	1728
Richard Symonds	22 *February*,	1728
Iſrael Sparks	9 *April*,	1729
John Barnſley	21 *April*,	1729
Philip Vincent	18 *July*,	1729
Arthur Davys	11 *November*,	1729
William Douglas	31 *December*,	1729
Thomas Smith	5 *May*,	1730
Samuel Cockayne	19 *September*,	1730
Curtis Barnet	26 *January*,	1730
William Laws	5 *March*,	1730
Thomas Griffin	1 *April*,	1731
Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk	1 *April*,	1731
Robert Fytche	10 *May*,	1731
Cornelius Mitchell	14 *June*,	1731
Charles Craufurd	6 *September*,	1731
Thomas Trevor	26 *February*,	1731
William Coulſell	1 *April*,	1732
John Wingate	6 *April*,	1732
William Parry	18 *April*,	1732
John Towry	7 *November*,	1732
Charles Fanſhaw	11 *January*,	1732
Charles Wyndham	12 *January*,	1732
George Burriſh	7 *May*,	1733
Robert Harriſon	10 *July*,	1733
Samuel Goodere	13 *November*,	1733
Richard Herbert	20 *November*,	1733
Thomas Bradley	5 *March*	1733
Edward Hawke	20 *March*,	1733
John Ambroſe	27 *March*,	1734
Edmund Williams	2 *April*,	1734
William Knight	12 *May*,	1734
Sir Roger Butler	3 *June*,	1734
George Sclater	25 *July*,	1734
John Durell	8 *November*,	1734
James Compton	13 *December*,	1734
Nicholas Robinſon	8 *May*,	1735
Charles Drummond	12 *January*,	1735
Right Hon. Lord Aug. Fitzroy	14 *June*,	1735

MASTERS *and* COMMANDERS.

NAMES.	*SENIORITY.*	
John Robinſon	27 *March,*	1690
David Urry	5 *June*	1709
Robert Jennings	22 *Sept.*	1709
John Boyſe	4 *Oct.*	1709
Sir George Stewart	8 *Nov.*	1710
Charles Molloy	18 *April,*	1719
George Sclater	9 *April,*	1723
John Wynnell	30 *March,*	1727
Edward Smith	4 *May,*	1727
Richard Thomas	11 *Jan.*	1727
Thomas Billop	13 *Jan.*	1727
Benjamin Young	20 *June,*	1728
William Bridges	25 *Oct.*	1728
John Dumareſq	2 *Jan.*	1728
George Knowler	2 *May,*	1729
Chriſtopher Oates	18 *Nov.*	1729
James Hutchinſon	21 *July,*	1730
John Oliphant	29 *July,*	1730
James Rycaut	28 *Auguſt,*	1730
Ralph Archbould	28 *January,*	1730
Charles Knowles	24 *November,*	1731
Gilbert Wallis	26 *February,*	1733
George Pocock	26 *February,*	1733
George Cundett	2 *April,*	1734
James Cuſack	3 *June,*	1734
Roger Martin	25 *July,*	1734
John Cooke	8 *November,*	1734
Peter Lawrance	23 *December,*	1734
Thomas Fox	30 *December,*	1734
Samuel Faulkner	18 *April,*	1735
John Beſt	5 *May,*	1735
John Craford	5 *May,*	1735
Thomas Cooper	5 *May,*	1735
John Ruſſel	6 *June,*	1735
James Fellow	11 *September,*	1735
James Gaſcoigne	26 *September,*	1735

NUMBER LXXVI.

A General LIST of the Lieutenants of His Majesty's Fleet with the Dates of their first Commissions.

NAMES.	*SENIORITY.*		
JOHN Lambert	28	*September,*	1693
James Weſtcomb	20	*May,*	1695
John Morris	29	*June,*	1695
Thomas Ruſſel	16	*September,*	1695
John Conſtable	7	*November,*	1696
George Tapſon	20	*February,*	1696
Thomas Tiddeman	3	*September,*	1697
Yard Eaſtly	7	*September,*	1697
William Carr	11	*May,*	1699
Habbakuk Wyley	19	*January,*	1701
John James Gaches	21	*January,*	1701
John Dawbney	30	*January,*	1701
William Maſon	6	*February,*	1701
John Croſſe	26	*February,*	1701
Martin Bond	19	*May,*	1702
Sidney Cole	30	*May,*	1702
Alexander Orrock	23	*June,*	1702
Bryant Roper	14	*October,*	1702
Peter Horroy	23	*November,*	1702
William Wilſon	23	*December,*	1702
John Bilton	26	*February,*	1702
Anthony Hyde	2	*March,*	1702
Joſhua Paine	23	*March,*	1702
Peter Franklin	10	*April,*	1703
John Redman	20	*April,*	1703
John Denew	27	*April,*	1703
George Gother	14	*May,*	1703
Thomas Wilcocks	14	*May,*	1703
Joſeph Hele	6	*January,*	1703
George Shelvocke	25	*April,*	1704
John Wood	22	*May,*	1704
Henry Hammington	26	*May,*	1704

NAMES.	SENIORITY.		
Richard Church	19	*Auguſt,*	1704
Henry Dodſon	19	*Auguſt,*	1704
Henry Huiſh	15	*October,*	1704
James Richards	6	*November,*	1704
Thomas Whitaker	19	*January,*	1704
George Beech	14	*February,*	1704
John Mordaunt	14	*February,*	1704
John Stoaks	20	*March,*	1704
Robert Allen	28	*April,*	1705
Francis Farndale	1	*May,*	1705
Peter Anderſon	3	*May,*	1705
Joſeph Short	5	*May,*	1705
Simon Lyon	31	*May,*	1705
Thomas Parker	26	*September,*	1705
John Wooden	30	*September,*	1705
George Rawlins	6	*November,*	1705
Roger Tublay	19	*November,*	1705
Thomas Kiemar	5	*December,*	1705
Thomas Rue	8	*January,*	1705
Robert Proſſer	9	*January,*	1705
Benjamin Fenwicke	10	*January,*	1705
Henry Harriſon	19	*January,*	1705
Philip Dumariſque	31	*January,*	1705
Thomas Kitchin	31	*January,*	1705
L'Strange Mordaunt	31	*January,*	1705
Joſeph Kiggins	7	*February,*	1705
Thomas Langſtaffe	25	*February,*	1705
George Crowe	1	*March,*	1705
Solomon Gideon	17	*September,*	1705
Robert Maynard	14	*January,*	1706
Kerry Lyne	31	*January,*	1706
James Lake	21	*March,*	1706
Alexander Barclay	6	*June,*	1706
Edy Rumſey	29	*November,*	1707
William Carey	10	*December,*	1707
Henry Curle	27	*January,*	1707
Charles Bargrave	26	*February,*	1707
John Guy	22	*March,*	1707
William Slater Griffith,	6	*April,*	1707
Dandy Kidd	23	*April,*	1708
Silveſter Kennedy	30	*April,*	1708
William Kenſey	2	*September,*	1708
Jeffry Thomas Saunders	3	*November,*	1708
Henry Power	14	*December,*	1708
John Strutt	24	*December,*	1708

James

NAMES.	*SENIORITY.*	
James Smith	8 *January,*	1708
Charles Polkinhorne	9 *February,*	1708
John Opie	21 *February,*	1708
Arthur Trevor	28 *February,*	1708
James Hamilton	11 *March,*	1708
Robert Booth	14 *March,*	1708
Thomas Johnſon	8 *April,*	1709
Sir Thomas Longueville	3 *June,*	1709
Henry Rice	16 *June,*	1709
Cæſar Blount	22 *June,*	1709
Pelham Winn	6 *Auguſt,*	1709
Henry Roſſington	17 *Auguſt,*	1709
Iſrael Stafford	22 *September,*	1709
John Norbury	17 *October,*	1709
William Dandridge	20 *October,*	1709
Peter Osborn	12 *December,*	1709
William Cleland	13 *January,*	1709
Peter Peters	26 *March,*	1710
Nathaniel Tucker	13 *April,*	1710
William Mabbot	15 *April,*	1711
Thomas Dare	3 *May,*	1711
Alexander Bowers	27 *June,*	1711
Charles Garrard	27 *June,*	1711
William Bowyer	29 *June,*	1711
Edward Gregory	25 *September,*	1711
John Markett	16 *October,*	1711
Thomas Trefuſis	18 *October,*	1711
Thomas Gadſden	5 *December,*	1711
John Orme	5 *March,*	1711
Richard Smith	10 *March,*	1711
James Scott	11 *July,*	1712
Iſaac Power	1 *Auguſt,*	1712
Edward Allen	11 *October,*	1712
Robert Pyſing	28 *February,*	1712
Rupert Waring	2 *October,*	1714
William Ellerker	26 *October,*	1714
Thomas Jolley,	21 *February,*	1714
William Griffith	22 *March,*	1714
William Baker	1 *June,*	1715
Mark Reynolds	1 *May,*	1716
William Dilke	23 *May,*	1717
Thomas Elliott	17 *January,*	1717
Henry Herbert	17 *March,*	1717
Henry Swayſland	27 *April,*	1718
Scroop Lyon	17 *September,*	1718

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Francis Percival	22 *January*, 1718
Robert Whitley	11 *March*, 1718
Robert Young	12 *April*, 1719
Henry Osborne	6 *June*, 1719
Hon. George Dawnay	11 *January*, 1719
William Clarke	16 *January*, 1719
Robert Claxton	4 *April*, 1720
Edward Dodd	4 *April*, 1720
Francis Scott	4 *April*, 1720
Iſaac Barnard	4 *April*, 1720
Baſil Wood	4 *April*, 1720
John Mallett	4 *April*, 1720
Sir Robert Henley	4 *April*, 1720
Thomas Tucker	4 *April*, 1720
George Withers	4 *April*, 1720
Mathew Forteſcue	4 *April*, 1720
Richard Stevens	12 *April*, 1720
George Tockets	13 *May*, 1720
Ruſſel Walker	13 *May*, 1720
Rowland Frogmere	13 *May*, 1720
John Fenwick	13 *May*, 1720
Thomas Limeburner	13 *May*, 1720
Abraham Duncomb	13 *May*, 1720
Edward Guy	16 *May*, 1720
John Wearg	29 *May*, 1720
Nathaniel Orris	23 *June*, 1720
Wm. Henry Bruce	23 *June*, 1720
Thomas Ley	23 *June*, 1720
John Arnold Langley	30 *June*, 1720
William Parkinſon	12 *July*, 1720
Harcourt Maſters	27 *September*, 1720
Roach Faulkner	20 *October*, 1720
James Newnam	3 *May*, 1721
Edward Norris	15 *July*, 1721
Peter Burvill	6 *October*, 1722
William Metcalfe	29 *October*, 1722
Thomas Harriſon	15 *February*, 1722
John Pritchard	9 *April*, 1723
Edward Chaloner	22 *April*, 1723
Iſaac Sunn	22 *April*, 1723
Thomas Watſon	22 *April*, 1723
James Hodſoll	5 *November*, 1723
William Feilding	3 *December*, 1724
Charles Denniſon	22 *March*, 1724

James

NAMES.	SENIORITY.		
James Falconer	4	*May,*	1725
John Nevison	25	*January,*	1725
Thomas Gregory	25	*January,*	1725
William Chambers	21	*June,*	1726
Charles Pyot	22	*June,*	1726
John Weldon	22	*June,*	1726
Nathaniel Rogers	20	*July,*	1726
Thomas Lake	20	*July,*	1726
Thomas Mogg	28	*July,*	1726
Richard Hughes	28	*July,*	1726
Elliot Smith	18	*September,*	1726
Andrew Hawes	5	*October,*	1726
John Draper	27	*October,*	1726
John Warden	28	*October,*	1726
James Master	14	*January,*	1726
Edmund Strange	22	*March,*	1726
Joseph Cooper	28	*March,*	1727
Francis Withers	6	*April,*	1727
Thomas Pellat	20	*April,*	1727
Sandys Longden	20	*April,*	1727
Edward Peyton	30	*April,*	1727
Fyfield Coe	4	*May,*	1727
George Murray	5	*May,*	1727
Pet. Jac. des Tombe	11	*May,*	1727
Leonard Bellamy	16	*May,*	1727
Patrick O Hara	16	*May,*	1727
William Moses	16	*May,*	1727
William Ellis	17	*May,*	1727
Griffin Dering	10	*June,*	1727
Charles Coleby	19	*June,*	1727
Charles Smith	24	*June,*	1727
John Davies	26	*July,*	1727
Charles Catford	29	*July,*	1727
Henry Dennis	29	*July,*	1727
John Pittman	5	*August,*	1727
William Carter	18	*August,*	1727
John Watkins	7	*September,*	1727
William Hewett	7	*September,*	1727
William Carleton	19	*September,*	1727
Robert Pett	19	*September,*	1727
Charles Mason	5	*October,*	1727
Peter Toms	5	*October,*	1727
William Bladwell	6	*October,*	1727
Edmund Fowell	12	*October,*	1727

NAMES.	SENIORITY.
Ormond Tomſon	14 *October*, 1727
Richard Edwards	19 *October*, 1727
Thomas Dalzel	27 *November*, 1727
James Peers	3 *December*, 1727
John Lloyd	3 *December*, 1727
Francis Holburne	12 *December*, 1727
Thomas Dove	16 *December*, 1727
Samuel Goddard	23 *December*, 1727
Andrew Stevens	11 *January*, 1727
Edward Herbert	1 *January*, 1727
Thomas Broderick	1 *January*, 1727
Alexander Gordon	13 *January*, 1727
William Liſle	16 *January*, 1727
Edward Dovey	16 *January*, 1727
Richard Pocock	16 *January*, 1727
William Reed	16 *January*, 1727
Franklin Luſhington	16 *January*, 1727
Abraham Gould	18 *January*, 1727
William Nesbit	20 *January*, 1727
William Campbell	6 *March*, 1727
William Boddenham	23 *March*, 1727
Thomas Swanton	9 *May*, 1728
William Hay	27 *May*, 1728
Brad. Thompſon	22 *June*, 1728
Edward Barber	26 *July*, 1728
John Thomas	29 *July*, 1728
Som. Maſter	13 *Auguſt*, 1728
Francis Wakeman	10 *September*, 1728
William Ruſſel	14 *September*, 1728
George Stepney	25 *October*, 1728
Jacobs Cornwall	26 *October*, 1728
Sebaſtian Biſhop	23 *November*, 1728
Rice Edwards	6 *February*, 1728
Charles Stevens	19 *March*, 1728
Daniel Hore	29 *March*, 1729
Robert Arskine	2 *April*, 1729
Robert Mead	5 *April*, 1729
Mathew Michell	11 *April*, 1729
Samuel Maiſterſon	20 *June*, 1729
James Smith	22 *July*, 1729
Aſhby Utting	4 *November*, 1729
Richard Collins	11 *November*, 1729
Edward Spragge	12 *November*, 1729
William Thomas	9 *December*, 1729
Eſſex Holcombe	24 *May*, 1730

Richard

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Richard Weſt	10 *June*,	1730
John Douglaſs	16 *June*,	1730
David Cheap	24 *Auguſt*,	1730
Thomas Norwood	28 *Auguſt*,	1730
Thorpe Fowke	20 *September*,	1730
Alexander Stewart	30 *January*,	1730
Hon. John Forbes	16 *March*,	1730
Nathaniel Watſon	19 *May*,	1731
Alexander Michell	14 *June*,	1731
Thomas Bedford	15 *June*,	1731
Philip Durell	30 *June*,	1731
William Hen. Muſclary	3 *July*,	1731
Smith Callis	1 *September*,	1731
Henry Stewart	24 *September*,	1731
John Wickham	24 *November*,	1731
Edmund Hopkins	24 *November*,	1731
Philip Toms	10 *January*,	1731
Hon. Henry Scot	25 *January*,	1731
John Hume	7 *February*,	1731
Blumfield Barradall	17 *March*,	1731
William Marſh	18 *March*,	1731
Hon. Edward Boſcawen	14 *June*,	1732
James Douglas	1 *July*,	1732
Richard Tiddeman	21 *July*,	1732
Samuel Marſhall	26 *Auguſt*,	1732
Samuel Bridges	5 *September*,	1732
Thomas Philpott	12 *September*,	1732
John Williams	14 *September*,	1732
William Burnaby	16 *December*,	1732
Charles Wimbleton	24 *December*,	1732
Lachlin Leſlie	14 *April*,	1733
Polycarpus Taylor	4 *May*,	1733
Barthol. Candler	30 *June*,	1733
Jeremiah Skinner	23 *February*,	1733
John Stringer	23 *February*,	1733
Temple Weſt	23 *February*,	1733
James Hubbard	2 *March*,	1733
William Collins	2 *March*,	1733
John Lovett	2 *March*,	1733
Thomas Ryves	2 *March*,	1733
Ambroſe Seccombe	2 *March*,	1733
Arthur Crocker	2 *March*,	1733
Robert Gregory	2 *March*,	1733
Thomas Hill	2 *March*,	1733
Thomas Williams	2 *March*,	1733

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Godbold Thompſon	2 *March*,	1733
Joſeph Soanes	2 *March*,	1733
John Sutton	2 *March*,	1733
Charles Brown	2 *March*,	1733
Hon. Edward Legge	2 *March*,	1733
John Brett	2 *March*,	1733
John Crookſhanks	2 *March*,	1733
John Robinſon	2 *March*,	1733
Thomas Cotes	2 *March*,	1733
Alexander Gordon	2 *March*,	1733
John Pitman	2 *March*,	1733
Savage Moſtyn	2 *March*,	1733
James Broadley	2 *March*,	1733
John Watſon	2 *March*,	1733
Sheldrake Laton	2 *March*,	1733
George Grant	2 *March*,	1733
Thomas Bury	2 *March*,	1733
Digby Dent	2 *March*,	1733
Merrick de l'Anger	2 *March*,	1733
George Rosbee	2 *March*,	1733
John Cokburne	2 *March*,	1733
John Gage	2 *March*,	1733
John Willſon	2 *March*,	1733
Edmond Beavor	2 *March*,	1733
Alexander à Court	2 *March*,	1733
William Galloway	2 *March*,	1733
Arthur Upton	13 *March*,	1733
Thomas Strachy	13 *March*,	1733
Frederick Cornwall	13 *March*,	1733
John Fawler	13 *March*,	1733
Robert Jefferys	13 *March*,	1733
John Moray	13 *March*,	1733
Hugh Forbes	13 *March*,	1733
Samuel Lofting	13 *March*,	1733
Barrow Stallard	13 *March*,	1733
John Seymour	18 *March*,	1733
George Goſling	19 *March*,	1733
John Lloyd	19 *March*,	1733
Francis Geary	19 *March*,	1733
John Bentley	28 *March*,	1734
Edmond Arguis	30 *March*,	1734
Ingram Kniblo	30 *March*,	1734
Robert Kerr	30 *March*,	1734
Charles Knowler	30 *March*,	1734
James Macky	30 *March*,	1734

NAMES.	SENIORITY.	
Crosby Weſtfield	30 *March*,	1734
Coningsby Norbury	10 *April*,	1734
R. H. Ld. G. Graham	13 *April*,	1734
James Janeway	29 *April*,	1734
Edward Bradſton	29 *April*,	1734
Henry Dive	12 *May*,	1734
Edmond Toll	24 *May*,	1734
Edward Falkingham	7 *June*,	1734
Charles Holmes	18 *June*,	1734
Charles Watſon	2 *Auguſt*,	1734
Edmund Williams	4 *November*,	1734
Hugh Forteſcue	4 *November*,	1734
Charles Saunders	8 *November*,	1734
Peter Fox	8 *November*,	1734
Ld. Frederick Murray	8 *November*,	1734
Piercy Brett	6 *December*,	1734
Robert Swanton	17 *January*,	1734
Rowland Cotton	28 *March*,	1735
Charles Powlett	4 *April*,	1735
William Lumley	18 *April*,	1735
John Hill	18 *April*,	1735
Edward Clarke	18 *April*,	1735
Thomas Pye	18 *April*,	1735
John Barker	5 *May*,	1735
Robert Robinſon	5 *May*,	1735
Joſeph Hamar	5 *May*,	1735
James Peters	*Ditto.*	
Henry Huiſh	*Ditto.*	
William Boys	*Ditto.*	
William Brownjohn	*Ditto.*	
Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie	*Ditto.*	
Thomas Hemming	7 *May*,	1735
Laſtly Chilcott	22 *May*,	1735
James Monypenny	26 *May*,	1735
Tuſon Stacey	10 *June*,	1735
Charles Wager Purvis	19 *June*,	1735
Henry Page	25 *June*,	1735
Francis Parry	24 *July*,	1735
George Balchen	11 *Auguſt*,	1735
John Hyde	29 *Auguſt*,	1735
Thomas Cleland	17 *September*,	1735
Adrian Moore	17 *September*,	1735
Randyll Vane	8 *December*,	1735
Rt. Hon. Lord Forreſter	9 *December*,	1735
Hon. John Hamilton	4 *March*,	1735

NUMBER LXXVII.

