

PRINCE'S "WORTHIES OF DEVON" AND THE "DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY."

PART III.

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(Read at Plympton, July, 1885.)

EXPLANATORY.

PARTS I. and II. of these Notes extended, in alphabetical order, so far as to BROOKE, *Henry James*—the last Devonshire Celebrity mentioned in the 6th volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography." Since that Part was written, four additional volumes—the 7th to the 10th—of the *Dictionary* have been published. The 6th closed with "Browell," the 10th with "Clarkson;" and within these alphabetical limits there are in *Prince* twenty-five names heading as many chapters, from *William BROWNE*, the poet, to the CISTERTIAN, *Roger*—all of which have to be dealt with here, as well as a larger number furnished by the *Dictionary*.

The mode of procedure will be the same as that followed in Parts I. and II.; and, in cases of reference to authors and publications, abbreviations will be used instead of full names and titles; all of which are explained, with it is hoped sufficient fulness below.

It will be understood that the name of every Celebrity introduced into this Part (III.) occurs in *Prince*, or in the *Dictionary*, or in both; and whenever *Prince*, but not the *Dictionary*, is mentioned in the Notes on any given Celebrity, it will be because the said Celebrity is not mentioned in the *Dictionary*; and *vice versa*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Abbreviations.

<i>Acad.</i>	= Academy.
<i>Ann. Reg.</i>	= Annual Register.
<i>Ath.</i>	= Athenæum.
<i>Bib. Corn.</i>	= Bibliotheca Cornubiensis. 1874-82.
<i>Bray</i>	= Bray's Tamar and the Tavy. 1838.

Extensions.

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- Brit.* = Britton's and Brayley's Eng. and Wales. IV. 1803.
Burke = Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c. 49th ed. 1887.
Burt = Burt's Notes to Carrington's Dartmoor. 1834.
Camd. = Camden's Britannia. Holland's ed. 1637.
Carew = Carew's Survey of Cornwall. 1769.
Carr. = Carrington's Collected Poems. 1834.
Chal. = Chalmers's Works of the English Poets. 1810.
Cham. = Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. 1843-4.
Cler. = Clermont's (Lord) History of the Family of Fortescue. 2d. ed. 1880.
Coll. = Collins's Peerage of England. Brydges's ed. 1812.
Dict. = Dictionary of National Biography.
Duns. = Dunsford's History of Tiverton. 2d. ed. 1790.
Edin. Rev. = Edinburgh Review.
Ency. Brit. = Encyclopædia Britannica. 8th ed. 1853-60.
Evans = Evans's Tavistock and its Vicinity. 1875.
Fab. = Fabian's Chronicle. 1811.
Fison = Fison's Handbook of the British Association. 1859.
Foze = Foze's Acts and Monuments. Cattley's ed. 1839-41.
Froude = Froude's History of England. 1856-1870.
Full. = Fuller's Worthies. 1811.
Gent. = Gentleman's Magazine.
Gil. = Giffillan's Less-known British Poets. 1860.
Gil. Reliq. = Giffillan's Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. 1858.
Gomme = Gomme's Gentleman's Magazine Library. Dial-lect, &c. 1884.
Grose = Grose's Provincial Glossary, &c. 1811.
Hall = Hall's Chronicle. 1809.
Hard. = Harding's History of Tiverton. 1847.
Haydn = Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. 8th ed. 1857.
Haz. = Hazlitt's Whole Works of William Browne. 1868-9.
Hok. = Hoker's City of Exeter. 1765.
Holin. = Holinshed's Chronicle. 1807-8.
Hone = Hone's Every-day Book. 1826-7.
Hume = Hume's History of England. 1848.
Iza. = Izacke's History of Exeter. 1724.
Jenk. = Jenkins's History of Exeter. 1806.
Leland = Leland's Itinerary. 3d. ed. 1769-70.
Lys. = D. and S. Lysons's Devonshire. 1822.
Mac. = Macaulay's History of England. 1849-55.
Mach. = Diary of Henry Machyn. (Camden Society. 1848.)
Mon. Mag. = Monthly Magazine.
Moore = Moore's History of Devonshire. 1829.

Abbreviations.

Extensions.

- Morris* = Morris's Directory, &c., of Devonshire. 1870.
Mur. = Murray's Handbook for Devonshire. 9th ed. 1879.
Nat. Hist. Rev. = Natural History Review. 1861-5.
Nic. = Nicolas's Chronology of History. 1833.
N. & Q. = Notes and Queries.
Oliver, Bps. = Oliver's Lives of Bishops of Exeter. 1861.
Oliver, Exe. = Oliver's History of Exeter. 1861.
Pen. Cyclo. = Penny Cyclopædia. 1833-46. [1871.
Phillips = Phillips's Dictionary of Biographical Reference.
Plym. Inst. = Plymouth Institution Transactions.
Pole = Pole's Collections towards a Description of Devonshire. 1791.
Polw. Dev. = Polwhele's History of Devonshire, 1793-7.
Polw. Views = Polwhele's Historical Views of Devonshire. 1793.
Prince = Prince's Worthies of Devon. 1810.
Prid. = Pridham's Devonshire Celebrities. 1869.
Pring = Pring's Memoir of Thomas Chard. 1864.
Proc. Roy. Soc. = Proceedings of the Royal Society.
Pul. = Pulman's Book of the Axe. 4th ed. 1875.
Quart. Rev. = Quarterly Review.
Q. J. Geol. Soc. = Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Rapin = Rapin's History of England. 4th ed. 1757-9.
Ray. Soc. = Ray Society Publications.
Rees = Rees's Cyclopædia. 1819-20.
R. R. I. C. = Report Royal Institution of Cornwall.
Risd. = Risdon's Survey of Devon. 1811.
Rog. = Rogers's Sepulchral Effigies, &c., of Devon. 1877.
Rowe = Rowe's Perambulation of Dartmoor. 1856.
Roy. Soc. Cat. = Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers.
Rush. = Rushworth's Historical Collections. 1682-1701.
Speed = Speed's History of Great Britaine. 1627.
Tay. = Taylor's Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew. 1789.
Trans. = Transactions of the Devonshire Association.
T. R. G. S. C. = Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.
Viv. = Vivian's Visitations of Devonshire.
West. = Westcote's Devonshire in 1630. 1845.
W. Ant. = Western Antiquary.
White = White's Devonshire. 1878-9.
Worth, Dev. = Worth's History of Devonshire. 1886.
Worth, Gar. = Worth's West Country Garland. 1875.
Worth, Plym. = Worth's History of Plymouth. 1871.

BROWNE, William, *The Poet*; so *Prince* (pp. 140 2) and, with but one exception, all other authors known to me write the surname. The *Trans.* (VI. 531)—the exception—writes it *Brown*. The poet himself wrote it *Browne*, as did also

the authors of the "Commendatory Verses" prefixed to his principal poems (See *Haz.*)

The date of Browne's birth, we are told by *Prince*, was "A.D. 1590," the *Dict.* makes it 1591—the difference however may resolve itself into a question of Old and New Styles. *Haz.* says (*I. xiv.*) he "was born . . . according to a hint furnished by himself in one of his later poems, in the year 1588, when the mind of England was engrossed by the imminent prospect of a Spanish invasion." It is vexatious to be left in ignorance of the passage containing the "hint," and also of the poem in which it occurs. I have read every line of *Haz.* for the purpose of detecting the "hint," but the following lines contain the only allusion to 1588 which I have noted, and they certainly have no necessary reference to the date of the poet's birth:—

"Let men forgett
To count their ages from the plague of sweat:
From eighty-eight, the Powder Plot, or when
Men were afraid to talk of it agen." (*II.* 310.)

We shall see below, however, that he matriculated at Oxford in 1624, and was at that time 33 years of age, whence it may be concluded that he was born in 1591, or possibly in 1590, not in 1588.