Governors and Officers in the West-Indies.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; Auditor General of the Plantations.
John Anthony Balaguiere, Esq; Secretary.
Peter Forbes, Esq; Provost Marshall.

Jamaica.

Edward Trelawny, Esq; Governor.
Andrew Stone, Esq; Register.
Anthony Corbiere, Esq; Naval-Officer.
Matthew Concanen, Esq; Attorney-General.
John Lawton, Esq; { Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Chief Clerk of the supreme Court.
Richard Mills, Receiver of all Duties and Impositions, &c.
Anthony Wheelock, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

Barbadoes.

Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Bart. Governor.
Anthony Cracherode, Esq; Register.
Francis Whitworth, Esq; Secretary.
Alexander Burnet, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.
Richard Carter, Esq; Attorney-General.
George Plaxton, Esq; Treasurer.
John Cornelius, Naval-Officer.
Thomas and *Francis Reynolds*, Provost Marshall.
Charles Huggins, Esq; Clerk and Remembrancer.
William Rawlins, Register of the Admiralty.

Leeward Islands.

Col. *William Mathew*, Governor.
Gilbert Fleming, Lieutenant General of the said Islands.
Ditto, Lieutenant-Governor of *St. Christophers*.
Edward Byam, Lieutenant-Governor of *Antegoa*.
William Hanmer, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *Nevis*.
Capt. *Forbes*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Montserrat*.
Wavel Smith and *Samuel Cust*, Esq; Secretary and Clerk of the Crown.

William

William Floyer, Eſq; Clerk of the Naval-Office in the *Leeward Iſlands*.
William Janſſen, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhal of the *Leeward Iſlands*.

Bahama Iſlands.

Richard Fitz-William, Eſq; Governor.
Thomas Granger, Chief Juſtice.

Bermuda.

John Pitt, Eſq; Governor.
George Tucker, Eſq; Secretary, and Provoſt-Marſhal.

South-Carolina.

James Oglethorp, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Carolina* and *Georgia*.
Col. *Broughton*, Lieutenant-Governor.
———— *Abercromby*, Attorney-General.
John Hamerton, Secretary.
George Morly, Provoſt-Marſhal.

North-Carolina.

Gabriel Johnſton, Eſq; Governor.
Nathaniel Rice, Secretary.
John Montgomery, Attorney-General.

Virginia.

————————, Governor.
Major *William Gooch*, Lieutenant-Governor.
John Carter, Secretary.
John Clayton, Attorney-General.

Penſylvania.

A Proprietary Government.
————————, Lieutenant-Governor.

Maryland.

Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor and Governor.
Samuel Ogle, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

New-York.

John Lord *Delawar*, Governor.
George Clark, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.
George Clark, Esq; Secretary.
James Delancy, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General.
Philip Livingston, Esq; Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Common-Pleas, in the County and City of *Albany*, and Secretary to the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs.

New-Jersey.

John Lord *Delawar*, Governor.
Hon. *John Hamilton*, Esq; President.
Robert Lettice, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Archibald Hume, Esq; Secretary.
James Alexander, Esq, Attorney-General.

Rhode-Island.

Governor and Company of the Island, and of *Providence*.
The Governor is chosen annually by the People.

Connecticut.

Governor and Company, ditto.

Massachusett's-Bay.

Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor.
————, Lieutenant-Governor.
Josiah Willard, Esq; Secretary.

New-Hampshire.

J. Belcher, Governor.
Col. *David Dunbar*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Nova Scotia.

Richard Philips, Esq; Governor.
Lawrence Armstrong, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

New-

Newfoundland.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships of War for the Time being, which go Annually to Protect the Fiſhery, who hath a Commiſſion to be Governor during his Stay.

NUMBER LXIII.

The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain.

THE moſt Noble *Charles Fitz-Roy*, D. of *Grafton*, Lord-Chamberlain.

The Right Hon. the Lord *Harvey*, Vice-Chamberlain.

The Hon. Col. *James Pelham*, Secretary.

Charles Maddockes, Eſq; Deputy-Secretary.

Mr. *Robert Griffin*, firſt Clerk.

Chriſtopher Brown, Office-Keeper.

Lords of His Majeſty's *Bed-Chamber.*

Earl of Pembroke, *Groom of the Stole.*
Duke of Mancheſter.
Earl of Dunmore.
Earl of Eſſex.
Earl of Albemarle.
Earl of Selkirke.
Earl Cowper.
Earl of Tankerville.
Lord Paget.
Lord William Manners.
Lord Hinton.
Lord Viſcount Harcourt.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Sir Charles Hotham, *Bart.*
Sir Robert Rich, *Bart.*
Charles Churchill.
Charles Lumley.
Thomas Paget.
John Campbell.
John Clavering.
James Campbell.
James Brudenell.

500 *l. per annum* each.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir William Dudley, *Bart.*
Henry *Lord* Power.
Thomas Brocas, *Eſq;*
Benjamin Moyer, *Eſq;*
Henry Streatfield, *Eſq;*
Joſeph Windham, *Eſq;*
Robert Hales, *Eſq;*
Gideon Harvey, *Eſq;*
William Foreſter, *Eſq;*
Courtney Croker, *Eſq;*
Sir William Leman, *Bart.*
Sir John Werden, *Bart.*
John Matthews, *Eſq;*
Sir George Bridg. Skipwith, *Bart.*
Henry Greaſwould, *Eſq;*
Jeremy Sambroke, *Eſq;*
John Crew, *Eſq;*
Edward Leigh, *Eſq;*
Charles Hayes, *Eſq;*

Sir

Sir Thomas Read, *Bart.*
Thomas Uvedale, *Esq;*
Moſes Raper, *Esq;*
Nathaniel Hickman, *Esq;*
John Tryon, *Esq;*
Humphrey Brent, *Esq;*
Sir Sydenham Fowke, *Knt.*
Richard Jackſon, *Esq;*
Hitch Young, *Esq;*
Sir John Smith, *Bart.*
Robert Boſvile, *Esq;*
Thomas Clark, *Esq;*
John Coke, *Esq;*
Littleton Point Meynell, *Esq;*
Bartholomew Clarke, *Esq;*
Edward Conyers, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Clarges, *Bart.*
George Vernon, *Esq;*
Sir John Frederick, *Bart.*
John Eldrid, *Esq;*
John Morris, *Esq;*
William Sheppard, *Esq;*
Sir George Walter, *Knt.*
Sir Moulton Lamberd, *Knt.*
Sir Edward Laurence, *Knt.*
David Houghton, *Esq;*
Charles Lockier, *Esq;*
Henry Meriton, *Esq;*
Chriſtopher Jeaffreſon, *Esq;*
Sir William Ruſſel, *Bart.*
Humphrey Sturt, *Esq;*
Sir Arthur Haſlerigg, *Bart.*
Robert Apreece, *Esq;*
Thomas Worſley, *Esq;*
Leonard Thompſon, *Esq;*
Sir Edmund Anderſon, *Bart.*
Sir Harry Gough, *Bart.*
Crew Offley, *Esq;*
Peter Cartwright, *Esq;*
Carew Harvey Mildmay, *Esq;*
Samuel Clerk, *Esq;*
Thomas Shallcroſs, *Esq;*
Sir William Codrington, *Bart.*
Edward Trotman, *Esq;*
William Stanley, *Esq;*
Richard Dalton, *Esq;*
John Stones, *Esq;*

Cup-Bearers.

George Hetling, *Esq;*
Gould Clarges, Eſq;
Amand Duperron, *Esq;*
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per ann. *each.*

Carvers.

Thomas Brereton, *Esq;*
John Tilburgh, Eſq;
Gaſper-Fred. Henning, *Esq;*
Robert Tripp, *Esq;*
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per ann. *each.*

Gentlemen-Sewers.

Thomas de la Faye, *Esq;*
Grey Longueville, *Esq;*
John Hodges, *Esq;*
Stephen Mounier, *Esq;*
33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per ann. *each.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber.

Richard Whitworth, *Esq;*
Robert Hemington, *Esq;*
John Cope, *Esq;*
Francis Clerke, *Esq;*
200 *l. per ann.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers, Daily Waiters.

Sir Charles Dalton, *Knt. Black-Rod,* 100 *l. per ann.*
Captain Bellandan.
150 *l. per ann.* each.
Colonel Stewart.
Sir Thomas Brand, *Knt.* and *Embelliſher of Letters to the Eaſtern Princes,* 60 *l. per ann.*

Aſſiſtant-Gentleman-Uſher.

Henry Gardie, *Esq;*
66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.*

Grooms

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Wentworth Odiarn, *Esq*;
Cornelius Tilburgh, *Esq*;
James Tryner, *Esq*;
John Parsons, *Esq*;
73 *l. per ann.* each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly Waitors in Ordinary.

Francis Boggest, *Esq*;
John Jenkins, *Esq*;
James Calthorpe, *Esq*;
Everard Buckworth, *Esq*;
Robert Tripp, *Esq*;
Charles Bodens, *Esq*;
James Eckersale, *Esq*;
William Kellet, *Esq*;
50 *l. per. ann.* each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Hugh Henry.
Mr. Simonity Vincent.
Mr. Charles Cromp.
Mr. Charles Nezereau.
Mr. Michael Nevill.
Mr. George Matthew.
Mr. John Dollignon.
Mr. Benjamin Phillips.
38 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d. per ann.*

Pages of the Presence Chamber.

Mr. Edward Wills.
Mr. William Farnborough.
Mr. William Mosely.
Mr. Samuel Hurst.
25 *l. per ann.* each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. Adam Lysney.
Mr. Peter Jenkinson.
Mr. Thomas Martin.
Mr. Thomas Green.
Mr. John Dupuis.
Mr. Charles Harrison.
Mr. Thomas Symons.
Mr. William Chambers.
Mr. John Monk.
Mr. Hugh Steel.
40 *l. per ann.* each.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Edward Humphreys.
Mr. John Geree.
27 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d. per ann.* each.

Pages of the Bed-Camber and Back-Stairs.

Mr. Absalom Evans.
Mr. William Taylor.
Mr. Hen. Mich. Evans.
Mr. Robert Matthison.
Mr. Lambert De Grave.
Mr. Richard Humphreys.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

Grey Maynard, *Esq*; *Yeoman.*
230 *l. per ann.* each.
Paul Whichcot, *Esq*; } *Grooms.*
Edw. William, *Esq*; }
130 *l. per Ann.* each.
Peter Forbes, *Esq*; }
Charles Lucas, *Esq*; } *Pages.*
William Keen, *Esq*; }
100 *l. per ann.* each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

At St. James's, Thomas Saunders, *Esq*; 110 *l. per ann.*
At Windsor-Castle, *Mr.* Nicholas Mann, 160 *l. per ann.*

At Hampton-Court, *and Keeper of the private Lodgings*, *Mr.* John Turner, 200 *l. per ann.*
At Kenſington, *Mrs.* Jane Keen, 100 *l. per ann.*
At Whitehall, *and Clerk of the removing Wardrobe*, Cha. Bumpſted, 160 *l. per ann.*
Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Royal Apartments at Somerſet-Houſe, *Mrs.* Eliz. Blechynden, 100 *l. per ann.*

Maſter of the Robes.

Auguſtus Schutz, *Eſq;*
James Madan, *Eſq; Yeoman.*
Mr. William Smith, *Page.*
Mr. Will. Lawman, *Mr.* —— Macret, *Mr.* Ant. Ryley, } *Grooms*
John Geree, *Bruſher.*
Henry Tyſon, *Meſſenger.*

Waiters of the Robes.

William Smelt.
John Smith.

Laundreſs of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel.
Sempſtreſs, ditto, *in lieu of all Bills*, 400 *l. per ann.*
Starcher, ditto.
Neceſſary Woman, *Mrs.* White.
Ditto at Kenſington, Sarah Pritchard.

Treaſurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Lord Hobart.
469 *l.* 9 *s. per ann.*

Clerk, *Mr.* Brittiffe.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

George Oſwuld, *Eſq;*
150 *l. per ann.*

Maſter of the Jewel Office.

The Right Hon. the Lord Lynn.
450 *l. per ann.*
Richard Aldworth, *Eſq; Yeoman*, 106 *l.* 15 *s. per ann.*
Mr. Edward Yardley, *Groom*, 105 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.*
Mr. Robert Sedwick, *Clerk*, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.*

Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cottrel, *Knt.*
Dr. Ingliſh, *Aſſiſtant and Marſhal.*

Serjeant at Arms at Court.

Thomas Wilkins, *Eſq;*
Sebaſtian Thurſt, *Eſq;*
Benjamin Hall, *Eſq;*
William Sherd, *Eſq;*
Edward Horner, *Eſq;*
John-Andew Hyman, *Eſq;*
Thomas Coke, *Eſq;*
James Hugonin, *Eſq;*

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord-Chancellor, Francis Jephſon, *Eſq;*
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Treaſurer, *Sir* Thomas Allen, *Bart.*
Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe of Commons, Wentworth Odiarn, *Eſq;*

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London.

Thomas Carbonnel, *jun. Eſq;*
Groom

Groom-Porter, Thomas Archer, *Esq*; 550 *l. per ann.*
Master of the Revels —— Lee, *Esq*;
Mr. Robert Burnet, *Yeoman.* 46 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d. per ann.*
Colley Cibber, *Esq*; *Poet-Laureat*, 100 *l. per ann.*
Historiographer in Ordinary, Jenkin-Thomas Phillips, *Esq*; 200 *l. per ann.*
William Cowper, *Esq*; *Knight Harbinger.*

Messengers of the Great-Chamber in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Anthony Dagley.
George Cowell.
John Bowie.
Philip Sharpe.
William Schouten.
John Baillie.
Elias Chalke.
John Money.
Christopher Kuoni.
Daniel Chandler.
Peter John Du Cummun.
John Bill.
Janus Brettall.
Samuel Crew.
Nath. Carrington,
John Brighter.
Matthew Avison.
John Parry.
Robert Marter.
Jude Storer.
John Over.
James Webster.
Richard Prichard.
Joseph Walton.
John Hutchins.
Joseph Ellis.
John Driver.
John Wiggs.
William Ward.
William Sanders.
William Brown.
Thomas Over.
Andrew Hollwall.
Edward Raddon.
Bartholomew Griffin.
John Robson.
William Rogers.
James Moss.
John Hartley.
Lewis Disereau.
Richard Vincent, *Extraordinary.*
Richard Hayte, *Extraordinary.* *at* 45 *l. per ann.* each.

Clerks of the Checque to the Messengers in Ordinary.

Nicholas Sharpe, *Esq*;
—— *Esq*;
99 *l.* 15 *s. per ann.* each.

Messengers attending the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

John Jones.
George Oswuld.

Messenger of the Great Wardrobe, *Mr.* John Norbon.
Messenger to attend the Lord-Chancellor, *Mr.* John Crawford.
Messenger of the Press, *Mr.* Samuel Gray.

MUSICIANS.

Master of Musick, *Dr.* Maurice Green, 200 *l. per ann.*
Mr. James Nicholson.
Mr. John Barnard.
Mr. John Shore.
Mr. James La Serre.
Mr. William Corbet.
Mr. John Jones.

Mr. Thomas Rawlins.
Mr. Henry Symonds.
Mr. Francis Goodſenſe.
Mr. Henry Burgeſs.
Mr. Michael Feſting.
Mr. George Bradley.
Mr. John Hudſon.
Mr. Peter Randall.
Mr. Jonathan Ayleworth.
Mr. Ferdinando Norton.
Mr. Thomas Sexton.
Mr. Benjamin Sale.
Mr. Thomas Jackſon.
Mr. Thomas Vincent.
Mr. Arthur Bradley.
Mr. James Williams.
Mr. Talbot Young.
Mr. George Paitt.
40 *l. per ann.* each.

Inſtrument Keeper, *Mr.* Will. Norton, 40 *l. per ann.*

Inſtrument-Maker, *Mr.* J. Walſh.

Organ-Maker, *Mr.* Chriſtopher Shrider.

Compoſer of the Muſick for the Chapel Royal, *Dr.* Green.

Tuner of the Organs, *Mr.* Barnard Gates.

Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Sir Hans Sloan, *Bart.*
Dr. Richard Mead.
Dr. Goodman.
Dr. Hollings.
300 *l. per ann.* each.

Anatomiſt, *Mr.* St. André.

Oculiſt to his Majeſty, *Dr.* Taylor.

Phyſician to the Houſhold.

George-Lewis Teſſier, 200 *l. per ann.*

Apothecaries to the Perſon.

Mr. Daniel Graham, 160 *l.*
Mr. John Warren, 320 *l.* 5 *s.*

Apothecaries to the Houſhold.

Mr. John Allen.
Mr. Marmaduke Lilly.
160 *l. per ann.*

SURGEONS.

Amb. Dickens, *Eſq*; *Serjeant*, 396 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.*
King's Surgeon, Claud Amyand, *Eſq*; 396 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Surgeon to the Houſhold, John Ranby, *Eſq*; 280 *l.*

Houſe-Keepers.