Prince says he "was born at Tavistock, in this county," and I should not have been aware that it had ever been doubted but for the following cautious passage in *Mur.* (p. 217):—"In Tavistock, Browne a poet contemporary with Spenser and Shakespeare, and author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' is generally said to have been born." *Mur.*, during the first eight editions was entitled "A Handbook for Travellers in Devonshire and Cornwall"—the first four (1850, '51, '56, and '59) being edited by T. Paris, and the fifth to the eighth inclusive (1863, '65, '67, and '72) by R. J. King. In the ninth edition (by whom edited I know not) a separate volume was assigned to each county. In the first edition it is said (p. 68) "Many eminent persons have been born in Tavistock and its neighbourhood. . . . In Tavistock, *Browne* a poet contemporary with Spenser and Shakespeare, and author of *Britannia's Pastorals*;" and this is continued in the fourth. In the fifth, the first edited by King, the same statement occurs (p. 123), but with the following parenthesis in addition:—"There is, however, no entry of his baptism in the registers of Tavistock ch. although he is generally said to have been born here);" and in the eighth, the last edited

by King, this parenthesis is retained (p. 232), but, as we have seen, is dropped in the ninth.

Though it is perhaps impossible to say with absolute certainty that he was born actually in the town of Tavistock, there is apparently no doubt that his birth-place was at least in its neighbourhood, and on the banks of the river Tavy, as the following passages in his poems testify:—

"As a snowy *Swan*, who many a day
On *Thamar's* swelling breasts hath had his play,
For further pleasure doth assay to swim
My native *Tauy*, or the sandy *Plim*."

(*Brit's Past.* Bk. 1, Song 5, *Haz.* I. 129.)

Again:— "Tavy, in my rimes
Challenge a due; lett it thy glory be,
That famous *Drake* and I were borne by thee."
(*Ibid.*, Bk. 3, Song 1, II. 152.)

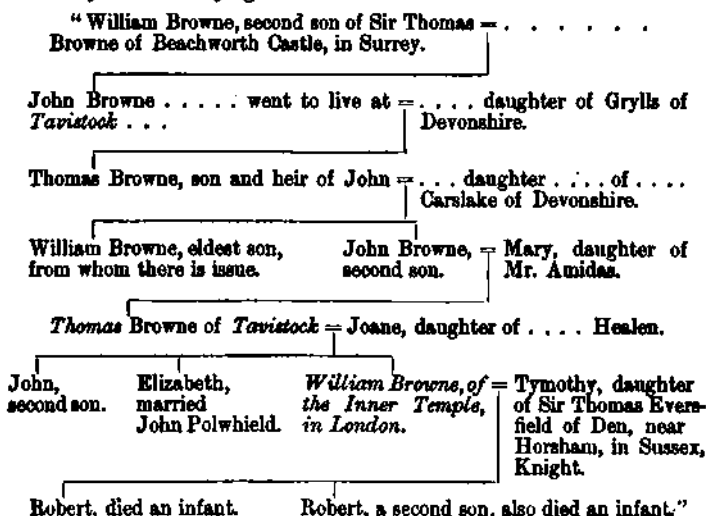
Further:— His contemporary, Serjeant John Glanvill, Recorder of Plymouth from 1620 to 1640, and an undoubted native of Tavistock, says, in his Commendatory Verses prefixed to Browne's Second Book of the *Pastorals*,—

"*Ingenious Swaine that highly dost adorne
Clear Tauy! on whose brink we both were borne!*"

Whether an actual native of the town of Tavistock or not, there is no doubt, as we shall see below, that in the books of the Society of the Inner Temple he was in 1612-3 styled "Will^e Browne de Tavystocke;" and in the Matriculation Book of Exeter College, Oxford, his father was, in 1624, designated "Thomas Browne, gentleman, of Tavistock."

According to *Prince*, "His father was Thomas Browne of that place" [= Tavistock], "gentleman." The *Dict.*, more exact, says (*VII.* 72) he was the "second son of Thomas Browne;" and adds "In the 'Matriculation Book' [of Exeter College, Oxford] 'is the entry '30 Ap. 1624, William Browne, son of Thomas Browne, gentleman, of Tavistock, matriculated, age '33.'" *Haz.*, still more precise, says (*I.* xiii.) he "was the third child, but second son, of Thomas Browne, of Tavistock." *Prince* volunteers the opinion that the father, Thomas Browne, "was most likely a descendant of the knightly family of Browne, of Brownes-Illarsh, in the parish of Langtree, near Great Torrington," but he gives no reason or authority for his opinion. The *Dict.* mentions this as a thing "supposed" by *Prince*; but *Haz.*, rather bold than cautious, says (*I.* xiii.) "The Brownes of Tavistock, whom *Prince*, in his *Worthies* of

Devon (based upon Fuller), 1701, identifies with the Brownes of Brownes-Illash, in the parish of Langtree, near Great Torrington." It is, I believe, quite safe to say there is no mention by *Full.* of any Devonshire Browne or Brown. *Prince*, moreover, makes no reference to *Full.* anywhere in his sketch of Browne. He does refer to *West.* respecting the Brownes of Browne's-Illash, but not as being in any way connected with the Brownes of Tavistock. Nor does *Prince* claim, as *Haz.* makes him, to have actually identified the poet's family with the Brownes of Browne's-Illash. *Viv.* (p. 112) gives the pedigree of the latter, but it contains nothing whatever implying any connection of that family with their namesakes of Tavistock. A writer in *N. & Q.* (6th S. V. 147) says "*William Browne, of Tavistock, Poet, and 'Author of Britannia's Pastorals,' &c.* :—I shall feel much indebted to any reader of *N. & Q.* for information respecting the family of the above. I believe Sir Thomas Browne, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI., and Sheriff of Kent in 1444 and 1460, married Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Fitz Alan, of Beechworth Castle, and brother to John, Earl of Arundel, and left, with other issue, William Browne, whose son removed to Tavistock. Was this son the poet?" No reply has appeared in *N. & Q.*, but *Haz.* (in a foot-note, *I.* xvii) says "It may not be inexpedient to introduce the pedigree of the Brownes in this place, exactly as it occurs in the edition of some of his poems printed in 1815 by Sir E. Brydges :—



There is nothing to show what is the meaning of the italics in the foregoing pedigree, or by whom they were first used. It is noteworthy that while *Haz.*, as well as the *Dict.*, says, as stated above, the poet was the second son of his father, the foregoing pedigree, quoted, through *Haz.*, from Brydges, says his brother John was the "second son."

The *Trans.* (VI. 531), says "he proceeded to Oxford and occupied himself in tuition." Though this may be said to be true literally, the impression it would leave on the mind of the reader otherwise uninformed in the matter would be very far from true, as he would no doubt picture the poet as a general "coach" at Oxford, whereas we learn from the *Dict.* that "about the beginning of the reign of James I," [24 Mar. 1603] "he was sent to Exeter College, Oxford." There is no evidence that he matriculated at that time, nor is it known how long he remained there; but he left, without taking a degree, not later apparently than the early part of 1611. In 1624 he returned to Exeter College, and, as has been already stated, matriculated on 30 April. On the 25 Aug. 1624 he received permission to be created M.A., but the degree was not actually conferred until the 16th of the following November. It was during this, his second, residence at Oxford that he was tutor to the Hon. Robert Dormer, afterward Earl of Carnarvon, but there is no reason to suppose that beyond this he ever "occupied himself in tuition." There is apparently no evidence to show how long this tutorship lasted. (See also *Haz.* and *Prince*)