At Newmarket, Samuel Long, *Eſq*;
At Whitehall, Piercy Kirk, *Eſq*; 650 *l. per ann.*
At Windſor-Caſtle, *Mrs.* Anne Marriot, 320 *l. per ann.*
At Kenſington, *Mrs.* Jane Keen.
At Weſtminſter *Palace*, Nathaniel Blackerby, *Eſq*;
Under Houſe-Keeper at St. James's, *Mr.* Lambert de Grave, 100 *l. per ann.*
At Hampton-Court, Somerſet Engliſh, *Eſq*; 300 *l. per ann.*
At Somerſet-Houſe, *Miſs* Campbell, 200 *l. per ann.*

Serjeant-

Serjeant-Trumpeter, John Shore, *Esq*; 100 *l. per ann.*
Court-Drummer, John Clothier, 24 *l. per ann.*
Master of the Tennis-Court, Charles Fitz-Roy, *Esq*;
Locksmith, *Mr.* Francis Bedwell, 18 *l.* 5 *s. per ann.*
Card-Maker, *Mrs.* Cope.
Embroiderer, *Mr.* Thomas Hawgood.
Cabinet-Maker, *Mr.* Goodisence.
Operator for the Teeth, *Mr.* Peter Hemmet.
Coffer-Maker, *Mr.* John Selby.
Glover, *Mr.* Rieder.
Cutler, *Mr.* Jones.
Drugster, *Mrs.* Eliz. Miles.
Gun-smith, *Mr.* William Hutchinson.
Printer, *Mr.* John Basket.
Harpsicord-Maker, *Mr.* Joseph Mahoon.
Chocolate-Maker, *Mr.* ———

Linnen-Draper. *Mr.* Thomas Needham.
Shipwright and Barge-builder, *Mr.* Tho. Searle.
Oar-maker, *Mr.* James Smallbridge.
Mathematical Instrument-maker, *Mr.* Thomas Wright.
Furrier, *Mr.* John Gettings.
Leather-gilder, *Mr.* John Conway.
Mole-taker, *Mr.* John Turner 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.*
Turner, *Mr.* Ayliffe.
Chemist, *Mr.* Thomas Edwards, 100 *l. per ann.*
Joyner of the Wardrobe, *Mr.* ——— Williams.
Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, *Mr.* Gerrard Howard, 19 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.*
Serjeant-Skinner.
Painter in Enamel, *Mr.* Bernard Lens.
Hatter, *Mr.* Melch. Wagner.
Perfumers, *Mr.* Will. Wintle, *and Mr.* Henry Coulthurst.
Watch-maker, *Mr.* Thomas Cartwright, 150 *l. per ann.*
Clock-maker, *Mr.* Francis Robinson.
Surveyor of the Pictures, Peter Walton *Esq*; 200 *l. per ann.*
Principal Painter, Charles Gervase, *Esq*; 200 *l. per ann.*
Goldsmith, *Mr.* Tho. Minors.
Jeweller, *Mr.* ———
Booksellers, *Bookbinders*, *and Stationer*, *Mr.* Edward Castle.
James Thornhill, *Esq*; *Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Works*, &c.
Master-Bricklayer of all his Majesty's Buildings, *Mr.* Thomas Churchill.
Keeper of his Majesty's Library, *Dr.* Bentley.
Hydrographer, Edward Halley, *Esq*;
Gardener of Somerset-House, *Mr.* James Cooke, 50 *l. per ann.*
Rat-Killer, *Mrs.* Eliz. Stubbs, 48 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.*
Strewer of Herbs, *Mrs.* Alice Bill, 24 *l. per ann.*
Yeoman Arras-Worker, *Mr.* John Ellis.
Portitor and Taylor to the great Wardrobe, *Mr.* John Mills.
Taylor of the Robes, *Mr.* Will. Haines.
Keeper of the Orchard-Gate in Channel-Row, *Mrs.* Dunch.
Master of the Mechanicks, John Smith, *Esq*;
Distiller, *Mr.* Charles Collins.
Pin-maker, Isaac Peach.

Charles *Lord* Cornwallis, *Warden, Chief-Juſtice in* Eyre *of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaſes, Parks, and Warrens on the* South *ſide of* Trent.

George Proctor, *Eſq*; *Steward of all the Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Manor of* Windſor *and Caſtle of* Windſor *belonging, and of all the Courts of Records in the ſame, and Clerk to the Conſtable of the ſaid Caſtle and Keeper of the Seal of the ſaid Courts.*

Charles, *Earl of* Carliſle, *Maſter of the Harriers and Fox-Hounds,* 2000 *l.* per ann.

Duke of St. Albans, *Governor of* Windſor-Caſtle, *Conſtable and Keeper of the Parks, Foreſts, and Warrens there, and Lieutenant of the ſaid Caſtle and Foreſts.*

George Berkely, *Eſq*; *Maſter, Keeper and Governor of* St. Catherines, *near the* Tower.

William Kingſcot, *Eſq*; *Maſter or Governor of the Hoſpital of* St. Lawrence *in the Town of* Cirenceſter, *alias* Ciceſter, *in the County of* Glouceſter.

Charles, *Duke of* Bolton, *Bailiff of* Burley, *in* New-Foreſt, *in the County of* Southhampton.

John, *Lord Viſcount* Lymington, *Warden and Keeper of* New-Foreſt.

Francis Burton, *Eſq*; *Receiver-General of all Monies which are or ſhall be deducted upon the* 6 d. *in the Pound Tax.*

Thomas Robe *and* John Matthews, *Eſqs*; *Clerks of the Houſhold, as well within Liberties as without.*

John King, *Eſq*; *Out-Ranger of his Majeſty's Foreſt of* Windſor, 600 *l.* per ann.

Mr. Baptiſt Nun, *Porter of the Outward Port of his Majeſty's Caſtle of* Windſor, *in the County of* Berks, 25 *l.* per ann.

Charles *Duke of* Grafton, *his Majeſty's Game-Keeper at* Newmarket, *and Ranger of* Whittlewood Foreſt, *in the County of* Northampton.

Charles Hyett, *Eſq*; *Conſtable and Keeper of the Caſtle of* Glouceſter.

John Stamforth, *Eſq*; *Receiver-General of the Land-Revenues, and other the Rents and Revenues of the Crown within the Counties of* York, Durham, *and* Northumberland, *and Archdeaconry of* Richmond, *and of* Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, *and* Cumberland, 180 *l.* per ann.

Duke of Ancaſter, *Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Parks, Chaſes, and Warrens* North *of* Trent.

John Miller, *Eſq*; *Receiver-General of the Crown within the Counties of* Eſſex, Hertford, *and* Middleſex, *and City of* London, *as alſo within the Counties of* Norfolk *and* Huntingdon, *and every or any of them.*

Mr. John Warner, *General Woodward, or Woodward of his Majeſty's Woods in the Counties of* Northampton *and* Rutland.

Earl

Earl of Holderneſs, *Bailiff of the Franchiſe and Liberty of* Richmond *in the County of* York, *and Steward of the ſaid Liberty, and Steward of the Foreſt of* Richmond, *and Maſter-Keeper, or chief Keeper of the ſaid Foreſt of* Richmond, *as alſo Conſtable or Keeper of* Middleham Caſtle *in the ſaid County of* York.

Mr. John Martin, *Keeper of the Lions, Lioneſſes, and Leopards in the* Tower.

Francis Whitworth, *Eſq*; *Surveyor General of all his Majeſty's Woods, as well on the* North, *as on the* South *ſide of the River* Trent, 100 *l.* per ann.

Tho. Warburton, *Eſq*; *Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Counties of* Angleſea, Carnarvon, *and* Merioneth, *in* North-Wales.

Mr. William Jelf, *Keeper of the* Gawle, *call'd the* Gawle above the Wood, *within the Foreſt of* Dean, *in the County of* Glouceſter, *and one of the Riding Foreſters, and Ale-conner in the ſaid Foreſt, and Keeper of the* Gawle under the Wood, *within the ſaid Foreſt.*

William *Earl of* Eſſex, *Keeper of his Majeſty's Park call'd* Hyde-Park.

Tho. Meredith, *Eſq*; *Keeper of the Original Seal for the Counties of* Denbigh *and* Montgomery, *in the Principality of* Wales, *commonly call'd* Chamberlain, *or* Curſitor.

John Williams, *Eſq*; *Attorney General of* Denbigh *and* Montgomery.

Lord Carteret, *Bailiff of* Jerſey.

Monſ. de Saumerez, *Bailiff of* Guernſey.

Thomas Rous, *Eſq*; *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the Counties of* Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, *and Town of* Haverford-Weſt, *and Borough of* Caermarthen.

Dennis Bond, *Eſq*; *Carrier of of all his Majeſty's Letters and Diſpatches between his Court or Palace of Reſidence and the firſt Poſtage, or Poſt-Office,* 600 *l.* per ann.

William, *Earl of* Eſſex, *chief Ranger and Keeper of St.* James's Park.

Henry Fox, *Eſq*; *Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works.*

Thomas Walker, *Eſq*; *Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Honours, Caſtles, Lordſhips, Foreſts, Chaſes, Parks, Lands, Woods,* &c. *in* England *and* Wales.

Thomas Ripley, *Eſq*; *Comptroller of his Majeſty's Works.*

Duke of Newcaſtle, *Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majeſty's Foreſt of* Sherwood *and the Park of* Folewood, *in the County of* Nottingham.

Joſeph Hinxman, *Eſq*; *Woodward and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the* New Foreſt, *and in the Foreſts of* Chute-Pambear, Ailſhort-Eaſtbear *and* Weſtbear *in the County of* Southampton.

Sir John Jennings, *Governor of* Greenwich *Hoſpital, and Houſe-keeper of that Palace, and Keeper of the Park there.*

Dutchess of Marlborough, *Keeper of* Windsor *Great and Little Park.*

Duke of Ancaster, *Keeper of* Waltham *Forest.*

John Turner *and* Somerset Ingliſh, *Keepers of* Hampton-Court.

Col. Schutz, *Warden of the* Stanneries.

Charles Dartiquenave, *Esq*; *Surveyor of the Gardens and Water-works.*

John *Duke of* Montagu, *Master of* Geddington *Chace, and Warden of the West Bailywick in the Forest of* Rockingham, *in the County of* Northampton.

John, *Earl of* Westmoreland, *Warden of the East Bailywick in the Forest of* Rockingham, *in the County of* Northampton; *and he, and* Brownlow, *Earl of* Exeter, *Chief Rangers of the said East Bailywick. And Lord Viscount* Hatton, *and Lady* Goring, *Chief Rangers of the West Bailywick in the said Forest.*

Duke of Grafton, *Warden and Chief Ranger of* Whittlewood *Forest in* Northamptonshire.

George, *Earl of* Hallifax, *Warden and Chief Ranger of* Salcey *Forests, in the Counties of* Northampton *and* Bucks; *and Chief Ranger of* Bushey *Park, in the County of* Middlesex.

Earl of Gainsborough, *Warden and Chief Ranger of Forest in the County of* Rutland.

Ralph Jenison, *Esq*; *Master of the Buck-hounds*, 2341 *l.* per ann.

An Allowance of 20 *l.* per ann. *to the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel, in lieu of* 3 *Deer.*

An Allowance of 41 *l.* per ann. *in lieu of the like Allowance formerly made upon great Festivals, to his Majesty's Servants, the Kings at Arms, Heralds, Pursivants,* &c.

To the Dean of the Chapel for 24 *Preachers at* Whitehall, *who are to be Fellows of the two Universities,* 12 *out of each, at* 30 *l.* per ann. *each.*

To his Grace the Duke of Grafton, 60 *l.* per ann. *for the Pay of three Game-Keepers.*

John Ranby, *Esq*; *Barber to his Majesty*, 170 *l.* per ann.

To his Majesty's four Game-Keepers at Richmond *Park, and* 10 *Miles about,* 30 *l.* per ann. *each, and* 10 *l. for a Livery.*

Augustus Schutz, *Esq*; *Keeper of the Privy Purse in Ordinary.*

Sir Nicholas Williams, *Bart. Chamberlain of the Town and Borough of* Brecon, *and the Counties of* Brecon, Radnor *and* Glamorgan; *and also Steward and Keeper of the Courts Leet, View of Frank Pledge, and other Courts whatsoever of the Lordship of* Nallain, Caio, Mabelview, Mabedrud, Manordiloe, Kethinock, *and of the Forests of* Glincothy *and* Pennant *in the County of* Caermarthen; *and of Steward and Bailiff of the Manors, Lands, Grainges and Possessions of the late dissolved*

diſſolved Monaſtery of Talley, *in the ſaid County of* Caermarthen; *and of Steward and Keeper of the Courts-Leet, and View of Frank Pledge of the Manors, Lands, Grainges, and Poſſeſſions of* Mevon, *otherwiſe* Mavonian, Gwinioneth, Uchardin, *otherwiſe* Guinioneth, Youchardin, Iſcoyd, Iskerwyn, Gleneglin, Blain, Arian, Silian, *and* Tallylarne-Green *in the County of* Cardigan; *and of Steward of the Lordſhip and Manor of* Brecon, *in the County of* Brecon.

Robert, *Lord* Walpole, *Ranger and Keeper of* New Park *near* Richmond, *alias* Richmond-Park, *in the County of* Surry.

Nathaniel Booth, *Eſq*; *Surveyor of his Majeſty's Revenues ariſing by Fines, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money call'd* Greenwax-Money.

Auguſtus, *Earl of* Berkeley, *Conſtable of the Caſtle of* St. Brianel's *in the Foreſt of* Dean, *in the County of* Glouceſter, *and Keeper of the* Deer *and* Woods *in the ſaid Foreſt.*

Keeper of the Private Armory at Weſtminſter, *Mrs.* Elizabeth Spence.

John Wynne, *Eſq*; *Conſtable or Keeper of his Majeſty's Caſtle of* Carnarvon.

Sir Roger Moſtyn, *Baronet, Conſtable of the Caſtle of* Flint.

Robert Maſon, *Maſter of the Barges*, 100 *l.* per ann.

NUMBER LXXIX.

An Account of His Majeſty's Chapels-Royal, their Eſtabliſhments and Salaries, as they ſtand this preſent Year 1737, viz.

	Salaries *per annum*,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
THE Right Reverend Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, as Dean of the ſaid Chapels-Royal,		200	0	0
The Rev. Mr. *George Carleton*, M. A. as Sub-Dean,		91	5	0
The Rev. Mr. ——, M. A. as Confeſſor or Houſhold Chaplain,		36	10	0

The

The Priests and Gentlemen in Ordinary, with their respective Months of Waiting, for which they have each of them a Salary of 73 *l. per ann. viz.*

Priests in Ordinary in

January, March, May, July, September, and *November.*	*February, April, June, August, October* and *December.*
The Rev. *William Washbourne,* M. A.	The Rev. *Thomas Baker,* M.A.
The Rev. *George Carleton,* M. A.	The Rev. *Edward Pordage,* M. A.
The Rev. *Samuel Chittle,* M.A.	The Rev. *John Abbot,* M. A.
The Rev. Mr. *Richard Powel.*	The Rev. Mr. *William Pottel.*
The Rev. Mr. *Edward Lloyd.*	

Maurice Green, Doctor of Musick.

Organist and Composer.

Jonathan Martin, Organist.
William Bowyer, Composer.

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

William Turner, Doctor of Musick.	Mr. *John Church.*
Mr. *Bernard Gates.*	Mr. *John Mason.*
Mr. *George Laye.*	Mr. *Francis Hughes.*
Mr. *Samuel Weeley.*	Mr. *James Chelsum.*
Mr. *Peter Randel.*	Mr. *Talbot Young.*
Mr. *William Perry.*	Mr. *Thomas Bell.*
Mr. *Francis Hughes.*	Mr. *David Cheriton.*
	Mr. *Bernard Gates.*

Officers of the Vestry in Daily Waiting throughout the Year.

Jonathan Smith, Esq; Serjeant.	73	0	0
Jonathan Smith, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque.			
Mr. *Thomas Langhorne,* Yeoman.	54	15	0
Mr. *Richard Norton,* Groom.	51	12	6
Mr. *John Laurel,* Deputy-Groom.			
To the Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Surplices, *&c.*	60	0	0
To Ditto for *Whitehall.*	49	2	0

Establish-

Eſtabliſhment for the Children of His Majeſty's Chapels-Royal.

	per ann.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Bernard Gates*, Maſter, to board, *&c.*	——	240	0	0
Item, Mr. *Bernard Gates*, to teach, *&c.*	——	80	0	0

Childrens Names.

James Butler,
Price Cleavely,
John Moore,
James Allen,
Thomas Barrow,
Robert Denham,
Thomas Morland,
John Wynn,
William Randall,
Edward-Henry Purcel.

Luteniſt to attend on Sundays, and at all other times when any of the Royal Family are preſent, Mr. Serjeant *Shore*. —— ——	41	10	0
Violiſt, to attend in the ſame manner, Mr. *Francis Goodſens*, ——	40	0	0
Bell-ringer, to attend daily, Mr. *John Herring*, —	15	4	2
Organ-blower, ditto, Mr. *John Ray*, ——	20	0	0
Preacher appointed by the Dean to preach at *St. James's* Chapel during the Abſence of the Court, at One Guinea *per* Sermon, the Rev. Mr. *Edward Pordage*, M.A.			
Reader appointed for the ſaid Time, the Rev. Mr. *Richard Powell*, at a fixt Salary ——	15	0	0

Clerk of the Royal Cloſet.

The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. *Henry Egerton*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.

His Deputy in *October*, *November*, *December*, and *January*, Dr. *Naylor*, Dean of *Wincheſter*.

In *February*, *March*, *April*, and *May*, Dr. *Gilbert*, Dean of *Exeter*.

In *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, Dr. *Clarke*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*.

Chaplains in Ordinary, in

January,	*February*,
Dr. Hutton,	*Dr.* Jones,
Archdeacon Hayter,	*Dr.* Crowe,
Archdeacon Stebbing,	*Dr.* Greenwood,
Dr. Gally,	*Mr.* Biſcoe.

March,

March.
Archdeacon Worth,
Archdeacon Tyrrwhit,
Dr. Thiſtlethwaite,
Mr. Bernard.

April.
Dr. Foulkes,
Dr. Mawſon,
Mr. Bullock,
Dr. Waterland.

May.
Hon. Mr. Finch,
Dr. Holcombe,
Dr. Lavington,
Dr. Croxall.

June.
Dr. Day,
Dr. Young,
Mr. Rochblave,
Dr. Sam. Knight.

July.
Dr. Blomer,
Mr. Wilcox,
Dr. Heylin,
Mr. Bullock.

Auguſt.
Mr. Inett,
Mr. Shuckford,
Dr. Walker,
Dr. Hargraves.

September.
Dr. Cowper,
Dr. Thomas,
Mr. Bradſhaigh.

October.
Dr. Regis,
Dr. Briggs,
Dr. Holmes,
Dr. Medlycott.

November.
Dr. Egerton,
Dr. Bundy,
Mr. Chamberlain,
Honourable Mr. Trevor.

December.
Dr. George,
Dr. Cobden,
Dr. Clarke,
Hon. Mr. Hay.

Mr. *Thomas Reading*, Cloſet-Keeper, —— 41 10 0
To him for waſhing the Chaplains Surplices, and other Neceſſaries for the Cloſet —— 50 0 0
Table-Coverer to the Chaplains, Mr. *Nathaniel Grove*, at 1 *s. per diem*, —— 18 5 0

Lord Almoner to his Majeſty.

The moſt Reverend Dr. *Lancelot Blackburn*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.

The Reverend Dr. *Gilbert*, Dean of *Exeter*, Sub-Almoner.

WHITE.

WHITE-HALL-CHAPEL.

		Salaries *per ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Thomas Caſe*, Mr. *James Richardſon*,	}	Reading Chaplains,	80	0	0
Mr. *John Richardſon*,		Chapel-Keeper,	50	0	0
Mr. *Philip Bennet*,		Cloſet-Keeper,	50	0	0

N.B. The Chaplains at *White-hall* are Twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Univerſities, and are allowed 30 *l. per annum* each, for preaching one Month in the Year.

FRENCH CHAPEL.

Anthony Aufere, D. D. Mr. *John Menard*, Mr. *Peter Rochblave*,	}	Chaplain-Preachers, each	160	0	0
Mr. *Peter Declares*,		Reader,	100	0	0

DUTCH CHAPEL.

Mr. *Sebaſtian-Vander Eyken*, Mr. *Phineas-Philibert Pielat*,	}	Preachers, each	100	0	0
Mr. *Sebaſtian-Vander Eyken*,		Reader,	30	0	0
Gabriel Verdier,		Sexton and Porter,	15	0	0

LUTHERAN CHAPEL.

Mr. *Frederick Michal Zeigenhagen* Mr. *Henry Alard Butjeater*,	}	Preachers, each	200	0	0
Mr. *John Chriſtian Jacobi*,		Chapel-Keeper,	60	0	0
Mrs. *Stydel*,		for cleaning the Chapel,	16	0	0

NUM-

NUMBER LXXX.

His Majesty's Houshold Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of* Dorset, *Lord Steward*; *with their respective* Salaries *and* Board-Wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

	per ann. *Wages.*			*Board Wages.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *Duke of* Dorset, *Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.*	100	0	0	1360	0	0
Benjamin *Earl* Fitzwalter, *Treasurer.*	123	14	8	1076	5	4
Sir Conyers Darcy, *Comptroller,*	107	17	6	1092	2	6
Horatio Walpole, *Esq*; *Cofferer,*	100	0	0	400	0	0
George Treby, *Esq*; *Master of the Houshold,*	66	13	5	433	6	8
Sir Tho. Read, *Bart.* and Tho. Wynne *Esq*; *Clerks of the Green-Cloth,*	44	6	8	455	13	4
Thomas Hales, *Esq*; and Robert Bristow, *Esq*; *Clerks Comptrollers.*	44	6	8	455	13	4

Accompting-House.

Sackville Bale, Isaac Dedier, *Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	73	0	0
Archib. Campbell, Henry Sedgwick, *Grooms, each.*	2	13	4	54	15	0
Edmund Stone, *Messenger,*	2	13	4	37	6	8
Edward Davis, Meredith Lloyd, *Chamber-Keepers,*				20	0	0
Jane Rowman, *Necessary-Woman,*				20	0	0

Bake-

Bake-House.

		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
	per Annum.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Holland, *Esq*; *Clerk*,		6	13	4	73	6	8
John Clarke, *Yeoman*,		5	0	0	45	0	0
Eustace Tomlin, William Collins,	*Grooms, each.*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Pantry.

Paul Lingen, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Humston, *Yeoman of the Mouth to the Queen*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Mic. Heathcote, Rob. Channon	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Buttery.

Peter Campbell, *Gent.* ———		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Turner, *Yeoman*, ———		5	0	0	45	0	0
Charles Hayes, Robert Ekyns, Thomas Lowe, *Youngest Groom*,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Cellar.

Samuel Towers, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Strong, John Scheene,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Smith, David Munroe, Samuel Clark, *Youngest Groom*,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8
James Cockburne, *Keeper of the Store-Cellar*, 100 *l.* per Ann.							

Spicery.

Richard D' Avenant, *Esq*; *Clerk*,		16	0	0	84	0	0

Confectionary.

John Fragneau, Andrew Ferre,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Whitehorn, *Groom*,		2	13	4	37	6	8

Ewry.

William Beger, *Gent. and Yeoman*,		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Towers, *Yeoman*, ———		5	0	0	45	0	0
William Smith, James Meredith,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Laundress.

Laundreſs.

		Wages. per Annum. l.	s.	d.	Board-Wages. l.	s.	d.
Dorothy Philips,	*Laundreſs of the Table and Houſhold Linnen,*	20	0	0	100	0	0

King's Privy-Kitchen.

Henry Lowman,	*Eſq; Chief Clerk,*	44	6	8	205	13	4
James Eckerſall,	*Eſq; Second Clerk,*	11	18	1½	138	11	10½
Charles Brexton, *Eſq;*	———	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
Henry Lyon *Eſq;*	———	11	8	1½	100	11	10½
Joſeph Lemarry,	*Yeoman of the Mouth,*	5	0	0	55	0	0
John Ayres, Henry Evans, Daniel Durant,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	55	0	0
Edward Richardſon, Hub. William-Chambers, Thomas Griffith, Joſeph Goddin,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	47	6	6½
Jon. Ja. Jackſon, Will. Calhoune, *jun.* Charles Peddy, David Ried.	*Children, each,*	2	0	0	38	0	0
John Hobbs, Tho. Percival,	*Scourers, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0
Samuel Edmonds, Joſeph Eatwell, Edward Green, Griffith Garnon,	*Tunbroachers each*				30	0	0
William Gamul,	*Door-keeper,*	—	—	—	30	0	0
Vincent Bene,	*Soil Carrier,*	—	—	—	20	0	0

Queen's Privy-Kitchen.

William Daniel,	*Eſq; Maſter Cook,*	11	8	1½	108	11	10½
William Calhoune,	*ſen. Yeoman of the Mouth,*	5	0	0	55	0	
Claud Arnaud, *jun.* Emanuel Hicks,	*Yeoman, each*	5	0	0	55	0	0
Richard Diſſell, Anthony Froling, Alex. Labelle.	*Grooms each,*	2	13	4	47	6	8

Edward

		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
	per Annum.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Edward Moon, Charles Weſton, Charles Jourdan, John Reeves,	*Children, each.*	2	0	0	38	0	0
John How, Samuel Collins,	*Scourers, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0
John Wheeler, Iſaac Norton, Robert Pearſe,	*Turnbroachers, each*				30	0	0
John Parnell,	*Door-keeper*	—	—	—	30	0	0
Randolph Maulkin,	*Soil-Carrier,*	—	—	—	20	0	0

Houſhold-Kitchen.

——— Ward, *Eſq;*	*Maſter-Cook,*	11	8	1½	108	11	10½
Mark Verdier, William Ward, John Thornbrough, Leopold Bunt,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	55	0	0
Nicholas Howard, Thomas Bolton, Nicholas Webſter,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	47	6	8
Hugh Mackenzie, Richard Davis, John Prothero, James Goodwin,	*Children, each*	2	0	0	38	0	0
Phillip Bennet, Thomas Stoke,	*Scourers, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0
John Hawkins, Daniel Hellaker, Cliff Page, John Roſe,	*Turnbroachers, each*				30	0	0
Henry Cary,	*Door-keeper.*				3	0	0
William Thomas,	*Soil-carrier,*				22	0	0

Larder.

John Whildon, John Everit,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
Charles Marricot, Thomas Jones,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Acatery.

Robert Wilmot, *Eſq;*	*Serjeant,*	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Henry Powell, *Eſq;*	*ſole Clerk,*	6	13	4	113	6	8

	per Annum.	Wages. l.	s.	d.	Board-Wages. l.	s.	d.
Jos. Lycett,	Yeoman of the Salt Stores,	5	0	0	10	0	0

Poultery.

John Skinner, *Esq*; *Clerk* ——		6	13	4	73	6	8
George Ackers, *Yeoman* ——		6	0	0	45	0	0
Isaac Grasigneau, *Groom* ——		2	13	4	37	6	8
John Walworth, *Groom* ——		2	13	4	37	6	8

Scalding-House.

Hugh Parry, *Yeoman* ——		5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith, John Hodson,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Pastry.

Thomas Brown, *Yeoman*, ——		5	0	0	45	0	0
John Smith, ——,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8
Thomas Galloway, *Child* ——		2	0	0	33	0	0
Edward Northey, *Salsary-Man*					38	0	0
William Stewart, *Furner* ——					30	0	0

Scullery.

Will. Poppleton, Sackville Bale,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
Ja. Cockburne, John Allen,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8
Rob. Chambers, Fra. Thompson,	*Pages, each*	2	0	0	33	0	0
James Calhoune, John Thompson, Tho. Winwood,	*Children, each*	2	0	0	33	0	0
Robert Emms, Richard Turner, Robert Sergeant, Benj. Bucknall,	*Pan-keepers, each*				30	0	0
Will. Thomas, *Pewter-Scourer.*					30	0	0
Sarah Allen, *Servant* ——					31	17	6

Wood-Yard.

Edward Parson, *Esq*; *Clerk* ——		6	13	4	73	0	0
Somers. English, *Yeoman* ——		5	0	0	45	0	0
John Bagnold, Tho. Hewet,	*Grooms each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

Harbingers.

Harbingers.

		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
	per Annum.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Peter La Roche,	*Gent. Harbinger*	11	8	1½	0	0	0
Luke Darington, Robert Parſons, Lawrence Jackſon, Charles Gibbon, John Rutter,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0

Almoner.

John Eddows,	*Yeoman*, ———	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Turner,	*Groom*, ———	2	13	4	37	6	8

Porters at the Gate.

——— *Serjeant* ———

Robert Vernon, James Butcher, Mat. Strickland,	*Yeomen, each*	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Cotton, William Apſley, Ben. Granger,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	8

For a Servant each, 10 *l.* per ann.

At Somerſet-Houſe.

Hugh Maſon,	——— ———				40	0	0
Charles Pocock,	———				30	0	0
Robert Tournay,	——— ———				20	0	0

Cartakers.

William Rice, Iſrael May	*Yeomen, each*—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Nich. Meebourn, John Miſt, John Holbech,	*Grooms, each*	2	13	4	37	6	0

Tail-Cartakers.

Francis Green, Peter Metcalf, Simon Boſwell, John Martin,	*Each*———	2	13	4	0	0	0

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul, John Philipps,	*Daily Waiters, each*	2	0	0	28	0	0

Marshalsea.

		Wages. per Annum. l. s. d.	Board-Wages. l. s. d.
Sir Philip Meadows,	*Knight-Marshal,*		26 0 0
William Burleigh, William Agar, John North, James Willington, Thomas Cartright, Cor. Tomlinson,	*Marshal's Men, each* —		20 0 0

Verge.

John Hardisty, *Clerk* —	6	13	4	23	6	8
Robert White, *Coroner* —	6	13	4	23	6	8
Joseph Turner, *Cock and Cryer* —				20	0	0

Bread-Bearer.

Samuel Lee —	4	0	0	26	0	0

Wine-Porters.

John Ampson, Edward Reckets, *Each* —	4	0	0	0	0	0
William Emerson, *Keeper of the Park-Gate at* Kensington.				27	0	0
John Birch, *for keeping Fire Buckets in repair.* —				30	0	0
James Wright, *Turncock at* Kensington, —				25	0	0
William Vaughan, *Bell-Ringer at* Kensington, —				25	0	0
John Holden, *Watchman at St.* James's, —				27	7	6
Thomas Hypsley, *Cleaner of the Sess-Pools,* —				55	12	6
Phil. Hermonnot, *for feeding and breeding Pheasants at* Hampton-Court,				200	0	0

Table-Deckers.

John Dickenson, *to the Lords Bed-Chambers,* —	20	0	0
John Turner, *to the Ladies Bed-Chambers,* —	20	0	0
John Burden, *to the Maids of Honour,* —	20	0	0
Edward Ireland, *to the Bed-Chamber Women,* —	20	0	0
Giles Powell, *to the King's Gent. Waiters,* —	18	5	0
Edward Seamour, *to the Queen's Gent. Waiters,* —	18	5	0
James Butcher, *to the Officers of the Guard,* —	18	5	0
Nathaniel Grove, *to the Chaplains,* —	18	5	0

Clerks

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. William Fetherſton.
Mr. William Morriſon.
Mr. John Skinner.
To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Edward Arnold.
To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Sedgwick.
To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fiſhmongers, Thomas Broughton, Edward Watſon, *and* Thomas Newman.
Poulterers, Anthony Wibrid, Charles Nicols.
Linnen-Drapers, John Day, *and* Henry Warcop.
Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, John Fletcher.
Oilman, Robert Burton, Elizabeth Miles.
Brewer, William Hucks, *Eſq*;
Butchers, Robert Bland, Anne Bowes, *and* John Wall.
Purveyor of the Bacon, William Wayte, John Snowden, *and* Samuel Bowling.
Brazier, *Ironmonger*, } Robert Sparkes.
Pewterer, Mrs. Nicholſon.
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, *and* Thomas Cuthbert.
Wax-Chandler, John Pigou.

NUMBER LXXXI.

His MAJESTY's *Honourable Band of* Gentlemen-Penſioners.

But the original Inſtitution, Nature, Deſign, and Quality, of this Honourable Band, cannot be more juſtly repreſented, than in the following Letter from Lord *George Hunſden*, to King *James*, before he came into *England*, upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Moſt Mighty and moſt Gracious Liege and Sovereign,

" AMong many other Honours and Duties which I do owe " unto the Memory of my late deceaſed Sovereign, " this is not the leaſt; that it pleaſed Her Majeſty, upon the " Deceaſe of my Lord and Father, and who alſo enjoyed the

" ſame honourable Office, to grace me with the Captain-ſhip " of Her Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners; which Place and Dig- " nity I have, to this preſent, enjoy'd: For the further Con- " tinuance whereof, I humbly deſire to underſtand your Ma- " jeſty's Direction, and withal do think it a Matter agreeable " to my Duty and Allegiance, plainly and truly to inform " your Majeſty, of the Inſtitution, Nature, Quality, and Ser- " vice of this honourable Band. They are, in all, Fifty Gen- " tlemen, beſides my ſelf, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk " of the Cheque, and Gentleman Harbinger, choſen out of " the beſt and antienteſt Families of *England*, and ſome of them " Sons to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Eſquires, Men there- " unto eſpecially recommended for their Worthineſs and Suf- " ficiency, without any Stain, or Taint, of Diſhonour, or " Diſparagement in Blood. Her Majeſty, and other Princes, " her Predeceſſors, have found great Uſe of their Service, as " well in the Guard and Defence of their Royal Perſons, as " alſo in ſundry other important Employments, as well Civil " as Military, at Home and Abroad; inſomuch as it hath " ſerved them always, as a Nurſery, to breed up Deputies of " *Ireland*, Ambaſſadors into Foreign Parts, Counſellors of " State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and " Commanders in the Wars, both by Land and Sea: Withal, " I cannot omit to ſignify to your Majeſty their Alacrity and " Affection, wherewith upon the Deceaſe of her Highneſs they " did embrace your Majeſty's Title and Cauſe; inſomuch, " that upon my Motion, they did moſt willingly offer them- " ſelves to a ſtrong and ſettled Combination, by ſolemn Oath " and Vow, to defend and proſecute your Majeſty's lawful " Right and Title, by themſelves, their Friends, Allies, and " Followers, (being no contemptible Portion of this Kingdom) " to the laſt Drop of their Blood, againſt all Impugners what- " ſoever; with which humble and dutiful Deſires of theirs to " ſerve your Majeſty, I thought it my Part and Duty to ac- " quaint you, and withal humbly deſire to know your Ma- " jeſty's Pleaſure and Reſolution as concerning them. I have " cauſed them to remain all about the Court, with their Hor- " ſes, Armour, and Men, to attend the Body of our late Royal " Miſtreſs; and being generally all deſirous to wait upon your " Majeſty at your Entry into this Kingdom, as thoſe that " would be loath to be ſecond to any in all obſequious and ſer- " viceable Duties to your Majeſty, wherein I humbly deſire " your Majeſty's further Direction,

And even to deſire Almighty God, &c.

The

The Rules and Orders made by ſeveral Kings of England, *in relation to the Duties and Government of the Band of* Gentlemen-Penſioners, *containing in Subſtance, that,*

THE Band of Penſioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner, to be his neareſt Guard and principal Military Care of his Houſhold, and is to conſiſt of the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, choſen out of the beſt and ancienteſt Families of the Realm, Men thereunto eſpecially recommended for their Worthineſs and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Diſhonour or Diſparagement in Blood; and it has ſerv'd as a Nurſery, in which have been bred up Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambaſſadors into Foreign Parts, Counſellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and particularly Commanders in the Wars.

Every Gentleman Penſioner, at his Admiſſion into the Band, takes an Oath, by which he binds himſelf,

1. To be a true and faithful Subject and Servant to the King.

2. Truly and diligently to give his Attendance in the Quality of one of his Majeſty's Gentlemen Penſioners.

3. Not to be retained to any Perſon whatſoever, by Livery, Badge, Promiſe, or otherwiſe, but to the King only.

4. To diſcloſe Treaſon, or any other thing that he ſhall know of, that may be hurtful to the King.

5. Whenever requir'd, to be provided with three double Horſes, and Harneſs for himſelf and Servants, to ſerve the King in Time of Need, or otherwiſe, at the King's Pleaſure, at the Commandment of the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer of the Band,

6. Truly and diligently to keep all and every ſuch Articles, Rules and Ordinances, that are or ſhall be ſet forth by the King, for the Government of the Band.

7. To be obedient to the Captain and other Officers of the Band, and at all Times to obſerve and keep their Commandments in whatever concerns the King's Service.

8. Not to diſcloſe any Secret they ſhall be intruſted with by the King, their Captain, or other Officers.

9. Diligently to give their Attendance upon the King in ſuch wiſe as they ſhall be commanded by their Captain or other Officers.

10. Not to depart from Court, without Leave.

11. To make their Muſter in ſuch Harneſs, and other Habili-

biliments of War, and upon ſuch Horſes, as ſhall be their own proper Goods.

12. Not to Muſter with any other Man's Servants in lieu of his own, but with ſuch only as ſhall be retain'd with himſelf to ſerve the King.

The Articles, Rules, and Ordinances, made by King Henry VIII. *King* Charles I. *King* Charles II. *and King* James II. *contain,*

I. That the Band of Penſioners are the King's neareſt Guard, and are to have daily Acceſs into his Preſence-Chamber.

II. That none be admitted into the Band but the Sons of Noblemen, Gentlemen of Blood, and of the beſt Families of the Kingdom; or Perſons, who by their Valour and good Conduct in the Wars have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves as Commiſſion Officers in the Army, and who ſhall, for the Term of ſix Months at leaſt, have ſerved at their own proper Coſts, as Gentlemen at Arms, or Penſioners Extraordinary in the Band.

III. That none that is or ſhall be a Servant, or retained to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, by Oath, Badge, Promiſe, or otherwiſe, but to the King only, ſhall be of the Band.

IV. That the Gentlemen Penſioners in Ordinary, and the Gentlemen at Arms, or Penſioners Extraordinary of the Band ſhall be advanc'd to be Commiſſion Officers in the Army, preferably to all other Perſons whatſoever.

V. That ſuch of the Gentlemen as ſhall not be diſpenſed with, ſhall be in the King's Preſence-Chamber every Holiday, by Nine o' Clock, in the Forenoon, and every other Day by Ten o' Clock, with their Axes ready, to know what ſhall be commanded them.