The following are the only statements I have met with respecting the duration of Browne's connection with his pupil, about which there seems to be nothing very certain or definite:—(*Prince*, p. 140) "Awhile after this" [taking his degree, apparently] "did Mr. Brown leave the college with his pupil, and became a retainer to the Pembrochian family." (*Chal.*, VI. 226.) "After leaving the University with lord Caernarvon, he found a liberal patron in William earl of Pembroke." (*Cham.* I. 128.) "Browne was tutor to the Earl of Carnarvon, and on the death of the latter at the battle of Newbury in 1643, he received the patronage and lived in the family of the Earl of Pembroke." (*Gil.* I. 287.) "He was at one time tutor to the Earl of Carnarvon, and afterwards, when that nobleman perished in the battle of Newbury, in 1643, he was patronized by the Earl of Pembroke, in whose house he resided." (*Haz.* I. xxxv.) "At what time his relations with Mr. Dormer ceased does not

appear, but Wood states that, after the severance of that tie, Browne domesticated himself at Wilton with the Herberts." (*Acad. XXIV.* 434.) "In 1624 Browne was tutor at Oxford to that Earl of Carnarvon who fell at the battle of Newbury, September, 20, 1643; after which the poet became a retainer to the Earl of Pembroke." (*Dict. VII.* 74.) "Wood states that he was afterwards" [after leaving the University, apparently] "received into the family of the Herberts at Wilton." These citations resolve themselves apparently into two categories—the first, that the connection ceased when the pupil and tutor left the university; the second, that it did not cease until the death of the pupil in 1643. Unless the first be accepted the poet's residence at Wilton must have been very brief, inasmuch as, according to most of the writers who name a date he died in 1645, while, indeed, a few state that it was March 1643, that is six months before his pupil. We shall see, however, that nothing is known with certainty respecting the actual date of his death.

Prince, speaking of Browne's first withdrawal from Oxford, says (p. 140), "From the university he went to the Inner Temple, at London," and this has been echoed by *Chal.* (VI. 225), *Gil.* (I. 287), and *Moore* (II. 383); but *Haz.* (I. xiv.) says "From Oxford he went to London, where he entered himself at Clifford's Inn, but shortly afterwards migrated to the Inner Temple, where he was admitted on the 1st March 1612-13, adding "Subjoined is the exact form in which the entrance is recorded in the books of the society:— [1612-13] Willo: Browne de Tavystocke in Com. Devon. et nuper de Cliffords Inne generosus admissus est in Societatum istius comitibz in consideratione xx^p manibus solut. primo die Marci ano an^o superdicto—ix^o Jacobi." The *Dict.* (VII. 72) confirms this, with a probable discrepancy as to the date, as the following citation shows. "On leaving Oxford . . . he entered himself at Clifford's Inn, whence he migrated (November 1611) to the Inner Temple." While declining to think of deciding between the two writers, I venture to point out a manifest error in *Haz.* If the date were really "1 March 1612-13," it must have been the 10th year of James I.; or if it were 1 March in the 9th year of James I., the year must have been 1611-12.

There is some uncertainty respecting the year in which Browne published his First Book of *Britannia's Pastorals*. *Brit.* (p. 222), *Chal.* (VI. 225), *Cham.* (I. 128), *Gil.* (I. 288), and *Prince* (p. 140) concur in naming A.D. 1613, which is

also the year suggested in the *Dict.* (VII. 73) where it is stated that "The curiously engraved title-page of the first edition of book i., fol., bears no date, but the address to the reader is dated 'From the Inner Temple, June the 18, 1613.'" *Haz.*, after making essentially the same remark (*I. vi.*), adds "The probability is, that the volume was not ready for publication till the beginning of 1614." Again (*I. xxxii.*) "At the time of Browne's publication of the pastorals in 1614 (as I believe), and not in 1613, as it has been usually stated."

A writer in *N. & Q.* (6th S. VII. 369) says "Some years ago I noticed in a second hand catalogue (Kerslake's, I think) a copy of the *Britannia's Pastorals* (folio) which had belonged to Milton, and enriched with his autograph; it would be interesting to have placed on record a note touching so famous a relic. The following quotation from *Haz.* (*I. xx.*) supplies the note for which the writer asks:—At the auction rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, in 1851, a copy of the folio edition of *Britannia's Pastorals* was offered for sale, with some MSS. notes, unquestionably in the hand of MILTON. The point was, at the time, considered doubtful, and the volume was bought by a dealer for 7*l.* It is now in the library of Henry Huth, Esq., to whose liberality I owe the opportunity of examining it on the present occasion." *Haz.* has reproduced (*I. xxii.*) from the notes by Milton "those remarks" he says "which appear to me to be of chief interest." They are, as he adds, "merely the bare running commentary so frequently found in old books, and amounting to little more than to a marginal index or key." According to the *Dict.* (VII. 73) "The volume was submitted to the scrutiny of experts, and there is no reason for doubting the authenticity of the notes, which are meagre and of no great interest."

Browne's *Inner Temple Masque*, which is not mentioned by *Prince*, has been the subject of sundry errors of statement:—*Chal.* (VI. 228) says "The Inner Temple Masque appears to have been exhibited about the year 1620." *Cham.* (*I. 128*) "In 1620, a Masque by Browne was produced at court, called the Inner Temple Masque." *Gil.* (*I. 288*) "He in 1620, produced his 'Inner Temple Masque.'" There is reason to believe, however, that 1620 was not the year, and to doubt whether the Masque was ever performed, as the following quotations will show:—*Haz.* (*I. xxviii.*) "The INNER TEMPLE MASQUE was composed on the favourite and familiar classical story of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, and was presented by the gentlemen

of that society on the 13th January 1614-15." To this passage he appends the following Note:—"Search has been made in the Books of the Inn, which are in an excellent state of preservation, under the years 1614-15, for any record of the circumstances under which Browne's masque was performed; but there seems to be no trace of any actual expenditure under this head; and it is open to doubt whether some difficulty may not have arisen, and whether the arrangements may not have been at the last moment countermanded." See the *Dict.* (VII. 73) to the same effect.

West., having dwelt at some length on Lydford (pp. 355-359), says "But what mean I to make so long a description of it, in regard it is so commonly sung by many a fidler; being very exactly and facetely done in a running metre, by William Browne, a very witty gentleman pleasantly disposed, that was employed thither." He then gives the well known poem beginning with

"I oft have heard of Lydford law;"

and his version consists of nineteen stanzas. *Prince*, who was obviously familiar with *West. View of Devonshire in 1630*. (See his p. 757), says "But there's another poem ascrib'd unto this author, which, because it was never, as I know, hitherto printed, is more historical, and no less facete and witty, I shall here insert. It is the excursion of a luxuriant fancy, on the most antient town and burrough of Lydford, lying in Dartmoor." *Prince's* version contains but sixteen stanzas, *West's* 9th, 10th, and 11th stanzas being omitted. *Chal.* gives the same version as *Prince* with a very few slight variations in the orthography. The *Trans.* (VI. 532) says "The well known verses on Lidford law, have been attributed to Brown, by Westcote, Grose, and others it is worthy of note that Westcote in his *View of Devonshire* gives three stanzas not found in the collected works of Brown, which give the first reference to that singular tribe of savages the Gubbinsea." I can only say with regard to the citation just given that *Grose*, in my edition of his version of the poem, says "Westcott, in his *History of Devonshire* has preserved some droll verses on this town" [Lydford], "which, as I do not remember to have seen in print, are here transcribed." He makes no mention of any one as the author of the poem, nor does he allude to *Prince* with whose "Worthies," published in 1701, thirty years before *Grose* was born, he could scarcely have been unacquainted. Moreover, *Grose's* version contains but sixteen stanzas; he, like *Prince*, having

omitted *West's* 9th, 10th, and 11th. *Rowe* (p. 338) says, in a foot note, "Reprinted from the last edition of *Westcote's 'Devon,'* edited by Dr. Oliver and Pitman Jones, Esq." Though essentially the same version as *West's*, the orthography is slightly altered in one or two instances. A writer in the *Acad.* (XXV. 262,) remarks "This poem has been often printed, but never so far as I can discover, in a complete form;" and he then points out that there is one stanza in *Brydges's* version (reproduced by *Haz.*) not contained in any of the others. Nine years before he wrote, however, *Worth* (*Gar.* pp 29-33) had printed the poem in twenty stanzas, and including all those mentioned in the *Acad.*; he, in 1879, reproduced it in the *Trans.* (XI. 288-'90), when, though there was the full tale of twenty stanzas, they underwent sundry "improvements":—the punctuation was considerably altered; verbal changes appeared in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 13th, 14th, and 15th stanzas; and the 12th had become the 9th. *Rowe* (p. 338) tells us that the poem is "Supposed to have been written, A.D. 1644;" and *Worth* (*Gar.* p. 29) says "The date of this piece is probably 1644." This date can scarcely be correct, for as we have seen *West.* copied the poem into his "View of Devonshire in 1630," the "Introduction" to which, not usually the first part of a book that is written, contains internal evidence (p. xiv.) that it was penned about that date. On comparing other printed versions with *Worth's* (*Gar.*), it will be found that his 16th stanza does not occur in *Rowe* or *West.*; that his 9th, 10th, and 11th do not occur in *Haz.*, and that his 9th, 10th, 11th, and 16th do not occur in *Chal.*, *Grose*, or *Prince*. On the whole, I incline to the opinion that the poem as it finally left its author's hands had the form that has been preserved and reproduced by *Haz.*

A writer in *N. & Q.* (1st S. III. 262) asked "Who was the author of the oft-quoted lines 'Underneath this marble (sable) hearse' &c., intended, as we all know, for an epitaph on Mary Sidney, afterwards Countess of Pembroke? . . . They are almost universally attributed to Ben Jonson, and are included among his poems. But this is not evidence. . . . In Aubrey's MS. *Memoires of Naturall Remarques in Wilts*, these verses are said to have been made by William Browne, who wrote the Pastoralls, and they are inserted there." The same journal, almost twenty years later (4th S. VI. 530), contained the following statement and queries:—"In a description of Wilton House, in the *Art Journal* for October" [1870], "it is stated that 'William Browne penned the epitaph, and not Ben Jonson, as erroneously supposed.'

Is this statement correct? and who is this William Browne?" . . . To this the editor appended the following reply:—"There can now be little doubt that this beautiful epitaph was written by William Browne the author of *Britannia's Pastorals*."

This question was re-opened in the *Acad.* (XXIV. 434) where the following remarks were made by Mr. H. S. Milman:—"In the Jacobean age the *herse* was a stage of wood, with sable drapery, set up in the centre of the church to support the coffin during the funeral, and afterwards removed to stand over the grave in the chancel or chapel until the marble *tomb* was ready to replace it. While the herse was so standing, a poetic mourner might lay upon it a scroll containing appropriate verse. Such a written scroll was an *epitaph*. In October 1621 William Browne laid upon the herse of the Countess Dowager of Pembroke, then standing in Salisbury Cathedral, an epitaph—a scroll in which he had written these very lines, without stops or signature:" [Here follow the *twelve* lines.] "In 1650 William Browne wrote in a book some of his shorter poems, among them this epitaph and signed his name thereto, eight years before any version of the epitaph appeared in print, and 106 years before Peter Whalley, editing Ben Jonson's works, claimed it for that poet. William Browne's book is in the British Museum, Lansd. MSS. 777 . . ." Mr. T. Tyler replying (*op. cit.* XXV. 169), said "Mr. H. S. Milman . . . states definitely that the epitaph was written by William Browne, mentioning as evidence a volume in the British Museum Library (Lansd. MS. 777.) in which according to Mr. Milman, Browne wrote 'and signed his name thereto.' I have examined the MS., which certainly contains the epitaph, but Browne's signature is not appended to it, as it is to some other of the poems. Moreover, the volume contains poems to which other names than Browne's are appended. The insertion of the epitaph in this volume is therefore no proof that Browne was the author. I have failed to obtain evidence as to whether the MS. is in the handwriting of Browne. If this could be shown, it might prove that Brown was alive in 1650—a fact which does not seem to be otherwise known. But it seems to me that the writing on the title is not from the same hand as that which wrote the epitaph; and I should doubt, indeed, whether the poems are not in the writing of more than one hand." *Haz.* gives the following synopsis of his "Whole Works of William Browne:"—"Britannia's Pastorals. The Shepherd's Pipe.

The Inner Temple Masque. Miscellaneous Poems;" and he divides the last of these Heads into the following Sub-Heads:—"I. Love Poems. II. Odes, Songs, and Sonnets. III. Epistles. IV. Elegies. V. Visions. VI. Epigrams. VII. Epitaphs. VIII. Paraphrases, etc. IX. Miscellaneous Pieces. X. Commendatory Verses. *Haz.*, writing in 1868—sixteen years before the discussion in the *Acad.* just mentioned—says (*I.* viii.-ix.) "The Lansdowne MS., 777, contains a variety of poems by Browne and others . . . I feel unable to speak with entire confidence of the handwriting of this MS.; it is not unlike Browne's autograph in the earlier part, but there seem to have been subsequent additions by a second person. The title-leaf mentions only the poems by Browne, which take precedence of the remainder. . . . In the same hand as the rest, also, and side by side with pieces which may be held to be undoubted productions of Browne, occurs the epitaph on Mary Sydney, Countess of Pembroke, usually ascribed to Jonson, with an additional stanza first printed by Osborne in his *Traditional Memoirs of King James I.* But the supplement, which spoils the fine conceit embodied in the first portion of the epigram, is inserted among the compositions of Lord Pembroke in the collective edition of his lordship's poems superintended in 1660 by the younger Donne. The truth may be, therefore, that whoever composed the original sextain as it is to be seen printed in Jonson's works, edit. 1816, the addition was the work of another pen, namely, Lord Pembroke's. But it should be borne in mind that there is no very authoritative reason for assigning the epitaph itself (of six lines) to Jonson, and that it is by no means an improbable supposition, on the other hand, that Browne, who, during many years of his life, was patronized by the countess's family, wrote the lines, his noble friend tacking on what he might consider an appropriate conclusion. "The *Dict.* (*VII.* 74), speaking of the contents of the Lansdowne MS., says "Among the epitaphs are found the famous lines 'Underneath this sable herse,' &c., which have been commonly attributed, on no better authority than Peter Whalley, to Ben Jonson." The reference in this passage is to an edition of Jonson's works, in seven volumes, octavo, with notes and additions, by Whalley which appeared in 1756 (See *Chal.* *V.* 457), that is 119 years after Jonson's death.

The epitaph in question, though no doubt well known to every reader, had, with other matter, probably better be before us. *Haz.*'s version of it is as follows (*II.* 342):—

"ON THE COUNTESSE DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE.

Vnderneath this sable Herse
 Lyes the subiect of all verse:
 Sydneys sister, Pembroke's Mother:
 Death, ere thou hast slaine another,
 Faire, & Learn'd, & good as she,
 Tyme shall throw a dart at thee."

Among the Elegies printed by *Haz.* in his "Whole Works of William Browne," there is one (*II.* 313-4) entitled "ON THE R: H: CHARLES LORD HERBERT OF CARDIFF AND SHERLAND," and containing the following lines:—

"All that Sweetnesse, all that Youth,
 All that Vertue, all that Truth
 Can, or speake, or wishe, or praise,
 Was in him in his few dayes.
 His blood of Herbert, Sydney, Vere
 (Names great in either Hemispheare,)
 Need not to lend him of their Fame:
 He had enough to make a name.