VI. In the King's Progreſs, or other Remove, or when he rides, the Gentlemen ſhall keep ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed for them.

VII. They ſhall at all times be obedient to their Officers, and ſhall perform all ſuch Services, as well in the King's Chamber, as in all other Places where it ſhall be the King's Pleaſure to be ſerved by them.

VIII. If any Gentleman Penſioner in Ordinary fail in his Attendance, he ſhall be Checqued for the firſt Default, with the loſs of three Days Wages; for the ſecond Default, with the loſs of ſix Days Wages; and for the third Default, with the loſs of fifteen Days Wages.

IX. Every Gentleman Penſioner in Ordinary ſhall have his Axe borne after him, by a ſufficient Man, to the Place where he ought of Duty to bear it himſelf, under the King's Diſpleaſure, and Penalty of the Checque.

X.

X. Every Gentleman Penſioner in Ordinary ſhall, whenever he is requir'd, upon fourteen Days Notice to be given him by the Captain, or other commanding Officer of the Band, ſufficiently furniſh and provide himſelf with three great Horſes, proper Arms and Furniture for himſelf and two Servants; and every Gentleman at Arms, or Penſioner Extraordinary, ſhall furniſh and provide himſelf with one great Horſe, with proper Arms and Furniture, to ſerve the King wherever he ſhall be commanded, under the Penalty of forfeiting ten Days Wages for the firſt Default, a Month's Wages for the ſecond Default; and for the third Default, to be clearly expulſed and put out of the Place of a Gentleman Penſioner.

XI. The Captain and other Officers of the Band are always to foreſee, that there ſhall not be abſent at any one Time above half the Band, and that the other half be at all times in ſuch readineſs, that when Warning ſhall be given them by their Officers, they do repair to the Court, and give ſuch Attendance as ſhall be requir'd of them.

XII. The whole Band are to attend at the four principal Feaſts of the Year, viz. *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide* and *All-Holland*, *St. George*'s Feaſt and the Anniverſary of the King's Coronation, under Penalty of the Checque.

XIII. The accuſtom'd Oath is to be taken by every Gentleman Penſioner at his Admiſſion into the Band.

XIV. The Habits and Arms of the Gentlemen ſhall be ſuch as the King or the Captain ſhall appoint.

XV. The Band is to be Muſter'd, Trained and Exerciſed in Military Diſcipline, every Quarter, or Monthly, or as often as the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer ſhall think it neceſſary.

Originally the Gentlemen Penſioners had but 50 *l.* a Year Salary, and a Table was allowed them at Court; but in the time of King *James*, their Table was taken away, and in lieu thereof they had daily Board Wages allowed them, amounting to 50 *l.* a Year, which made their Salaries 100 *l.* a Year, as is at preſent.

There was formerly an Officer, call'd Maſter of Arms, belonging to the Band, whoſe Duty was to inſtruct the young Nobility and Gentry, who ſerv'd as Gentlemen at Arms, and as Penſioners in the Band, in Military Exerciſes; and it is thought the ſaid Office will be again ſet on foot, and that the Band will be made a Nurſery for Breeding up Officers to the Army, as it was heretofore.

The

The Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners.

		Salaries *per Ann.*		
——————,	Captain, ——————	1000	00	00
Sir *Samuel Garrard*,	Bart. Lieutenant, ——	500	00	00
Sir *William Wynne*,	Knt. Standard-Bearer,——	310	00	00
George Turner,	Eſq; Clerk of the Checque,—	120	00	00

GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS.

Gentlemen of the Band, who wait in *Lady Day* and *Michaelmas* Quarters.

William Hoskins,
Garrard Hatley,
Gregory Weſtcombe,
William Tatam,
Matthew Goſſet,
William Morley,
John Blagney,
Bartholomew Bray,
Henry Trent,
William Taylor,
Stephen Broughton,
} Eſqrs.

Sir *Andrew Chadwicke*, Knt.

Thomas Stanſal,
William Monck,
Henry Allen,
William Baker,
} Eſqrs.

Sir *John Taylor*, Knt.

John Dagwell,
John Crouch,
} Eſqrs.

Gentlemen of the Band, who wait in *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* Quarters.

Francis Allard,
Nathaniel Lambert,
George Maddiſon,
George Bellamy,
Joſeph Smith,
Ralph Thorowgood,
Michael Gernault,
Nicholas Blowing,
John Ferrett,
Chamberlain Allatt,
Thomas Penning,
Owen Jones,
William Houghton,
Henry Cooper,
Arthur Aſgill,
Edward Ravnell,
Edward Compton,
James Pennyman,
Thomas Smith,
John Emmerſon,
} Eſqrs.

Salusbury Cade, Eſq; Pay-Maſter.
Mr. *John Bap*, Gent. Harbinger.
Mr. *William Baldwin*, Ax-keeper.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXII.

The Officers of his Majesty's Mint.

SIR *Andrew Fountain*, Warden.
Richard Arundell, Esq; Master-Worker.
The Right Hon. *Henry* Lord *Aylmer*, Comptroller.
Hopton Haynes, Esq; Assay-Master.
John Phillips, Esq; Weigher and Teller.
General *Evans*, Surveyer of the Meltings.
Thomas Hill, Esq; King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.
Mr. *William Cartlitch*, Master-melter.
Mr. *John Croker*, ——— 1
Mr. ——— *Ocks*, ——— 2 } Engravers.
Mr. ——— *Tanner*, — 3
Joseph Ashton, Esq; Deputy to the Warden for prosecuting Clippers and Coiners.
Richard Morgan, Gent, Deputy-Warden.
Hen. Vander Esch, Gent. Deputy-Master.
Charles Smyth, Esq; Deputy-Comptroller.
Mr. *Charles Norgrave*, Deputy to the Weigher and Teller.
Mr. *Francis Child*, Deputy to the Surveyor of the Meltings.
Mr. *John Beresford*, Clerk to the Warden.
Mr. *Joshua White*, Ditto to the Master.
Mr. *John Gathen*, Clerk to the King's Clerk.
S. Sandal, Porter.
Rubin Fletcher, Dye-forger.
Thomas Whitaker, Assistant to the Assay-master.

NUMBER LXXXIII.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, and his Officers.

JOHN Duke of *Montagu*, Master, 2000 *l. per ann.*
Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.
John Halls, Esq; Comptroller.
John Baynes, } Clerks of the Wardrobe.
Thomas Lee Dummer, }
Charles Bumpstead, Esq; Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.
Mr. *Tho. Dummer*, jun. } Clerks in the Wardrobe.
Mr. *William Bernard*, }
Sarah Gilbert, Upholsterer.

William

William Barnsley, } Packers.
Charles Lockley, }
Walter Fisher, }

John Bell, } Mercers.
Henry Cookes, }
Matthew Vernon, }

Thomas Hawgood, Embroiderer.
James Haye, Taylor.
David Forfar, Hatter.
Henry Williams, Joyner and Chair-maker.
John Hasel, Gold-Laceman.
William Weeks, Silk-Laceman.
John Selby, Coffer-maker.
Benjamin Goodison, Cabinet-maker.
Edward Castle, Stationer.
Joseph-Windham Ash, Esq; Linnen-Draper.
Catherine Port, Sempstress.
Alice Aird, Glover.
John Ellys, Esq; Yeoman Arras-worker.
John Grant, Herald-Painter.
Mary Gearing, Pike-maker.
Hellen Child, Belt-maker.
William Williams, Feather-dresser.
William Portal, Store-keeper.
Nathaniel Witham, Serjeant-Skinner.
John Norborne, Messenger.
Catherine Port, Sempstress and House-maid.
Richard Port, Porter.
John Serjeant, Running-Porter.
Mary Boddam, Hosier.

NUMBER LXXXIV.

A LIST *of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guards, and their Officers.*

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
JOHN *Duke of* Montagu, *Captain*, ——		1000	0	0
John Sherard, *Esq*; *Lieutenant*, ——		500	0	0
Edward Legrand, *Esq*; *Ensign*, ——		300	0	0
Edward Stanley, *Esq*; *Clerk of the* Cheque, ——		150	0	0

Matthew

	Salaries *per Ann.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Matthew Hickeringal, *Esq*; Leonard Child, *Esq*; Trevor Borret, *Esq*; Theophilus Bland Parsons, *Esq*;	*Corporals, each,*	150	0	●

WAITERS.

1.

Robert Janaway, *Usher.*
Thomas Dyson.
William Coats.
Thomas Collins.
Samuel Spencer.
Thomas Symms.
John Appletree.
James Arrow.
John Falkner.
William Johnson.
John Body.
William Maude.

2.

Richard Sampson, *Usher.*
Thomas Lister.
Edward King.
Jacob Coles.
Roger Williams.
John Langley.
William Taylor.
John Kennedy.
John Fitzwalter.
John Clarke.
John Burchall.
John Flower.

3.

Francis Sprig, *Usher.*
John Ireland.
William Moody.
George Boulton.
Thomas Lowe.
William Cowdery.
George Campbell.
Henry Street.
Richard Gunn.
Robert Blakely.
Peter Campbell.
Charles Speed.

4.

Tobias Cocks, *Usher.*
Joseph Sheppard.
Daniel Teaze.
James Goodfriend.
John Hubbard.
Nathaniel Collins.
John Smith.
Charles Manche.
John Scott.
Richard Stevens.
William Robson.
Francis Stockton.

5.

Daniel Cole, *Usher.*
Walter Carter.
William Adams.
John Hall.
George Walker.
Richard Walker.
John Cookson.
Richard Miles.
Samuel Hutchins.
Matthew Plumer.
George Baumbrough.
John Haynes.

6.

Thomas Sparrow, *Usher.*
William Palmer.
Samuel Clawson.
Hugh Marshall.
John Coles.
John Chapman.
Thomas Wale.
Richard Marsh.
Thomas Mills.
Andrew Wright.
Samuel Hurst.
Peter Johnson.

7.	8.
James Coppin, *Usher.*	George Dearden, *Usher.*
John Wilkinson.	Anthony Curtis,
Peter Lawrence.	Joseph Webb.
Nicholas Gurr.	Charles Headon.
Nathaniel Blunt.	Richard Webb.
Robert Ekins.	Edward Talbott.
Thomas Wale.	William Gardner.
William Cooke.	John Cox.
Thomas Hoar.	Thomas Cooke.
John Bateman.	Joseph Blackman.
Anthony Hayes.	Francis Dawes.
David Richards.	Richard Morris.

To each of these Waiters 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* per Annum.

To each as Ushers, 10 *l.* per Annum.

N.B. *These four, which make up the hundred Men, are excused from Duty.*

Bryon Tismand.
George Walker.
John Flower.
Richard Pate.

A LIST of the Yeoman Hangers and Bed-goers, which officiate in both Places.

Samuel Clawson,
William Adams,
Nicholas Gurr,
Nathaniel Blunt,
Thomas Sparrow,
William Coates,
} *Yeomen Hangers,* 10 *l.* per Annum, *each.*

James Coppin,
Richard Pate,
} *Yeomen Bed-goers,* 10 *l.* per Annum, *each.*

NUM-

NUMBER LXXXV.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables, viz.

MASTER of the HORSE.

	Per Annum. l.	s.	d.
CHARLES, Duke of *Richmond* and *Aubigny*,	1266	13	4

Gentleman of the Horse.

The Honourable *James Brudenell*, Esq;	256	0	0
Avenar *and* Clerk Martial, The Hon. *James Lumley*, Esq;	260	0	0
Equerries, *Edm. Charles Blomberg*, Esq; *Thomas Panton*, Esq; *Couthorpe Clayton*, Esq; *Henry Pulteney*, Esq; *Charles Fielding*, Esq; *John Mordaunt*, Esq; each	300	0	0
Pages of Honour. *John Roberts*, Esq; *Thomas Style*, Esq; *John Ashburnham*, Esq; *John Boscawen*, Esq; each	260	0	0
Equerries of the Crown Stable. *Henry Foubert*, Esq; *Peter-Voyer Rechaussee*, Esq; each	256	0	0
Serjeant of the Carriages, ——— Esq;	86	0	0
Yeoman of the Carriages, *Lampin Maybank*, Esq;	36	0	0
Supervisor of the Highways, *Edward Cole*, Esq;	82	0	0
Riding Surveyor, *Thomas Bowen*, Esq;	30	0	0
Yeomen Riders, *John Seymour*, *Michael Burton*, each	130	0	0
Clerk of the Avery, *Solomon Stephenson*, Esq;	135	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, *James Adams*, Gent.	224	0	0
Store-keeper, *Nathaniel Bridgewater*, Gent.	93	0	0
Esquire Sadler, *Henry Godde*,	58	0	0
Yeoman Sadler, ———,	36	0	0
Serjeant Farrier, *Robert Barnes*,	98	0	0
Marshal Farrier, *Ditto*,	50	0	0
Yeoman Farrier, *John Mullender*,	36	10	0
Coach-maker, *Timothy Budworth*,	36	0	0
Purveyors, *John Gaillard*, *John Wright*,	188	0	0
Riding Purveyor, ———, Esq,	200	0	0

Mews-

		per annum.	l.	s.	d.
Mews-keeper,	*James Lewis*,	—— ——	36	0	0
Stables-Keepers,	*Thomas Bowen*, at *Somerset House*, *Samuel Thornley*, at *St. James's*, *John Hobbs*, at *Kensington* *Henry Chelton*, at *Hampton Court*.	each	36	0	0
Ditto,	*Richard Hays*, at *Newmarket*	——	25	0	0
12 Footmen, and 4 for the Master of the Horse.	*John Huttt*, *Richard Smith*, *Robert Fabian*, *Henry Flower*, *Alexander Ross*, *Stephen Crow*, *William Cole*, *William Darlington*, *David Cocks*, *George Fotheringal*, *Henry Forbes*, *Anthony Midhurst*,	each	53	0	0
4 Coachmen, and 1 for the Master of the Horse,	*Henry Drosst*, *Thomas Oakes*, *Francis Gerton*, *Edward Holloway*,	each	65	0	0
4 Postilions, and 1 for the Master of the Horse,	*John Freeland*, *William King*, *George Kilburne*, *John Buckingham*,	each	30	0	0
Helpers, and 1 for the Master of the Horse,	*John Hepworth*, *John Tuff*, *George Owen*, *Owen Byron*,	each	30	0	0
Chairmen,	*Trusty Henry*, *Nicholas Smith*, *Henry Farrow*, *Philip Godson*,	each	42	0	0
Nine Hunting Grooms, and 6 for the Master of the Horse,	*Lambert Stolt*, *Thomas Horsman*, *Herman Wilkins*, *Charles Bare*, *Rich. Cunningham*, *George Coats*, *Robert Anderson*, *William House*, *John Shaw*.	each, 36 *l.* for a Horse 24 *l.*	60	0	0

		per annum, l.	s.	d.
3 Hobby Grooms,	*Benjamin Godin*, *George Hailes*, *John Sawley*,			
Bottle-Groom, *John Peach*, for himself and Horse,		82	0	0
Gentleman Armourer, *Lewis Barbar*,		31	0	0
Page of the Back-Stairs, *Peregrine Forreſt*,		31	0	0
Porter of the Mews, *Evan Bowen*,		18	0	0
Meſſenger of the Avery, *Nathaniel Bridgwater*,		15	0	0
Thomas Panton, Eſq; for keeping ſix Running-Horſes at *Newmarket*,		600	0	0
At *Hampton-Court*, 2 Studd Grooms,	*Thomas Smith*, *Cuthbert Slott*, each	36	0	0
4 Studd Helpers,	*Jaſper Smith*, *James Gregory*, *Matthew Robinſon*, *Thomas Breaks*, each	30	0	0

NUMBER LXXXVI.

Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Board *of* Works, *and all the Officers thereunto belonging.*

Henry Fox, Eſq; Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works.
Thomas Ripley, Eſq; Comptroller.
William Kent, Eſq; Maſter-Maſon, 200 *l. per ann.*
Weſtby Gill, Eſq; Maſter-Carpenter, 200 *l. per ann.*
Mr. *Iſaac Ware*, Secretary.

Officers, Clerks, and Artizans of his Majeſty's Works.

Charles Dartiquenave, Eſq; Surveyor of his Majeſty's Gardens and Waters.
Hugh Howard, Eſq; Paymaſter of all his Majeſty's Works.
Thomas Ripley, Eſq; Surveyor of his Majeſty's private Roads.
Charles Bridgman, Eſq; Maſter-Gardener.
Mr. *John Strawbridge*, Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk Ingroſſer.
Thomas Kynaſton, Clerk to the Comptroller, to the Pay-maſter, and to the Board.
Iſaac Ware, Draftſman to the Board, and Clerk Itinerant.

Henry Flitcroft, Clerk of the Works at *Whitehall*, *St. James's* and *Westminster*.
Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the *Tower*, and *Somerset-House*.
Du Bison, Clerk of *Winchester*.
Thomas Fort, Clerk of *Hampton-Court* and *Newmarket*.
Henry Joyns, Clerk of *Kensington*.
Abraham Curtis, Clerk of *Windsor-Castle*.
John Phillips, Clerk of the *Mews*.
Westby Gill, Esq; Clerk of the *Savoy*.
James Thornhill, Esq; Serjeant Painter, and History-Painter.
Thomas Howlett, and *Joseph Prat*, Master-Bricklayers.
Charles Carne, Master-Glazier.
George Worral, Master-Plaisterer.
Isaac Ware, in Trust for *Robert Hardy*'s Sons, Purveyor of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings.
John Smallwell, Master-Joiner, enjoys his Patent only.
James Richards, Master-Carver.
Joseph Roberts, Serjeant Plumber, enjoys the Patent only.
George Deval, Plumber and Keeper of the Waters at *Hampton-Court*.
——— *Pen*, and ——— *Molineux*, Ironmongers.
Joseph Pateson, Blacksmith.
Thomas Phillips, Carpenter at *Kensington*.
Thomas Howard, Carpenter at *Windsor*.
Thomas Phillips, Carpenter.
Andrew Jelf, Mason.
Leonard Phillips, Engine-Keeper at *Whitehall*.
Charles Mason, Engine-Keeper at *St. James's*.
John Barnes, Slater.
Thomas Biddle, Cooper.
Charles Clay, Clock-maker.
——— *Paterson*, Mat-maker and Turner.
John Grey, Engine-maker.
John Mist, Paviour and Houshold Steward.
Joseph Kelham, Pump-maker.
Mrs. *Birch*, Bucket-maker.
John Purser, Office-keeper.
Richard Reynolds, Messenger.
Anne Guest, Necessary-Woman.

NUMBER LXXXVII.

The Eſtabliſhment of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.

	per annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
LORD Chamberlain of Her Majeſty's Houſehold, *Henry* Earl of *Grantham.*		1200	0	0
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord *Robert Montagu,*		500	0	0
Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow,* Eſq; Patent Fee,		54	0	0
Treaſurer and Receiver-General, *John Selwyn,* Eſq; Patent-Fee,		100	0	0
Secretary, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Maſter of the Requeſts, *John Eckerſall,* Eſq; Patent Fee;		100	0	0
Auditor-General, *Charles Longueville,* Eſq; Patent Fee,		100	0	0
Attorney-General, *John Verney,* Eſq; Patent Fee,		50	0	0
Sollicitor-General, *Francis Fane,* Eſq; Patent Fee,		30	0	0
Treaſurer's Clerk; Mr. *Henry Popple,* Salary	130	140	0	0
And for Paper and Books,	10			
Ingroſſer to the Great-Seal, Mr. *Francis Loggin,* Patent Fee.		20	0	0
Two Meſſengers to attend the Treaſury, *Walter Strickland,* Eſq; Salary	11 18	71	18	4
And 3 *s.* 4 *d. per diem,* is *per ann.* more,	60 16 8			
Mr. *William Stallard,* the ſame Salary and Allowance,		71	18	4

Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber.

Charles Fielding *John Savage* *Robert Sutton*	Eſqrs; each	200	0	0

Cup-Bearers.

Byſſe Moleſworth *George Sawyer*	Eſqrs; each	33	6	8

Carvers.

William Wyndham *Charles Shelly*	Eſqrs; each	33	6	8

Sewers.

Baſil Cockran *Francis Huchenſon*	Eſqrs; each	33	6	8

	per annum.	s.	l.	d.
Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.				
Richard Cornwallis, *Philip Meadows* *Mark Anthony Saurin.*	Esqrs. each	150	0	0
Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter Waiters.				
Henry de Saunieres *Anthony La Meloniere* *William Campbell* *James Cockrane*	Esqrs. each.	100	0	0
Gentleman Usher to her Royal Highness Princess *Mary.*	*Francis Coxeter*, Esq;	100	0	0
Gentleman Usher to the Princess *Louisa*	*John Granger*,	100	0	0
Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.				
Mr. *Henry-William Lawman* Mr. *Herman Hobourgh* Mr. *John Hill* Mr. *Morgan Evans*	each,	60	0	0
Pages of the Presence-Chamber.				
Mr. *Francis Vallotton* Mr. *Henry Gould*,	each	40	0	0
Page of the Robes,				
Mr. *John-Christian Krähe*,		30	0	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,				
Mr. *John-Christian Krähe*, Mr. *Henry-William Lawman*, Mr. *Herman Hobourg*, Mr. *John Shaw*, Mr. *John-Nicolo Morell*, Mr. *Christopher Tate*,	each	80	0	0
Grooms of the Great Chamber.				
Mr. *Jeremiah Pratt*, Mr. *Richard-William Sasse*, Mr. *Richard Alderwick*, Mr. *Richard Burland*, Mr. *Edward Moran*,	each	40	0	0
Physicians,				
Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, and Dr. *Edward Wilmot*,	each	150	0	0
Surgeon to her Majesty.				
William Cheselden, Esq;				

Apo-

	per ann. l.	s.	d.
Apothecary, Mr. *Earneſt-Auguſt. Jager*,	200	0	0

Miſtreſs of the Robes,

Vacant	400	0	0

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary,

Elizabeth, Dutcheſs of *Dorſet*, *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Briſtol*, *Frances*, Counteſs of *Hertford*, *Sarah*, Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, *Henrietta*, Counteſs of *Pomfret*, *Anne*, Counteſs of *Albemarle*, each	500	0	0

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber Extraordinary.

Mary, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, *Dorothy* Counteſs of *Burlington*, each	500	0	0

Maids of Honour,

Mrs. *Mary Meadows*, Mrs. *Bridget Carteret*, Mrs. *Dorothy Dive*, Mrs. *Martha Lovelace*, Mrs. *Anne Pitt*, Mrs. *Anne Williams*, each	300	0	0

Women of the Bed-Chamber,

Mrs. *Mary Selwyn*, Lady *Sundon*, Mrs. *Charlotte-Amelia Tichburne*, Mrs. *Frances Neale*, Mrs. *Mary Herbert*, Mrs. *Suſannah Brudenel*, each	300	0	0
Sempſtreſs, Mrs. *Margaret Purcell*,	150	0	0
Laundreſs, Mrs. *Barbara Crow*,	200	0	0

Neceſſary Woman of the private Lodgings,

Suſannah Ireland,	56	0	0
Neceſſary Woman, *Mary Haynes*,	34	0	0
Porter to the Back-Stairs, *John-Chriſtopher Heſſe*,	20	0	0
Maſter of the Barges, Mr. *Richard Scott*,	30	0	0

per ann. l. s. d.

Watermen,

Nicholas Unday, ——— *Scott*,
William Wale, *Alexander Milton*,
Anthony Hampton, *William Dowſon*,
Henry Swayby, *Charles Andrews*,
Peter Scott, *John Jenkins*,
William Hillier, *Charles Boſtucke*,
Edward Scott, ſen. *William Reſtall*,
William Crop, jun. *James Dukes*,
William Hill, *John Randal*,
Nathaniel Layton, *George Hillier*,
Henry Hillier, *Joſeph Waltons*,
Ralph Kirkham, *William Church*.
} each — 3 3 0

Maſter of the Horſe, *Thomas* Earl of *Pomfret*, 800 0 0

Equerries.

Hon. *Peter Wentworth*,
Charles Selwyn,
Hon. *Felton Hervey*,
Hon. *Hollis St. John*,
} Eſqs; each ——— 220 0 0

Pages of Honour,

Richard Lyttleton,
Richard Braidſhaigh,
} Eſqs; each ——— 150 0 0

Clerk of the Stables, Store-Keeper, and Keeper of the Carriages,

Mr. *John Bachenſchvantz*, ——— 150 0 0

Coachmen,

John Newton, *Edward Brockhurſt*,
Thomas Maſon, *John Parry*,
William Hales, *Anthony Larratt*,
Owen Thomas,
} each —— 45 0 0

Poſtillions,

William Green, *Jonas Reynolds*,
Thomas Rathbone, *William Young*,
Richard Booker, *John Bradnock*,
Clement Harris,
} each —— 20 10 0

Helpers

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Helpers.				
Michael Tidd, *John Brockhurſt*, *Alewyn Colthoff*, *George Kendall*, *Gregory Berry*, *Richard Thompſon*, *James Garland*,	each	20	10	0
Grooms,				
Henry Eicken, *Humphrey Curtis*, *Benjamin Godin*,	each	55	10	0
Footmen,				
Jaſper Vangilder, *Thomas Graham*, *David Lawſon*, *William Shannon*, *William Worſey*, *Henry Wiſſel*, *Peter Lewis*, *John Philips*, *Hugh Owens*, *Thomas Murphey*, *Ludolph Horne*, *Daniel Byrne*, *Henry Torney*, *Michael Boſon*, *Nicholas Goodin*, *John Bawden*,	each	41	1	0
To attend the Maſter of the Horſe.				
Andrew Robertſon, *James Gardner*, *Bernard Smith*,	each	41	1	0
Chairmen,				
Thomas Coles, *Robert Kingſton*, *James Ryley*, *Morris Stevens*,	each	39	17	6
Bottle-Man, *Thomas Simmons*,		55	10	0
Farrier, *Charles Darlow*,		20	0	0
Clerk of the Cloſet, Dr. *Joſ. Butler*,		206	13	4
Sans Jones, Upholſter in Ordinary,		50	0	0

Clerk of the Council to the Queen,
William Vincent, Eſq;

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

Officers and Servants attending His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Officers of the Council.

	per annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
CHANCELLOR, *Alexander Denton*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas,		400	0	0
Maſter of the Horſe, his Patent Fee,		44	8	10
His Salary		800	0	0
Henry Arthur Herbert, Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver-General, his Patent Fee,		100	0	0
Two Clerks,				
Mr. *Edward Godfrey*,		130	0	0
		80	0	0
James Pelham, Eſq; Principal Secretary, his Patent Fee,		66	13	4
His Salary,		800	0	0
Letter-Carrier, *John Gowre*,		16	0	0
Richard Eliot, Eſq; Surveyor-General, his Patent Fee,		100	0	0
His Salary,		800	0	0
Charles Montagu, Eſq; Auditor-General of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*,				
Edward Penroſe, Eſq; Receiver-General of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*,				
Deputy-Auditor, *William Soley*, Eſq;				
Lord-Warden of the Stannaries, *John Schutz*, Eſq;				
Steward of the Hundreds, *Chriſtopher Hawkins*, Eſq;				
Robert Andrews, Eſq; Remembrancer, his Patent Fee,		10	0	0
Mr. *Robert Faucett*, Ingroſſer of the Patents, his Patent Fee,		15	0	0
John Lord *Hobart*, Aſſay-Maſter for the Coinage of Tin,				
His Salary,		200	0	0

Four

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Four Supervisors of his in *Cornwall.*				
Samuel Holditch, —— *Charles Pinnock*, —— *Richard Medland*, —— *Claudius Devins*, ——	each	80	0	0
Robert Paunceſort, Eſq; Attorney-General, 100*l.* Patent Fee 50*l.* ——	each	150	0	0
Richard Hollings, Eſq; Solicitor-General, 70*l.* Patent Fee 30*l.* ——		100	0	0
Council at Law.				
Richard Vyvyan, Eſq; Patent Fee, —— *Thomas Bolithoe*, Eſq; Patent Fee, ——	each	50	0	0

Officers and Servants attending the Council.

Clerk of the Council,			
Lionel Vane, Eſq; ——	60	0	0
Keeper of the Council-Chamber.			
Mr. *Daniel Bland*, ——	45	12	6
Meſſengers to the Council,			
Mr. *Robert Braſs*, —— Mr. *Chriſtopher Clark*, —— each	45	12	6
Meſſenger to the Treaſury.			
Mr. *Philip Beger*, ——	71	13	4

Officers and Servants of the Bed-Chamber.

Four Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.			
Henry, Marquis of *Caernarvon*, —— *Francis*, Lord *North and Guilford*, —— *Charles*, Lord *Baltimore*, —— *William*, Earl of *Jerſey*, —— each	600	0	0
Four Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.			
Hon. *John Lumley*, Hon. *William Townſhend*, *John Schutz*, *John Evelin*, Eſqs; each ——	80	0	0
Four Pages of the Bed-Chamber.			
George Erneſt, —— *John Wrede*, —— *John Holtzman*, —— *William Reynolds*, —— Eſqs; each ——	80	0	0

Philip

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Philip Mercier, Library-Keeper,		100	0	0

Yeoman of the Robes,

George Erneſt, Eſq;	50	0	0
For a Servant as a Bruſher,	20	0	0
Margaret Palman, Neceſſary-Woman,	46	0	0

Officers and Servants above Stairs.

Two Gentlemen-Uſhers, Daily-Waiters.

James Grimſtone, } Eſqs; each	150	0	0
Edmund Bramſtone, }				

Four Gentlemen-Uſhers, Quarterly-Waiters.

Hon. *William Hawley*,				
Hon. *William Wentworth*,				
Theodore Smith, } Eſqs; each	100	0	0
Harry Burrard,				

Page of the Preſence,

William Reynolds,	40	0	0

Clerk of the Cloſet,

Dr. *Francis Ayſcough*.

Chaplains in Ordinary.

Dr. *Samuel Madden*,	Mr. *George Stubbs*,
Dr. *Charles Lamotte*,	Mr. *Samuel Truebody*,
Mr. *Francis Brown Wright*, A.M.	Dr. *Francis Ayſcough*,
	Mr. *Henry Jodrell*,
Dr. *Benjamin Crow*,	Mr. *John Hoadley*,
Mr. *John Snow*, A.M.	Dr. *Robert Wright*,
Mr. *Robert Hitch*,	Mr. *Arthur Bedford*,
Dr. *Nathaniel Lancaſter*,	Mr. *Caſpar Wetſtein*,
Mr. *Thomas Clarke*,	Mr. *Leonard Howard*,
Mr. *John Griffith*,	Mr. *Thomas Carter*,
Mr. *William Aſhburnham*,	Dr. *Aldridge*,
Dr. *Walter Williams*,	Mr. *Wilkinſon*,

Sempſtreſs and Laundreſs.

Mrs. *Lorenzi*,	200	0	0

Cloſet-Keeper,

John Holtzman, Eſq;	50	0	0

Surgeon to His Royal Highneſs's Perſon,

John Ireden, Eſq;

Phyſicians

per ann. *l.* *s.* *d*

Phyſicians in Ordinary.

Noel Broxholme, Eſq; *John Hollings*, Eſq;

Surgeon to the Houſhold,

Mr. *Cæſar Hawkins.*

Surgeon Extraordinary,

Mr. *George Coldham.*

Apothecary,

Mr. *John Gowland.*

Principal Painter,

John Ellys, Eſq;

Porter at *St. James's*, *George Lewis Selliar.*

Clerks in Mr. Secretary *Pelham*'s Office,

Frederick Ritſo, Gent. Clerk of the Seals, Patent Fee, 20 *l. per ann.* } —— 100 0 0

Second Clerk, *Daniel Short*, Gent.

Chamber-Keeper,

Mr. *John Grove.*

Clerk of the Houſhold,

James Douglas, Eſq;

His Clerk, —— *Holland*, Gent.

Clerk of the Kitchen,

John Grove, Eſq;

His Clerk, —— *Thompſon*, Gent.

Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar,

Mr. *Stillingfleet.*

Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry,

William Weſtphale, Gent.

Table-Laundreſs,

Mrs. *Anne Erneſt.*

Officers and Servants in the Stables, or under the Direction of the Maſter of the Horſe.

—— } —— —— 44 8 10

his Patent Fee, 800 0 0

His Salary, ——

Three Equerries,

Hon. *John Cornwallis*, Eſq; *Thomas Bludworth*, Eſq; *Martin Madan*, Eſq; } each —— 220 0 0

Riding-

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Riding Equerry.				
Solomon Durell, Esq;		150	0	0
Two Pages of Honour.				
William Scott, Esq; *William Southwell Legrand*, Esq;	each	150	0	0
Clerk of the Stables.				
William Hoskins, Esq;		130	0	0
Purveyor.				
Mr. *George Downs*,		120	0	0
Assistant-Purveyor.				
Mr. *Abraham Hoskins*,		22	10	0
Master of the Guns and Dogs,				
Mr. *John Hawley*,		120	0	0
Three Coachmen,				
John Salter, *Thomas Cook*, *John Tupper*,	each	45	0	0
Chaiseman,				
Philip Lyon,		53	10	0
Three Postilions,				
Thomas Williams, *Dan. Whitehead*, *James Hamilton*,	each	20	10	0
Three Helpers,				
James Smedley, jun. *Thomas Davis*, *John Atkinson*,	each	20	10	0
Fourteen Footmen,				
Henry Schenkemeyer, *Thomas Edwards*, *Francis Wybird*, *Conrad Fuelling*, *George Teidman*, *John Higgins*, *Samuel Cock*, *Walter Davies*, *Samuel Clayton*, *John Shuman*, *Richard Weaver*, *William Mulcaster*, *David Roberts*, *Thomas Perrin*, The three last to the Master of the Horse.	each	41	10	0
Four Chairmen,				
John Watts, *Peter Varden*, *Thomas Wheatly*, *Hugh Cotton*,	each	39	17	6
Grooms,				
First Groom, *Timotheus Hartwig*,		60	0	0

Six

		per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Six other Grooms,					
Paul Stone *John Helme*, *Michael Nicholſon*,	*William Cosby*, *Richard Hollis*, *Richard Mander*,	each	53	10	0
Three Aſſiſtant Grooms.					
Daniel Hornby, *Philip Granger*,	*Thomas Hollis*,	each	24	5	0
Bargeman,					
Mr. *John Hill*,			30	0	0
Thirteen Watermen,					
Richard Webb, *Thomas Taylor*, *George Dennis*, *Jarvis Maſon*, *William Hillier*, *John Philips*, *William Smith*,	*Joſeph Cowden*, *Bartholomew Nutt*, *John Tomlinſon*, *William College*, *Joſeph Hillier*, *John Bye*,	each	3	0	0

Officers of the Works,

Architect, William Kent, *Eſq*;
Comptroller, Thomas Ripley, *Eſq*;
Carver in Stone, *Mr.* Michael Rysbrack,
Maſter-Bricklayer, *Mr.* Thomas Howlet.
Carver in Wood, *Mr.* John Boſon.
Carpenter, *Mr.* George Warren.
Cabinet and Chair-maker, *Mr.* Benjamin Goodiſon.
Frame-maker, *Mr.* Paul Petit.
Glazier, *Mr.* Richard Cobbet.
Joiners, *Mr.* John Packer, *and Mr.* John Lane.
Lockſmith, *Mr.* Francis Bedwell, *jun.*
Maſons, *Mr.* Chriſtopher Caſs *and Mr.* Andrew Jelf.
Paviour, *Mr.* John Miſt.
Cabinet-Painter in Enamel, *Mr.* Frederick Zincke.
Coach and Houſe Painter, *Mr.* John Jones.
Plaiſterer, *Mr.* Iſaac Mansfield.
Plumber, *Mr.* John Devall, *jun.*
Smith, *Mr.* Thomas Wagge.

Tradeſmen.

Bakers, Thomas Brown, Thomas Stocking, *and* James Ruffhead.
Brewers, Thomas Rea *and* Robert Brett,
Butchers, Philip Jefferſon *and* Giles Hudſon,

Bookbinder and Bookſeller, John Brindley.
Barber to the Houſhold, John Dawſon.
Bit-maker, *Mrs.* Hooke.
Boot-maker, George Hume.
Breeches-maker, *Mrs.* Kellum, *under the Maſter of the Horſe.*
Bagnio-keeper, James Smith.
Brazier, Francis Hows.
Button-maker under the Maſter of the Horſe, Nath. Firmin.
Card-maker, Robert Durance.
Chair-maker, George Vaughan.
Coach-maker, Robert Miles.
Comb-maker, Thomas Cheney.
Cap-maker, Roſe Brown.
Cupper, Vincent Breſt.
Cutler, John Teſſier Savigny.
Confectioner, Daniel Tiphaine.
Diſtiller, Rene Baudouin.
Druggiſt, Daniel Gach.
Embroiderer, Mary Debeze.
Farrier, Robert Barnes.
Fiſhmongers, Thomas Newman, *and* Joſeph Arnold.
Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, David Palairet, *and* Edward Hobbs.
Glover Thomas Ryder.
Gunſmith, John Harman.
Hatter, Anthony Wagener; *and under the Maſter of the Horſe*, Bedjamin Bothamley.
Hoſier, John Hill.
Harneſs-maker, Thomas Baſnet.
Jeweller, Oliver Migault.
Linnen-draper for the Body-Linnen, John Goodchild.
———— *for the Table-Linnen*, John Day.
Laceman, William Baſnet.
Lamp-lighter, Benjamin Arnold.
Lamp-Purveyor, George Horne.
Mercers, John Barton; *and under the Maſter of the Horſe*, John Viccars *and* Thomas Eyre.
Milliner, Sarah Dale.
Mathematical-Inſtrument-Maker, Jonathan Siſſon.
Optician, Nathaniel Adams.
Oylmen, Robert Burton *and* Arthur Rawlinſon.
Purveyor of Oyſters, James Hornsby.
Perfumer, William Wintle.
Peruke-maker, Henry Mertins.
Pewterers, Jonas *and* Nicholas Durand.
Purveyor of Wine, William Jephſon.
Razor-maker, William Jarret.
Ribbon-maker, Thomas Deſormeau.
Sadler, Henry Williams.