What his mighty prince hath lost:
 What his fathers hope & cost:
 What his Sister, what his Kin,
 Take to[o] all the Kingdome in:

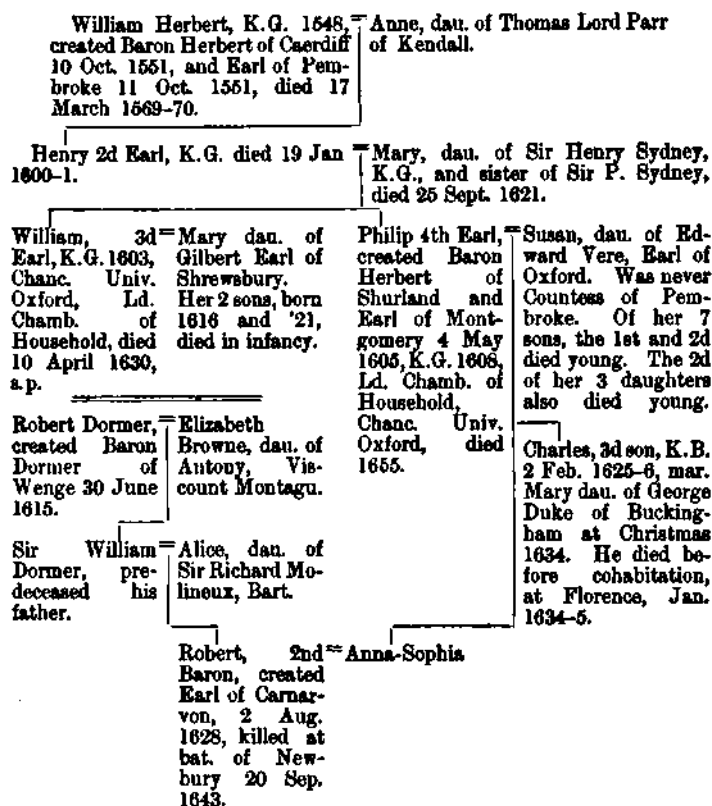
O let my priuate grieffe haue roome,
 Deare Lord, to waite vpon thy Toombe;
 And since my weake & saddest verse,
 Was worthy thought thy Grandams Herse;
 Accept of this"

Haz. has also printed the following among Browne's Epitaphs (*II.* 343):—

"ON THE R. H. SUSAN, COUNTESSE OF MONTGOMERIE.

Though we trust the earth with thee,
 We will not with thy memorie;
 Mines of Brasse or Marble shall
 Speake nought of thy funerall;
 They are veryer dust then we,
 And do begg a Historie:
 In thy Name there is a Tombe,
 If the world can giue it Roome;
 For a Vere, & Herberts wyfe
 Outspeakes Tombes, out-liues all lyfe."

The following compilation from the Pedigrees of the Herberts and the Dormers, as given by *Coll.*, may be of service in discussing the question now before us:—



Browne, it should be added, dedicated in 1616 "Booke 2" of his "Britannia's Pastorals" "To The Trvly Noble and Learned William Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlaine to his Maiestie," &c., by whom, as already stated (p. 223 above), he was patronized. *Haz.* has printed a letter from Browne to Sir Benjamin Rudyard, dated "Dorking Nov^r. 29, 1640" (*I.* xxvi.-vii), which contains the following passage: "I haue nowe done, (Tis sundaye night) when I haue prayde for my honor'd Lord the Lord Chamberlayne, my good Lord and Master the Earle of Caernarvon, and for you and your good proceedings, I hope I shall wake with the same thoughts againe."

On studying the facts now before us we find from the celebrated Epitaph that it was written on "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother," who (in the poet's estimation, at least) was "faire, learn'd, and good." A glance at the foregoing pedigree shows that Sir Philip Sydney's sister Mary was the mother of two Earls of Pembroke—William the 3^d Earl, and Philip the 4th Earl; and that William must have been the "Pembroke" alluded to in the Epitaph, as he outlived his mother upward of eight years. With regard to the description the poet gave of her, it would have been phenomenal had a daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Sydney been otherwise than "faire, learned, and good." (See *Ency. Brit.* XX. 266 and *Pen. Cyclo.* XXI. 491.) *Coll.* (III. 122) describes her as "a Lady of great learning and virtue," and (p. 133) quotes Osborne, who said "She was the sister of Sir Philip Sidney to whom he addressed his *Arcadia*, and of whom he had no other advantage than what he received from that partial benevolence of fortune in making him a man; which she did in some judgments recompense in beauty; her pen being nothing short of his, as I am ready to attest, so far as so inferior a reason may be taken, having seen incomparable letters of hers." *N. & Q.* (2^d S. XII. 102), speaking of her brother's *Arcadia*, says she "revised the whole work, re-arranging different portions, and publishing it in folio in 1593."

The facts that she was the widow of the 2nd Earl, and that the 3rd Earl was married and his eldest son was born as early as 1616—5 years before her death—show that she was correctly styled the "Dowager Countess of Pembroke" in the title of the epitaph.

On turning to the Elegy quoted above, in part, we observe that it was written on "Charles Lord Herbert of Cardiff and Sherland;" that he died at an early age; and that he possessed the "blood of Herbert, Sydney, Vere." The pedigrees already referred to show that Philip 4th Earl of Pembroke succeeded to that title in 1630, that he had seven sons, of whom the first two died young, that the 3^d, Charles, reached manhood, was a K.B., was married at Christmas 1634, but died (when probably from 25 to 28 years of age) in the January next following. He was no doubt the subject of the Elegy—his father was a Herbert, his paternal grandmother was Mary Sydney, and his mother was a Vere—daughter of the Earl of Oxford. He, in all probability, bore the title of Lord Herbert of Cardiff and Sherland, his great grandfather having been created Baron of Caerdiff

in 1551, and his father, Baron Herbert of Shurland in 1605. The Elegy, it will be observed, contains mention of his sister—not sisters, though there were probably two living at the time. We may have occasion to recur to this fact. The writer of the Elegy, addressing the subject of it, says, as we have seen,

"My weake & saddest verse,
Was worthy thought thy Grandams Herse."

And thus proves that he had written an epitaph which had been laid on the herse of a grandmother of Charles Lord Herbert of Cardiff and Sherland. It is true of course that he had two grandmothers—Mary, Countess of Pembroke; and the Countess of Oxford;—but until I learn that an epitaph was written on the latter, I shall be content to believe that the allusion is to the famous epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke; that the Elegy and Epitaph now under notice were written by one and the same hand; and that the hand was *Browne's*.* We have satisfactory proof that the friendship between the Herberts and the poet was not confined to William the 3^d Earl of Pembroke and his Countess, for in the letter, already mentioned, from *Browne* to Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, reprinted *in extenso* by *Haz.* (I. xxxvii.), the following passage occurs:—"When I haue pray'd for my honor'd Lord the Lord Chamberlayne, my good Lord and Master the Earle of Caernarvon, and for you and your good proceedings . . ." Now this letter bears date "No^{br} 29. 1640;" the allusion was therefore not to Earl William, who had been dead upward of ten years; but to his brother Philip Herbert, the 4th Earl, who also succeeded him as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, "which office," says Clarendon, "he retained till 1641." (*Coll. III.* 134.) Further, in the letter just mentioned the poet speaks of his "good Lord and Master the Earle of Caernarvon," who was none other than his old Oxford pupil, Robert Dormer, who by marrying Anna Sophia Herbert, daughter of Philip the 4th Earl of Pembroke, and sister of Charles Lord Herbert, on whom the Elegy was written, had in all probability drawn the writer still more closely to him. It may be added that, as the Pedigree shows, the Earl of Carnarvon's paternal grandmother was a daughter of Anthony *Browne*, Viscount Montagu, a fact which may not have been without gratification in the poet's mind. It

* When this Paper was read I was not aware that this apparent connection of the Elegy with the Epitaph had ever been noticed. Mr. H. S. Woodhouse, of Plymouth, however, who heard the Paper read, kindly directed my attention shortly afterward, to the fact that, as long ago as 1865, it had been pointed out by Mr. J. Shelly, of Plymouth. (See *Clack* p. 49.) W. P.

may not be irrelevant to remark that his friendship with Rudyard began probably through the Herberts, for according to *Coll.* (III. 124), "All the poems he" [William Herbert] "has extant were published with this title '*Poems written by William, Earl of Pembroke, &c. Many of which are answered by way of repartee, by Sir Benj. Rudyard, with other poems written by them occasionally and apart. Lond. 1660, 8vo.*'" In short, we have here a friendship which began at latest in 1616 (*Haz.* says 1613), and lasted without apparent abatement to at least 1640; a friendship not with one person only, but with several members of a family of great ability and exalted position; a friendship, moreover, which there is reason to believe had added much to *Browne's* happiness, and had laid him under considerable obligations.

It was obviously the fashion among the poets of *Browne's* day to write Epitaphs and Elegies on deceased persons of distinction, as well as on their own personal friends; and such productions were presumably acceptable to, and probably expected by, those who had been thus bereaved. Under such circumstances it seems as reasonable to expect that a poetical retainer in a great family should, if able, lay contributions in verse on the herse of its more distinguished members, as that the Laureate should act similarly in the case of a royal decease. It would, in short, have been surprising if *Browne* had always remained silent when Death entered the Herbert family. As to his poetical ability there can be no question, since it has been believed that Milton was indebted to his works for suggestions in three of his own productions—*Lycidas*, *Comus*, and *Paradise Regained*. Moreover the composition of Epitaphs and Elegies appears to have been congenial to *Browne's* Muse. His earliest publication (1613) was an Elegy on Prince Henry, who died in November 1612; his Monologue on the death of Thomas Manwood has become celebrated; and his "Whole Works" (*Haz.* ed.) contain no fewer than 10 Elegies and 19 Epitaphs—2 of the former and 3 of the latter being on members of the Herbert family and household. Among the poems ascribed to *Jonson* there are 10 Elegies and 6 Epitaphs, but, excepting the Epitaph now in question, there is not one on any member of the Herbert family. It is true there is an Epigram "To William Earl of Pembroke," and another "To Susan Countesse of Montgomery"—his brother Philip's wife. Now, it has already been shown (p. 233 above) that the writer of the Epitaph "On the Countesse Dowager of Pembroke," must have written the Elegy on "Charles Lord

Herbert of Cardiff and Sherland." This Elegy does not occur among those ascribed to *Jonson*, but it does occur among those ascribed to *Browne*; and with these facts before me I cannot doubt that the famous Epitaph was written by William *Browne*, the Tavistock poet.

Prince states (p. 140) that *Browne* "was beloved by that generous Count, William, Earl of Pembroke; so that he got wealth and purchased an estate . . . but where it lay we are not told." Similar statements occur in *Chal.* (p. 226), *Cham.* (I. 128), *Dict.* (VII. 74), *Ency. Brit.* (V. 685), *Gil.* (I. 287), and *Moore* (II. 384), almost all of whom name *Wood* as the authority on the question. The Earl's biographers have undoubtedly prepared us for the acceptance of these statements. *Clarendon*, for example, as quoted by *Coll.* (III. 125-6), says "As his conversation was most with men of the most pregnant parts and understanding, so towards any such, who needed support or encouragement, though unknown, if fairly recommended to him, he was very liberal." Again (*Ibid.* III. 127) "He died exceedingly lamented by men of all qualities, and left many of his servants and dependants owners of good estates, raised out of his employments and bounty." The Earl was wealthy, and had no child to be provided for. *Haz.* (I. xxxv.) remarks, somewhat sceptically, "Browne domesticated himself at Wilton with the Herberts, with whom he had certainly enjoyed an acquaintance of some kind since 1613. But Wood's story about the 'purchase of an estate' through this medium at a stage comparatively so late in the poet's career I take to be an anachronism." Instead of seeing anything improbable in "Wood's story," it appears to me very far from unlikely that *Browne* was one of the "many dependants" whom the Earl left "owners of good estates." Lord Pembroke died in 1630, when *Browne* had not completed his 40th year—an age which men are not wont to regard as "comparatively late" in their career. We know nothing about the date of the poet's death, but we do know that he was living in 1640 (see p. 231 above)—ten years after the Earl's decease.

The *Trans.* (VI. 531) says, "He" [*Browne*] "is described by *Prince* as having a great mind in a little body;" and these words do, no doubt, occur in *Prince* (p. 140), as has also been pointed out by the *Dict.* (VII. 75). *Haz.*, however (I. xxxix.), ascribes them to *Wood*, with whom, as well as with his writings, *Prince* was apparently acquainted. (See his pp. xxiii-xxv., and Marginal Note, p. 386.)

According to the *Dict.* (VII. 74) "*Browne* was a good

antiquarian." We learn from *N. & Q.* (2d S. XI. 181) that the following occurs among Notes by W. Oldys:—"William Browne was reputed a man not only the best versed in the works and beauties of the English poets, but also in the history of their lives and characters." *Haz.* remarks (*I.* xxxiii.), "Although Browne's name does not appear on the list of the original Society of Antiquaries, instituted in the reign of James I., it is tolerably certain that he was on intimate terms with the illustrious Selden, and that he was among the select and small literary circle which that great scholar attracted round him." It is perhaps worthy of remark that among the Commendatory Verses prefixed to *Browne's First Book of Britannia's Pastorals* there are two sets by "John Selden"—the first in Latin, the second in English.

Brit. (p. 222) says, "It appears from a poem addressed to him" [*Browne*] "that he was a Doctor of Divinity." I have not been able to find this poem.

Prince remarks (p. 142), "To return to Mr. Browne; where or when he died I do not find: for I presume he is a different person from him of the same name, who died at Ottery St. Mary, in this county, in the year of our Lord 1645." *Chal.* (*VI.* 226) says, "Wood finds that one of both his names, of Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, died in the winter in 1645, but knows not whether this be the same." It can scarcely be doubted that *Prince* borrowed his statements, just quoted, from *Wood*, but without acknowledgment. *Haz.*, who has gone somewhat closely into it (*I.* xxxvi-xxxix), has thrown some light on this question. By printing the letter from Browne to Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, dated "Dorking No^r 29. 1640," he has proved that the poet was alive at that date. He adds, "In the register of Tavistock, under March 27, 1643, is this laconic entry: 'William Browne was buried.' Whether this was the poet, or another person of the same Christian name and surname, it is at present difficult, if not impossible, to determine; . . . Wood conjectured that he died in 1645, but he felt, and we can feel, no sort of certainty on this subject." With regard to the William Browne who, as stated above, died at Ottery St. Mary in 1645, *Haz.* appends the following foot-note (p. xxxviii.): "It appears from researches lately undertaken for me at Ottery St. Mary that the William Browne, who perished in the great local distemper, . . . who was interred there in December, 1645, and who is probably the person meant by Wood, had a wife named *Ann*, who died two years before. This does not correspond with Harl. MS., 1614, where the poet's wife is said to have been named Tymothy." Notwithstanding *Wood's*

cautiousness there has been a tendency to identify the poet with his namesake of Ottery St. Mary, and hence to accept 1645 as the year of his death. See *Campbell* (according to *N. & Q.* 6th S. VI. 408), *Cham.* (I. 128), *Gil.* (I. 287), and *Phillips*. *Haz.*'s foot-note quoted above will probably dispose of this for ever. Be this as it may, the laconic statement of the *Dict.* (VII. 74)—"After 1640 we hear no more of Browne"—appears to express very accurately the present state of the evidence.