Silverſmith,

Silverſmith, George Wickes.
Shoe-maker, Henry Sheppard.
Sword-Cutler, George Moody.
Stationer, Samuel Gibbons.
Tallow-Chandlers, Elizabeth Morris *and* William Lucas.
Taylor, William Haynes; *and under the Maſter of the Horſe*, Thomas Wright.
Turner, William Crompton.
Upholſterer, George Cure.
Watch and Clock-maker, Richard Vick.
Wax-Chandler, John Pigou.
Woollen-draper, Galfridus Mann.
Whip-maker, Elizabeth Dickenſon,
Purveyor of Wood, Margaret Grice,

NUMBER LXXXIX.

A LIST of the Officers *and* Servants *attending Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of* Wales.

VIce Chamberlain, Sir *William Irby*, Bart.

Miſtreſs of the Robes, *Jane*, Lady *Hamilton*.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber,
- Counteſs of *Effingham*,
- Viſcounteſs *Irwin*.
- Viſcounteſs *Torrington*.
- *Jane*, Lady *Hamilton*

Bed-Chamber Women,
- Hon. Mrs. *Mary Evelyn*.
- Mrs. *Clavering*,
- Mrs. *Leighton*,
- Mrs. *Payne*.

Maids of Honour,
- Miſs *Dives*.
- Miſs *Selwyn*.
- Miſs *Young*.

Sempſtreſs, Mrs. *Walkerſhaw*.
Dreſſer, Mrs. *Evelyn*.
Neceſſary Woman, Mrs. *Anne Pembruge*.

Gentlemen-Uſhers, ——
- Hon. *Harbottle Grimſton*, Eſq;
- Hon. —— *Maitland*, Eſq;
- *Garton Orme*, Eſq;
- *Francis Hilſley*, Eſq;
- *Andrew Robinſon*, Eſq;
- —— *Baldwyn*, Eſq;

Pages of Honour,
- *Edward Millbank*, Eſq;
- *William Hamilton*, Eſq;

Pages

Pages of the Back-Stairs, { *John Pallman*, *Charles Lattman*, *Conrad Copperman*, *George Angel*, } Gent.

Pages of the Presence, { *Ernest Barnes*, *Jasper Nicolai*.

Table-Coverer to the Bed-Chamber Women, *Henry Heigher*.

Chaplain, and Teacher of the *English* Tongue, the Rev. Mr. *Caspar Wetstein*.

NUMBER XC.

The Establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Amelia *and the Princess* Caroline.

	per ann.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ladies of the Bed-Chamber,				
Lady *Anne Lumley*, Lady *Isabella Finch*, Lady *Hariot Campbell*, } each		300	0	0
Equerry,				
Everard Buckworth, Esq;		150	0	0
Gentlemen-Ushers,				
Robert Dingley, *Henry Villers*, *James Herauld*, } Esqs; each		100	0	0
Pages of Honour,				
William Sybourg, *Charles Derby*, } Esqs; each		100	0	0
Dressers.				
Mrs. *Charlotte Quenouault*		100	0	0
Mary Deering, *Elizabeth Robthon*, } each		70	0	0
Hellena Swinton, *Frances Russel*, } each		50	0	0
Laundress, *Anne Lean*		140	0	0
Chambermaid, *Sarah Burroughs*		20	0	0
Necessary-Woman, *Joanna Torney*		18	0	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs,				
Mr. *James Kremberg*, *Ernest Hedlin*, *John Hutchins*, *James Shaw*, } each		60	0	0
Dancing-Master, Mr. *Anthony L'Abbé*		240	0	0
Musick-Master, Mr. *George-Frederick Handell*		200	0	0

NUMBER CXI.

Eſtabliſhment of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke, *the Princeſs* Mary, *and the Princeſs* Louiſa.

	per ann.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
RT. Hon. *Stephen Pointz*, Eſq; Governor to the Duke				
Thomas Windham, Eſq; Sub-Governor.				
Mr. *Philip-Jenkins Thomas*, Preceptor to the Duke for the Latin Tongue,		200	0	0
Ditto to Princeſs *Louiſa*,		100	0	0
Mr. *John Palairet*, Writing-Maſter to their Royal Highneſſes the Duke, Princeſs *Mary*, and Princeſs *Louiſa*,		150	0	0
Mr. *Cloſter*, for the *German* Language,		150	0	0
Mr. *Zolkman*, Preceptor for Hiſtory to the Duke,		150	0	0
Mr. *Holt*, Teacher of the *Engliſh*,		80	0	0
Nicholas Harding, Eſq; Law-Reader to his Royal Highneſs the Duke,				
Pages of the Preſence,				
Mr. *Cooper*, Mr. *Hemilkee*,	each	80	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, *Timothy Bedford*, Gent.				
Pages of the Back-Stairs,				
William Street, Gent. *Peter Lonqueſte*, Gent.	each	60	0	0

NUMBER XCII.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High-Chancellor, *Philip* Lord *Hardwicke*, 2100 *l. per ann.*
His Secretary, *Hutton Perkins*, Eſq;
Maſter of the Rolls, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Knt.
His Secretary, *Francis Hill*, Eſq;
Deputy-Secretary, *Thomas Mortimer*, Eſq;
Secretary of the Cauſes, by Conſent, at the Rolls, *Thomas Jekyl*, Eſq;

The Twelve Maſters in Chancery are,

Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Knt.
Robert Holford, Eſq;
John Bennet, Eſq;
James Lightboun, Eſq;
William Kynaſton, Eſq;
Thomas Bennet, Eſq;
Francis Elde, Eſq;
Mark Thurſton, Eſq; who is alſo Accomptant-General.
Samuel Burroughs, Eſq;
Anthony Allen, Eſq;
William Spicer, Eſq;
Richard Edwards, Eſq;

Secretary of the Petitions, *Hutton Perkins*, Esq;
Purse-Bearer, the Honourable Mr. *York*.
Deputy Purse-Bearer, Mr. *Hayward*.
Secretary of Bankrupts, *Carteret Webbs*, Esq;
———of Presentations, *John Idle*, Esq;
———of Commissions of the Peace, *Matthew Le Heup*, Esq;
———of the Decrees and Injunctions, and Clerk of the Docquets, *Robert Salkeld*, Esq;
His Secretary, *Joseph Stanynought*, Gent.
Secretary of Lunaticks, *Charles Frewen*, Esq;
Clerk of the Briefs, *Charles Wellard*, Esq;
Receiver of the Fines, *Samuel Hetherington*, Esq;
Clerk of the Custodies of Lunaticks (a Patent Place for Life) *George Talbot*, Esq; 300 *l. per ann.*
His Clerk, Mr. *Hugh Hammersley*.

Gentlemen of the Chamber,

Mr. *Cuningham*, Mr. *Blackbourn*.

Secretary of Appeals, *Robert Wellard*, Esq;
Serjeant at Arms, *Stephen Jephson*, Esq;

Ushers of the Court,

Mr. *Arrowsmith*, Mr. *Chetle*.

Six Clerks in Chancery,

Thomas Bridges, Esq; *Samuel Reynardson*, Esq;
John Collins, Esq; *Isaac Whittington*, Esq;
John Hamilton, Esq; *Thomas Drury*, Esq;

Principal Clerks of the Crown,

Stephen Bisse, Esq; *Thomas Bray*, Esq;

Their Deputy, *Robert Pynsent*, Esq;
Prothonotary of the Court, *Matthew Snow*, Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper,

Duke of *Chandos*, Col. *Inwood*.
Warden of the Fleet, *John Garth*, Esq;

Two Examiners,

Arthur Trevor, Esq; *Edward Northey*, Esq;

Examining Clerks,

Mr. *Thomas Gwyn*, Mr. *John Peck*,
Mr. *William Rawlins*, Mr. *Rice Lewis*,
Mr. *John Nourse*, Mr. *Barnabas Richards*.

Copying Clerks in the Examining-Office.

Mr. *Peter Bennet*, Mr. *Richard Butler*,
Mr. *Thomas Cheyne*, Mr. *Josiah Burgis*,
Mr. *James Harvey*, Mr. *Francis Stephens*,
Mr. *Tamerlane Guillim*, Mr. *Thomas Burgoyne*.

Three

Three Clerks of the Petty Bag,
Edward Bulſtrode, Eſq; *Richard Aſhton*, Eſq;
Charles Frewen, Eſq;
Their Deputy, Mr. *Robert George*, Gent.

Proprietors of the *Subpæna*-Office,
Pauncefort Green, Gent. *John Bell*, Gent.
Thomas Head, Gent.
Their Deputy, Mr. *Abraham Hancock*.

The Regiſter-Office.
Principal Regiſter, *Charles* Duke of *St. Albans*.

Deputy-Regiſters.
James Scott, *George Edwards*, jun.

Rolls Regiſters,
Richard Rainsford, Eſq; ——— *Guidott*, Eſq;
Thomas Parnel, Eſq; Clerk of the Reports and Cuſtody of the Entry Books.

Entring Clerks at the Regiſter's Office,
George Edwards, ſen. Eſq; *Joſeph Baynton*, Eſq;
Regiſter of the Affidavits, *Jeremiah Sambroke*, Eſq;
Deputy Clerk ditto, *John Roberts*, Gent.
Clerk of the Patents, *Charles Cocks*, Eſq;
Uſher of the High Court of Chancery, *Robert Saunderſon*, Eſq;
His Deputy, *Charles Gold*, Gent.
Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, Mr. *William Rooke*.

Gentlemen of the Chamber at the Rolls,
Charles Frewen, Eſq; *Thomas Mortimer*, Eſq;
Cryer of the Court, *Edward White*, Gent.
Court Keeper, *Thomas Scorey*.
Tipſtaff to the Lord-Chancellor, *William Higgs*.
Tipſtaff to the Maſter of the Rolls, *Matthew Burley*.

The Names of the preſent Corporation of Curſitors,

Thomas Barnes, Eſq; Principal.
James Allen, *Thomas Pierſon*, } Aſſiſtants.

William Richardſon.
John Smith,
Andrew Swift,
John Popham,
Thomas Edmonds,
John Browne,
John Brewſter,
Joſeph Robinſon,
Cornelius Burgh,
Stephen Beckingham,
John Whitehead,
Richard Filkin,
Samuel Hetherington,
Robert Buxton,
Peter King,
Pohn Putland,
Bennet Garrard,
John Prudom,
William King,
Peter Sykes,
Thomas Grey,

Alienation-Office,

Sir *William Aſhburnham*, Bart. } Commiſſioners, 40 *l.* each
———, Eſq; } Term.
Cornelius Caley, Eſq;

Their Deputies,

Elfred Staples, Eſq; *John Spelman*,
Thomas Wilkinſon, Eſq;

Maſter in Chancery, *William Freeman*, Eſq; 20 *l.* each Term
Receiver, ———, Eſq; each Term 40 *l.*
Clerk of the Endorſements, Mr. *Theophilus Newman*, each Term 5 *l.*
Clerk of the Entries. ——— each Term 5 *l.*

A LIST of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts appointed by the preſent Lord Chancellor.

I.

Roger Coningſby, *Eſq;*
Thomas Allen, *Eſq;*
Wm. Melmoth, *jun. Eſq;*
Thomas Matthew, *Gent.*
Conway Whithorne, *Gent.*

II.

Thomas Lane, *Eſq;*
Edward Simpſon, *Eſq;*
John Hopkins, *Eſq;*
John Willes, *Gent.*
Alex. Hamilton, *Gent.*

III.

John Webber, *Eſq;*
Edmund Sawyer, *Eſq;*
William Dixon, *jun. Eſq;*
Richard Davies, *Gent.*
Thomas Owens, *Gent.*

IV.

John Roberts *Eſq;*
Thomas Brooke, *Eſq;*
Thomas Coventry, *Eſq;*
James Mead, *Gent.*
John Grubb, *Gent.*

V.

John Tracey, *Eſq;*
Bartram Cruſter, *Eſq;*
John Seare, *Eſq;*
Everard Goodman, *Gent.*
Francis Warden, *Gent.*

VI.

Thomas Vaudrey, *Eſq;*
Francis Capper, *Eſq;*
William Mildmay, *Eſq;*
Samuel Baldwin, *Gent.*
Dorrell Short, *Gent.*

VII.

John Maſon, *Eſq;*
Thomas Batſon, *Eſq;*
Thomas Hutches, *Eſq;*
Charles Bateman, *Gent.*
Gil. Jodrell, *Gent.*

VIII.

Thomas Burrell, *Eſq;*
Elfred Staples, *Eſq;*
John Way, *Eſq;*
John Whitehead, *Gent.*
Edward Woodcock, *Gent.*

IX.

IX.

William Freeman, *Esq*;
William Yorke, *Esq*;
Thomas Walker, *Esq*;
Robert Fransham, *Gent.*
Thomas Butler, *Gent.*

X.

Sollom Emlyn, *Esq*;
Mat. Kenrick, *Esq*;
Francis Rock, *Esq*;
Thomas Clendon, *Gent.*
Benj. Partridge, *Gent.*

Patentees for making out the Commissions, *William Cowper*, Esq; and Dr. *Cowper*, Rector of *Barkhampstead* in *Hertfordshire*, Sons of the late *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of *Common-Pleas.*

NUMBER XCIII.

KING's-BENCH.

SIR *William Lee*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice,
Salary 4000 *l. per ann.*

The rest of the Judges,

Sir *Francis Page*, Knt.
Sir *Edmund Probyn*, Knt.
Sir *William Chapple*, Knt.
} Sal. 1500 *l. per ann.* each.

Crown-Office,

Clerk of the Crown, *James Burroughs*, Esq;
Secondary, *Henry Masterman*, Esq;

CLERKS,

Mr. *Henry Athorpe*, Clerk of the Rules.
Mr. *John Matthews*,
Mr. *William Clark*,
Mr. *Richard Rose*,
Mr. *Henry Waldron*,
Mr. *Edmund Webb*,
Mr. *Charles Haddock*,

A List of the several Officers on the Plea Side,

Chief Clerk for Inrolling Pleas, *Edward Ventris*, Esq;
Secondary, *Samuel Clarke*, Esq;
Clerks of the Papers, Mr. *Edward Benton*, and Mr. *Robert New.*
Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *James Mundy.*
Clerk of the Dockets, Mr. *Martin Lantrow.*
Signer of the Writs, Mr. *John Hawley.*

Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. *Ralph Day.*
Clerk of the Bails, Mr. *Charles Haddock.*
Marſhal, *Richard Mullins*, Eſq;
Cuſtos Brevium, *Beverſham Filmer*, Eſq; and *Theodore Johnſon*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Inward Treaſury, *William Tullie*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Outward Treaſury, Mr. *William Tullie*, jun.
Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Salkeld*, and Mr. *White.*
Deputy Marſhal, Mr. *Thomas Owens.*
Signer of the Bills of *Middleſex*, Mr. *Nicholas Dennys.*

Filazers of the ſeveral Counties,

For the City of *Briſtol*, Mr. *James Mead.*
For the County of *Derby*, Mr. *Samuel Eccles.*
For the County of *Devon* and City of *Exeter*, Mr. *Martin Lantrow.*
For the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Monmouth*, Mr. *Theodore Johnſon.*
For the County and City of *Glouceſter*, Mr. *William Hayward.*
For the County of *Lincoln*, Mr. ————
For the County of *Suſſex*, Mr. *John Frewen.*
All the other Counties in *England* are claimed by Mr. *Thomas Vaughan.*

Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Profits ariſing by the Seals of the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *William* Duke of *Cleveland.*

His Grace's Deputy, *John Cartwright*, Eſq;

Clerk of the Aſſize of the *Home*-Circuit, *Richard Mitchell*, Eſq;
————*Midland*-Circuit, *Tho. Blencowe*, Eſq;
————*Norfolk*-Circuit, *Roger Jenyns*, Eſq;
————*Northern*-Circuit, *Henry Simon*, Eſq;
————*Oxford*-Circuit, *Tho. Mulſo*, jun. Eſq;
————*Weſtern*-Circuit, *Chr. Hawkins*, Eſq;

NUMBER XCIV.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Juſtice, Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Salary 2000 *l. per annum.*

Alexander Denton, Eſq;
Sir *John Comyns*, Knt.
Sir *John Forteſcue Aland*, Knt. } Salary 1500 *l. per ann.*

Cuſtos Brevium Office.

Cuſtos Brevium, Earl of *Litchfield*, 600 *l. per ann.*
His Deputy, *Walter Baynes*, Eſq;

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *George Cooke*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Henry Fothergill*, Eſq;
Second Prothonotary, *Richard Thompſon*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Charles Townſhend*, Eſq;
Third Prothonotary, *Thomas Borret*, Eſq;
His Secondary, *Henry Barnes*, Eſq;
Warden of the Fleet, *John Garth*, Eſq;

Three Clerks of the Judgments, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*,
Mr. *Luke*.
Mr. *Newſome*,

Three Clerks of the Dockets under each Prothonotary.

Mr. *Wakelin*.
Mr. *Buckle*.
Mr. *Johnſon*,

Chirographer's-Office.

Maſter, *James Colebrook*, jun. Eſq;
Secondary, *Joſeph Biſcoe*, Eſq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Richard Campion*,
Peter Storer,
Iſaac Le Grey,
Dorrell Hawley,
Francis Vauvert,
Mr. *Joſeph Holland*,
Eliſha Biſcoe,
Richard Garon,
Mr. *Dorrell Hawley*, Regiſter and Clerk of Proclamations.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury of the Court of Common-Pleas, *Thomas Maidstone*, Esq;

Under Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. *Thomas Duncomb*, Mr. *John Talbot*,
Mr. *Thomas Maidstone*, Mr. *William Watson*.

Treasury Keeper of the Court of Common-Pleas, Mr. *William Watson*.
Clerk of the Inrollments of Writs for Fines and Recoveries, Mr. *Henry Barnes*.
His Deputy, Mr. *Benjamin Johnson*.
Clerk of the Warrants, Inrollments and Estreats in the Common-Pleas, *Edward Eyre*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *John Ward*.
Clerk of the Juries, *Edward Bulstrode*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Robert George*.
Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. *Thomas Clendon*.
Clerk of the King's Silver Office, *William Daw*, Esq;
Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *George Brewster*.
Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Vaughan*,
Clerk of the Seal-Office, Mr. *Cartwright*.
Clerk of the Jurats, Mr. *Windham*.
Clerk of the Supersedeas, Mr. *Morris*.
Clerk of the Jurats, Mr. *Cecil*.
Associate to the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. *Paterson*.

Four Exigenters.

John Hutchinson Turk, Esq;
Mr. *Ward* of *Staples Inn*.
Mr. *Cotton*.
Mr. *Eaton*.

Exigenter, *Francis Keyte-Dighton*, Esq;
His Deputy, *Nathaniel Lott*.

A List of the Philazers of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, with the Counties belonging to each respective Philazer.

Essex and *Hertfordshire*, Mr. *William Boycot*.
Warwickshire, *Leicestershire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*, City of *Coventry*, and Town and County of *Nottingham*, Mr. *Whitelock*.
Bedfordshire, *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Oxfordshire*, Mr. *Thomas Woodhouse*.
Shropshire, *Staffordshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Rutlandshire*, and City of *Litchfield*, Mr. *John Biscoe*.