BRUCE, *Sir James Lewis Knight*—was, according to the *Dict.* (VII. 106-7), the youngest son of John Knight of Fairlinch, Devonshire, and his wife, Margaret, daughter, and ultimately heiress, of William Bruce, of Llanblethian, Glamorganshire. He was born at Barnstaple, 15 Feb. 1791, educated at King Edward's School, Bath, and King's School, Sherborne, and finally placed for 2 years under a mathematical master. In 1807, apparently, he was articled to a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields; on the expiry of his articles he was admitted, 21 July 1812, a student at Lincoln's Inn; and on the 20th of the next month he married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Newte of Duvale, Devon [in the parish of Bampton. It is written *Deu Vale* by *Pole* (p. 210), *Duval* by the *Lys.* (p. 29), and *Duval barton* by *White* (p. 124)], by whom he had several children. He was called to the bar 21 Nov. 1817, and went the Welsh circuit for a short time, but soon confined himself to practising in the equity courts. He became a king's counsel in Michaelmas term 1829, and on 6th of the following November was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In April 1831 he became M.P., in the conservative interest, for Bishop's Castle, which was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. This ended his parliamentary career for, though he contested the borough of Cambridge in Aug. 1837, he was unsuccessful. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1834; took, by royal licence, the additional surname of Bruce in Sep. 1837; became a Vice-Chancellor on 28 Oct. 1841; privy councillor on 15 Jan. 1842; chief judge in bankruptcy in 1842; and he and Lord Cranworth were, 8 Oct. 1851, appointed the first lords justices. He died at Roehampton Priory, Surrey, 7 Nov. 1866; and was buried in Cheriton churchyard, near Folkeston, on 14 of the same month.

We learn from the *Ann. Reg.* (1866 p. 218) that his private mathematical tutor was Mr. Roy, London; that Sir James was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Lond.; and that his father-in-law was of Duffryn, Glamorgan.

He is mentioned in *Phillips* and in the *Trans.* (IX. 106); and is stated in the latter to have been born at Braunton. The records of the Societies show that he was elected F.S.A. on 1 Decem. 1825, and F.R.S. on 18 March 1829.

BRYANT, *Jacob*, we are told in the *Dict.* (VII. 155-7), was born at Plymouth in 1715; educated at Luddesden, near Rochester, under the Rev. Samuel Thornton; at Eton; and finally at King's College, Cambridge, which he entered in 1736—graduating B.A. in 1740, and M.A. in 1744. He became a Fellow of his College, and acted as private tutor, first to Sir Thomas Stapylton, and afterward to the Marquis of Blandford and his brother Lord Charles Spencer. In 1756 he was appointed Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough, Master General of the Ordnance, and held at the same time an office in the Ordnance Department worth £1,400 per ann.; and he twice refused the Mastership of the Charterhouse. He was a voluminous writer, and many of his works were of a controversial character, but his name is chiefly associated with his "New System or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology," of which the first edition appeared in 1774, and the third in 1807. His "Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley in which the Authenticity of those Poems is ascertained," published in 1781, did not add to his reputation. Bryant, who never married, died at his residence, Cypenham near Windsor, 14 Nov. 1804, and was interred in his own parish church.

According to the *Pen. Cyclo.* (V. 502) "Numerous juvenile or fugitive pieces were found among his papers in MS. The titles of some of them will sufficiently show that his pen was not always devoted to subjects of a grave nature. We need only mention a 'Dissertation on Pork,' and an 'Apotheosis of a Cat.'"

An excellent list of Bryant's works will be found in *Plym. Inst.* (IV. 205-'80), nevertheless it is not complete, inasmuch as it contains no mention of his paper "On the Zingara or Gypsy Language," 1785 (*Archæologia*, Vol. 7); the "Expostulation addressed to the *British Critic*," 1799; "The Doctrines of Thomas Paine," and "On the Land of Goshen." On the other hand the Plymouth list does, but the *Dict.* does not, mention his "Dissertation on the Language of Eastern Nations," 1778; and "The Translator of Pliny's Letter Vindicated," 1793.

See also *Rees* (Vol. 5); *Ency. Brit.* (V. 705); *Trans.* (IX. 106); *Worth, Plym.* (p. 222); *Edin. Rev.* (III. 314, 319, VI. 259, XIII. 423, XIV. 198); *Quart. Rev.* (II. 354, VI. 217, IX. 171, X. 200, XIX. 203, XXIII. 411, XXVIII. 115); and *Phillips*.

BUCKLAND, *William, Dean of Westminster*, says the *Dict.* (VII. 206) was born at Tiverton in Devonshire." There is, I believe, not the slightest doubt that he was born at Axminster. His son, F. T. Buckland (generally known as Frank Buckland) in the Memoir prefixed to the 3d edition of his father's "Bridgewater Treatise" (1858), says it was Axminster; the Dean's brother, the Rev. S. Buckland, writes me that it was Axminster; and this is confirmed by all the other writers I have consulted. (See *Ann. Reg.* 1856, p. 265; *Ath.* 23 Aug. 1856, p. 1052; *Mur.* p. 35; *Pul.* p. 691, and *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XIII. xxvii.)

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, I have been favoured by the Vicar of Axminster with a certified extract from the Baptismal Register of his church, of which the following is a full and correct copy: "1784. William Son of the Rev^d. Charles Buckland by Elizabeth his wife daughter of John Oke born March 12th baptised April 20th." It is, of course, not impossible that a child 6 weeks old had been brought even in pre-railway times from Tiverton to Axminster to be baptised, though the distance is at least 23 miles as the crow flies. Nevertheless, the evidence to the contrary seems so complete as to render it impossible to accept the *Dict.* statement that the Dean was born at Tiverton. The *Dict.* states that he was born "in 1784;" his son says "March 12, 1784," *Pul.* confirms this, and it is further confirmed by the Axminster Register quoted above.

According to the *Dict.* his father was "the Rev. Charles Buckland rector of Templeton and Trusham;" his son's statements are to the effect that his father, the Rev. Charles Buckland, was rector of Templeton and Trusham in the county of Devon, and of West Chelborough, Dorset; he adds that his mother was Elizabeth daughter of John Oke of Combyne, near Axminster; and this is confirmed by *Pul.* (p. 691), who is silent, however, about the mother's Christian name. The Rev. S. Buckland, the Dean's brother, writes "my father lived at Axminster, so as to be near Shute, which he also held, and the duties of which he himself attended to." Shute is about 3 miles west of Axminster, and the living is a vicarage.

The Rev. S. Buckland, writing of his father's children, says "We were all born in a house in South Street, now belonging to Mr. Webber the organist of Axminster, which, at one time it was proposed to call 'Buckland House,' as being the birth place of the Dean." In *White* (p. 121) the following entry occurs in the list of names and addresses of the inhabitants of Axminster:—"Webber, Thomas Nichols,

professor of music, Buckland house, South street." *Morris*, (p. 121) has a similar statement. Even on this question writers differ, as *Pul.* says (p. 691) "The Dean, I may here state, was born . . . in the house which stands on the eastern side of the entrance to Stony Lane on the Lyme Road opposite Lea Combe House and Terrace Lodge. It has since been enlarged, and is now the residence of Miss Knight." The Rev. S. Buckland, writing me on this point, says "The house Pulman refers to is totally distinct from the one which belonged to my father, and unless the latter took it whilst he was adding to the house in South Street I do not see how he was likely to be there . . . the houses must be 500 to 600 yards apart by the road."

According to the *Dict.* (VII. 206) he was at Blundell's School at Tiverton in 1797; in 1798 he entered St. Mary's College, Winchester; and obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1801. This is fully confirmed by his son, who adds that, through the good offices of Mr. Pole Carew, a nomination to the Winchester foundation was obtained for the future Dean. The *Dict.* goes on to say "In 1805 he advanced to a B.A. degree, and in 1808 he was admitted a fellow of his college." F. T. Buckland states that the dates were 1804 and 1809 respectively. From the *Dict.* we learn that Buckland succeeded Dr. Kidd in the Mineralogical Chair at Oxford in 1813, and "was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London" in the same year. I believe the correct term at that time was "*Member* of the Geological Society of London." The Society was founded in 1807, and, judging from its "Transactions," consisted of *Members* up to, and including, 21 Feb. 1823. *Fellows* was substituted for the earlier term at latest on 16 May, 1823. Buckland was elected F.R.S. in 1818. In the following year he was appointed Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford, being the first occupant of that Chair; and he delivered his Inaugural Address on May 15, 1819, according to the *Dict.* (VII. 206), which, says the same authority, was subsequently published under the title of '*Vindiciæ Geologiæ*.' The *Ath.*, however, followed by the *Ann. Reg.*, states that "In 1820 Dr. Buckland delivered a lecture before the University of Oxford which was after wards published under the title of '*Vindiciæ Geologiæ*.'" A copy of the Address or Lecture now before me shows that the year was 1819, not 1820; and that the second word in the title was "*Geologiæ*," not "*Geologiæ*."