Hamp-

Hampſhire, *Wiltſhire*, and the Town of *Southampton*, Mr. *William Heſter*.
Dorſetſhire, *Somerſetſhire*, City of *Briſtol*, and Town of *Pool*, Mr. *John Martin*.
Devonſhire, and City of *Exeter*, Mr. *Joſeph Dobyns*.
Suffolk, Mr. *Albert Delande*.
Norfolk, and City of *Norwich*, Mr. *George Green*.
Yorkſhire, City of *York*, and Town of *Hull*, Sir *Bibye Lake*, Bart.
Northumberland, *Weſtmoreland*, *Cumberland*, and Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, Mr. *Thomas Ward*.
London and *Middleſex*, *Robert Eyre*, Eſq;
Surry, *Suſſex*, *Kent*, and the City of *Canterbury*, Mr. *John Bicknell*.
Lincolnſhire, and City of *Lincoln*, Mr. *Henry Allen*.
Cambridgeſhire, and *Huntingdonſhire*, Mr. *William Ward*.
Cornwal, *Glouceſterſhire*, City of *Glouceſter*, *Worceſterſhire*, City of *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*, Mr. *John Staples*.

NUMBER XCV.

The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR *James Reynolds*, Knt, Lord Chief Baron, Salary 20000 *l per annum*.
Sir *Lawrence Carter*, Knt.
Sir *William Thomſon*, Knt.
William Forteſcue, Eſq; } Sal. 1500 *l. per ann.* each.
Curſitor-Baron, *George Clive*, Eſq;

The King's Remembrancer's Office,
Samuel Lord *Maſham*, King's Remembrancer.
Charles Taylor, Eſq; Deputy.
Thomas Eyre, Eſq; Firſt Secondary.
James Pearſe, Eſq; Second Secondary.

The other Six Sworn Clerks,

Mr. *George Arbuthnot*,
Mr. *Henry Ord*,
Mr. *Thomas Gregg*,
Mr. *John Thompſon*,
Mr. *Charles Eyre*,
Mr. *Richard Wood*.

Mr. *John Thompſon*, Clerk of the Port Bonds.
Mr. *Richard Vaux*, Clerk of the Duplicates.

The

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

——— *Mellish*, Esq; Remembrancer.
Mr. *Robert Barbor*, Deputy.
William Allinson, Esq; First Secondary.
Henry Bromfield, Esq; Second Secondary.
Mr. *Robert Barbor*, } Sworn Clerks.
George Perrot, Esq; }
——— *Dickenson*, Sworn Clerk and Philazer.
Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, *Gibbons Bagnall*, Esq;

Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, *Henry Holt Henley*, Esq;
Deputy, *Robert Gardiner*, Esq;
Secondary, *Charles Hornby*, Esq;

Eight Sworn Clerks.

Mr. *William Wroth*.
Mr. *Francis Bradshaw*,
Mr. *Charles Hornby*,
Mr. *William Wrightson*,
Mr. *Charles Milborne*,
Mr. *William Tully*,
Mr. *Robert Cranmer*,
Mr. *Nial Shelden*.

——— Comptroller of the Pipe.
Usher of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. *Woodford*.

Office of Pleas.

Edward Walpole, Esq; Master.
William Hall, Esq; Deputy.

Attorneys,

Mr. *Richard Marriot*,
Mr. *Thomas Lloyd*,
Mr. *Daniel Dandy*,
Mr. *Thomas Francke*.

Foreign Opposer, *William Hammond*, Esq;
Clerk of the Extracts, *John Cook*, Esq;
Sworn Clerk, *Joseph Tullie*.
Surveyor of the Green Wax, *Nathaniel Booth*, Esq;
Clerk of the Nichels, Mr. *Thomas Huxley*.
Thomas Foley, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
James Thomas, Esq; his Deputy.
William Benson, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.
Edward Bangham, Esq; his Deputy.

Auditors of the Impress,

For the Principality of *Wales*, *Thomas Farrington*, Esq;
For the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, *Richard Eliot*, Esq;
For the County of *Lincoln*, &c. *Charles Shelley*, Esq;

Remem-

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits,
Duke of *Grafton*.
William Hanmer, Esq; Deputy.
Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver.
Joseph Mason, Esq; Comptroller.
John Walker, Esq; Chief Usher of the Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas*.

NUMBER XCVI.

SERJEANTS at Law.

SIR John Chesshire, *Premier*.

Matthew Skinner, *Esq*;
Giles Eyre, *Esq*;
Thomas Parker, *Esq*;
} King's Serjeants.

Sir Richard Wynn, *Knt*.
Henry Stephens, *Esq*;
John Belfield, *Esq*;
Sir Nath. Mead, *Knt*.
William Hawkins, *Esq*;
Joseph Girdler, *Esq*;
Richard Comyns, *Esq*;
Edward Corbett, *Esq*;
Simon Urlin, *Esq*;
Thomas Birch, *Esq*;
Matthew Wright, *Esq*;
John Toller, *Esq*;
Thomas Hussey, *Esq*;

Abraham Gapper, *Esq*;
Robert Price, *Esq*;
Michael Foster, *Esq*;
Thomas Burnet, *Esq*;
William Wynne, *Esq*;
John Agar, *Esq*;
Richard Draper, *Esq*;
Robert Johnson Kettleby, *Esq*;
William Hayward, *Esq*;
Samuel Prime, *Esq*;
Thomas Barnardiston, *Esq*;
Edward Bootle, *Esq*;

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law,

Dudley Rider, *Esq*; *his Majesty's Attorney General*.
John Strange, *Esq*; *Sollicitor-General*.

John Aglionby, *Esq*;
Hon. John Finch, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Abney, *Knt*.
Hon. John Trevor, *Esq*;
Hon. John Verney, *Esq*; *Chief Justice of* Chester.
Francis Fane, *Esq*;

Robert Pauncefort, *Esq*; *Attorney General to the Prince*.
Richard Hollings, *Esq*; *Sollicitor-General*.
Francis Chute, *Esq*;
John Browne, *Esq*;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in *Wales*, during Life.

Chief Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, *and* Denbigh *Shires*.
} *Hon*. John Verney, *Esq*;
Richard Pottinger, *Esq*;

Brecknock,

Brecknock, Glamorgan, *and* Radnor *Shires.*	Richard Carter, *Esq*; Henry Procter, *Esq*;
Caermarthen, Pembroke, *and* Cardigan *Shires.*	Henry Beeston, *Esq*; *Hon.* John Trevor, *Esq*;
Caernarvon, Merioneth *Shires and* Angleſey,	Rogers Holland, *Esq*; Thomas Martin, *Esq*;

NUMBER XCVII.

The Names of the Officers *in the Court of the Dutchy Chamber of* Lancaſter.

George, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Chancellor.
Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. Attorney-General.
Richard Lechmere, Eſq; Receiver-General.
William Eaſt, Eſq; Auditor on the South Side of *Trent*.
Peregrine Fury, Eſq; Auditor on the North Side.
Sir *John Statham*, Knt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the North Side of *Trent*.
Robert Sherard, Eſq; Surveyor on the South Side.
Robert Fenwick, Eſq, King's Serjeant at Law within the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.
Capel Payne, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Learned Council.
John Comyns, Eſq; another of his Majeſty's Learned Council.
John Selman, Eſq; Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the Records.
Mr. *John Wolfe*, Deputy Clerk and Regiſter of his Majeſty's Court of the Dutchy Chamber of *Lancaſter*.
Mr. *Thomas Aſhton* and Mr. *Edmond Burton*, the two Attorneys of the ſaid Court.
Mr. *John Wolfe*, Secretary to the Chancellor.

Officers in the Court of Chancery, *held at* Preſton *in the County Palatine of* Lancaſter.

Chancellor, *George* Earl of *Cholmondeley*.
Vice-Chancellor, *Thomas Aſhhurſt*, Eſq;
Attorney-General, *Robert Fenwick*, Eſq;
Chief Clerk, Regiſter, and Examiner, *Charles Ford*, Eſq;
Mr. *William Wall*,
Mr. *James Naylor*,
Mr. *Thomas Starkie*,
Mr. *Henry Smith*,
Mr. *William Shawe*,
} Clerks and Curſitors.
Prothonotary, *Charles Bowles*, Eſq;

Deputy

Deputy, *Thomas Forſter*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Crown, *Wallwyn Shepheard*, Eſq;
Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon*, Eſq;

NUMBER XCVIII.

Of the Marſhal's-Court.

The Judges are,

THE Lord-Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold for the time being (his Grace the Duke of *Dorſet*.)

The Knight-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Houſhold for the time being (Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knt.)

And the Steward of the Court, who muſt be a Barriſter at Law, (Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt.)

In this Court, in Civil Actions, both the Plaintiff and Defendant muſt be belonging to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Of the Court of his Majeſty's Palace at Weſtminſter, *call'd the* Palace-Court, *held in* Southwark, *the Juriſdiction of which extends twelve Miles round, from the ſaid Palace at* Weſtminſter, *the City of* London *only excepted.*

There are the ſame Judges, Counſellors, and Attorneys, as in the Marſhal's Court; but in this Court neither the Plaintiff nor Defendant muſt be of or belonging to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Prothonotary, *Richard Bulſtrode*, Eſq,
Secondary and Deputy Prothonotary, *Edward Gilbourne*, Gent.

Counſellors belonging to the Court, four,

Thomas Chiffinch,
George Ballard,
Luke Benne,
Timothy Barnardiſton,
} Eſqs;

Attorneys ſix,

Henry Baynes, *Thomas Coxeter*,
Edward Wilſon, *Samuel Plummer*,
Thomas Baſſet, *George Gilbourne*,
} Gent.

The

The Judges are all of them appointed by his Majesty.
The Prothonotary, by the Knight-Marshal.
The Counsellors and Attorneys, by the Lord-Steward and the Knight-Marshal.

NUMBER XCIX.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE *Council*-Office, } in the *Cock-pit.*
The *Treasury*-Office, }
The Queen's Treasurer's Office, in the *Wood-yard, Whitehall.*
The *Custom-House* in *Thames-Street.*
The *Excise-Office* in the *Old-Jewry.*
Salt-Duty-Office in *York-Buildings.*
Wine-Licence Office in *Arundel-street.*
Stamp-Office, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Square.*
Hackney-Coach-Office, in *Surry-street.*
Hawkers and *Pedlars* Office, in *Holborn-Court Gray's-Inn*
Lord *Privy-Seal*'s Office, in *Whitehall.*
The *Earl-Marshal*'s Office, at the College of Arms on St. *Bennet's-Hill.*
The *Secretary of State*'s Office, in the *Cock-pit.*
Broad of Green-Cloth Office, at St. *James's.*
Lord-*Chamberlain*'s Office, in *Park-Place.*
Master of the *Wardrobe*'s Office, in *Great Queen-street.*
Secretary of *War*'s Office, in *Whitehall.*
The *Plantation*-Office, and the Commissioners of *Trade*, near the *Cock-pit.*

Law-Offices, where kept.

KING's-BENCH.

The *King's-Bench* Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Crown Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Custos Brevium, *Nisi prius*, and the *Paper* Offices, in the said *King's-Bench* Office.
Office of the Clerk of the *Bails* and *Postea's*, in the same Office.
The Office of the *Clerk of the Peace* for the County of *Middlesex*, in the *Middle-Temple.*

Offices

Offices belonging to to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in *Chancery-Lane.*
Office of the *Rolls*, in ditto.
Officers of the *Maſters in Chancery*, in ditto.
Clerk of the *Crown*'s Office, in *Clifford's-Inn, Fleet-ſtreet.*
Six-Clerks Office, in *Chancery-Lane*, near which is the Office of the *two Examiners* in *Chancery.*
The *Prothonotary* in *Chancery*'s Office, in *Middle-Temple-Lane.*
Regiſter's Office in *Chancery*, in *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane.*
Petty-Bag Office, is next the *Rolls Chapel*, in ditto.
Curſitor's Office, in ditto.
Alienation Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Subpœna Office, in *Chancery-Lane.*
Affidavit Office, in *Symond's-Inn.*
Patent Office, in *Palſgrave-Head-Court*, near *Temple-Bar.*

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Cuſtos Brevium Office, *Brick-Court*, near the *Middle-Temple.*
One of the *Prothonotary*'s Offices, in the *Middle-Temple.*
Another in *King*'s-*Bench-Walks* in the *Inner-Temple.*
The third in *Serle's-Court* in *Lincoln's-Inn.*
The *Chirographer*'s Office, in *Middle-Temple-Lane.*
The Clerk of the *Treaſury*'s Office, and of the *Enrollments* of *Fines*, or the *King's-Silver* Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
The Clerk of the *Outlawries* Office, in *Fleet-ſtreet.*
Office of Clerk of the *Warrants*, in *Symond's-Inn.*
Office for Inrolling or Entering *Recoveries*, is with the Clerk of the Warrants in *Symond's-Inn*, who likewiſe inrolls Deeds acknowledged in that Court.
Office of the Clerk of the *King's Silver*, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Office of Clerk of the *Juries* and *Habeas-Corpus's*, at the *Petty-Bag-Office* in the *Rolls.*
Office of Clerk of *Eſſoins*, in *Sheer-Lane.*
Superſedeas Office, in the *Poultry-Compter*, *London.*

The Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, in *Lincoln's-Inn.*
King's Remembrancer's Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Pipe Office, in *Gray's Inn.*
Foreign-Opposer's Office, in the *Inner-Temple.*
Firſt-Fruits Office, in the *Middle-Temple.*
Clergy-Tenths Office, in the *Inner-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 *Scotland Yard*.
Commiſſary General's Office, at the *Horſe-Guards*.
Office of Pay-maſter-General of the *Guards* and *Garriſons*, at the *Horſe-Guards*.
Judge-Advocate's Office, at the ſame Place.
Office of the *Comptrollers* of the Army-Accompts, in *Privy-Garden*.
Navy Office, in *Crutched-Friers*.
Pay-maſter's Office of the *Navy*, in *Broad-ſtreet*.
Victualling Office, on *Little Tower-hill*.
Office of *Ordnance*, in the *Tower*.
Office of the Governors of the *late Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy*, in the new Building adjoining to the *Banquetting-Houſe* in *Whitehall*.
Bank of England Office, in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*.
South-Sea Houſe, in Ditto.
Eaſt-India Office, at the *Eaſt India* Houſe, } in *Leaden-hall-*
Royal *African* Company's Office, } *Street*.
Sion College, near the North-ſide of *London Hall*, by *Cripplegate*.
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 *Amiralty*, the High Court of *Delegates*, the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative* Court of *Canterbury*.
Heralds Office, in *Doctors-Commons*.
The *Royal-Society* Office and Repoſitary, in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*.
General-Poſt Office, in *Lombard-ſtreet*.
There are Six *Penny-Poſt* Offices; the chiefeſt is in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*; *Weſtminſter* Office, near *Charing-Croſs*; *Southwark* Office, near St. *Mary Overy's* Church; St. *Paul's* Office, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; *Temple* Office, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage* Office, on *Little Tower-Hill*.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX.

Errors and Miſtakes being unavoidable in a Book of this Nature, the Reader is deſired to correct (among others) the following ones.

Page 7. *Dele*, Nevil Lovelace Lord Lovelace, He being *dead, and Title extinct.*

8. *After* Lord Raymond, *add* William Lord Talbot.

10. *Cockermouth*, Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, Bart. *dead.*

15. *Midhurſt*, Sir Harry Peachy, Bart. *dead.*
Steyning, Sir Robert Fagg, Bart.

18. *Shire of Edinburgh*, *dele*, Robert Dundaſs, Eſq; and *read*, Sir Charles Gilmor of Craigmillar, Bart.
Burghs of Nairn, &c. *dele*, Duncan Forbes, Eſq; and *read*, Duncan Urquhart, jun. of Burdſyeards, Eſq;

19. *Serjeant at Arms*, Wentworth Odiam, Eſq;

21. *Dele*, Dr. Denne Dean of Rocheſter, and *read* Zach. Pearce, D.D.
Prebends of Windſor,
Read, Dr. Edward Jones, } *dead.*
Dr. Michael Stanhope, }

23. *Dele*, Thomas Gooch, D.D. Archdeacon of Eſſex, and *read*, Dr. Reuben Clark.

24. *Dele*, Thomas Herring, D.D. Dean of Rocheſter, and *read* Zach. Pearce, D.D.

43. *Dele* Earl of Leiceſter, being *dead.*

44. Mr. James Green, Bluemantle, *dead.*

46. *After* Lord Delawar, *dele* Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
Add to the Privy-Council,
John Lord Monſon, *and*
Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Juſtice.

49. *Dele*, James Earl of Berkley, Cuſtos Rotulorum for Surry, and *read* Thomas Lord Onſlow.

52. *Dele*, Count de Montijo Ambaſſador from Spain, and *read*, Don Thomas Geraldino, Miniſter and Plenipotentiary.

55. *Dele*, Onſlow Burriſh, Eſq; Sollicitor and Clerk of the Reports to the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade, and *read* William Popple, Eſq;

78. Clerk of the Kent Road, *read* Mr. John Sawtell; and Mr. Chriſtopher Harris ſucceeds Mr. Sawtell as Clerk of the By-Nights.

Page

Page 92. *Read*, Mr. Lambton Regiſter of Warrants for Stamps; and *dele* Mr. Fowler, being *dead*.

98. *Dele*, Earl of Hyndford, being *dead*.

99. Colonel of the Firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards, *read* John Lord De la War; *dele* John Duke of Montagu.

102. Colonel of the Firſt Troop, *read* John Lord De la War.

115. Governor of Port-Mahon and Minorca, *dele* Brigadier General Hargrave and *read* the Earl of Hertford.

116. Governor of Guernſey, *read* the Marqueſs De Montandre.

ibid. *Dele* Earl of Leiceſter, Conſtable of the Tower.

125. In Chelſea College, *read* Dr. William Day, firſt Chaplain, *dead*.

146. Dr. King, Archdeacon of Colcheſter, *dead*.

147. Among the Aldermen, *read* Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt.

178. *Read* Joſ. Soans Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich; *dead*; ſucceeded by Tudor Trevor, Eſq; firſt Captain; and Charles Smith, Eſq; ſecond Captain, ſucceeds Mr. Trevor as firſt Captain; and Capt. Man ſucceeds Mr. Smith as ſecond Captain

180. *Dele*, Capt. Soans, Lieutenant-Governor.

205. Governor of Virginia *read* the Earl of Albemarle.

220. *Add*, To the Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Wilſon.

221. Mr. Menard the French Miniſter, *dead*.

234. In ſome few Books are omitted, John Duke of Montagu, Captain of the Gentlemen-Penſioners.

239. No Riding Purveyor appointed to ſucceed Mr. Hutchinſon.

240. Richard Smith, King's Footman, *dead*; ſucceeded by ——— Cliff.

241. *Read* John Peach, Bottle-Groom, *dead*; ſucceeded by Mr. Elliot.

255. *Add*, Phyſician in Ordinary to the Princeſs, John Hampe, Eſq; M. D.

There being no Certainty of the Alterations in the Prince's Houſhold, none of thoſe who have reſign'd, are mentioned.