According to the *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* (XIII. xxix.), Buckland became F.L.S. in 1821, and (p. xxxiii.) received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society in 1822.

We are told by the *Dict.* (VII. 207) that Buckland, in 1825, "resigned his fellowship, and was presented by his college with the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hampshire." Such also is the name of the living as given in the *Ann. Reg.* (1856, p. 266) and in the *Ath.* (1856, p. 1052); in F. T. Buckland's Memoir of his father, however, it appears as Stoke Clarity—a misprint, no doubt, as the "Post Office Guide" contains a Hampshire Stoke Charity, but not a Stoke Clarity.

In the same year (1825) Lord Liverpool gave him a canonry of the cathedral of Christ Church Oxford (*Dict.*); and his son states that he then proceeded to the degree of D.D. in the University of Oxford. In 1825, also, Buckland married "Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland of Sheepstead House, near Abingdon, Berkshire" (*Dict.*). This is confirmed by his son; but we are told by *Pul.* (p. 692) that the name of Mr. Morland's home was Sheepshead House, which proves to be another misprint.

We learn from the *Ath.* that in 1829 he was chosen a Member of the Council of the Royal Society, "and was re-elected on each successive occasion till his illness in 1849."

The *Ath.* states that Buckland "was one of those who took the bold step of inviting this body" [the British Association] "to hold its second Meeting in the University of Oxford." *Fison*, however, (p. 101) says "So great was the interest excited among learned and scientific men by the results of the Meeting at York" [*i.e.* the first meeting, 1831], "that an invitation was given immediately, by one of its most zealous friends, Dr. Daubeny, to choose Oxford for the next annual session." I have more than once heard the late Dr. Daubeny say, without the least reference or allusion to *Fison's* statement, that at the York Meeting, he did, without any kind of authorization, or even of consultation with any one, invite the Association to hold its next meeting at Oxford. As a matter of fact Dr. Buckland did not attend the first meeting—that of 1831—as *Fison* (p. 95) states that the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt "read extracts from letters which had been addressed to him by Dr. Buckland, Professor Faraday, and Sir Francis Chantry . . . who had been reluctantly prevented from attending the Meeting by pressing engagements." Buckland was, as the *Ath.* states, President of the Association during the Meeting at Oxford in 1832, and, according to the same journal, "from that time to 1848 he was constantly present at the Meetings of the body, and read many of his papers before them."

"In 1845," says the *Dict.*, "he became, on the recommenda-

tion of Sir Robert Peel, dean of Westminster." This is confirmed by his son, who adds, "soon after he was inducted to the living of Islip, near Oxford, a preferment attached to the Deanery." "In 1847," we learn from the *Ath.*, "Dr. Buckland was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, and took an active part in the development of that department more especially devoted to Geology and Palæontology;" and we are accurately told in the *Dict.* that "in 1848 he received . . . the Wollaston medal, the highest honour known in geological science."

The *Dict.* (VII. 208) states that "the Dean died 15 Aug. 1856;" the *Ath.* (1856, p. 1052) says "we have now to record the death of Dr. Buckland, which took place on Thursday, the 14th inst. (Aug.) at Clapham;" the *Ann. Reg.* (1856, p. 265) under date of "14 Aug.;" has "At Clapham, aged 72, the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D." *Pul.* (p. 692) remarks "He died on August 14, 1856, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried at Islip, in Oxfordshire, his rectory;" his brother writes me "According to the dates on his memorial bust he was born 12th March 1784, and died 14th August 1856." His son's statement is "he died Aug. 24, 1856, at the advanced age of 73." There seems to be a sufficient amount of discrepancy respecting the date of an event within our recollection, and in which general interest was felt. There is apparently no doubt that it was in August 1856, and if, as one deponent says, it was on a Thursday, it was certainly on neither the 15th nor the 24th, but may have been on the 14th. In short, I have no doubt that the 15th was a blunder, that the 24th was a misprint, and that the 14th was the correct date. Two of the authorities just quoted state that his age was 72 years; as a matter of fact it was 72 years 5 months and 3 days. His son, however, makes the most of it, and states that his father died "at the advanced age of 73."

The *Dict.* remarks that "In the 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers,' published by the Royal Society, we find that Buckland was the author of fifty-three memoirs. Agassiz, however, increases the number to sixty-six." It is, I believe, correct to say that Agassiz increases the number to sixty-seven, and should have increased it to sixty-eight (-61 by Buckland, +3 by B. and Conybeare, +1 by B. and De la Beche, +1 by B. and Greenough, +1 by B. and Sykes, +1 by B. and Milne—the last of which is not mentioned by Agassiz). The difference between the two lists, however, is rather apparent than real, and arises partly from the fact that the Roy. Soc. Cat. "is intended to serve as an Index to the Titles and Dates of

Scientific Papers contained in the Transactions of Societies, Journals, and other Periodical Works" (see Preface), and does not include Memoirs published independently, Presidential Addresses, nor unscientific Papers; while Agassiz is by no means so exclusive. Thus the *Bibliographia* of Agassiz does, but the Roy. Soc. Cat. does not, include Buckland's "Vindiciæ Geologicæ," 1820; "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," 1826; "Bridgewater Treatise," 1836; "Sermon on Death," 1839; "Axmouth Landelip," 1840; or "Presidential Addresses to the Geol. Soc. 1840 and '41. His son has appended to his Memoir of his father a list of 82 Papers and other publications, 78 of them being geological, and 3 of them sermons. To this list he has added the titles of 46 Papers read to the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, from 1832 to 1845.

We learn from Agassiz (*Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica*, Ray. Soc. I. 481) that Dr. Buckland, in conjunction with Mr. G. B. Greenough, published a Paper in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.* VII. 528 "On Vitreous Tubes in Sand-hills near Drig in Cumberland;" while, according to the *Ath.* it was on "Vitreous Tribes in Sand-hills," &c. This delicious slip is reproduced in the *Ann. Reg.*

For some very clever amusing lines, entitled "Dr. Prof. Buckland's Inauguration Lecture," and "Epitaph on Prof. Buckland," see *N. & Q.* 5th S. XII. 302, 338, and 373. There seems to be no doubt that they were written by Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester.

BUDD, George, was, we learn from the *Dict.* (VII. 219), the third son of Samuel Budd, a medical practitioner at North Tawton, Devonshire, where George was born in February, 1808. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1827, migrated to Caius College, and graduated B.A. in 1831, when he was third Wrangler. He studied Medicine in Paris and at the Middlesex Hospital, London; was elected F.R.S. in 1836; and was appointed physician to the *Dreadnought*, seamen's hospital ship at Greenwich, in 1837, while he was a Bachelor of Medicine. He graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1840, and was elected Professor of Medicine in King's College, London, the same year. He became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1841, and was Censor in 1845-7. In 1863 he resigned his professorship; and, through ill health, he a few years afterward gave up his large London practice, and retired to Barnstaple. Having ceased to be a Fellow of his College on his marriage, he was elected Honorary Fellow in 1880. He died 14 March 1882. He was the author of several Papers, all on professional subjects,

the first being on "The Stethoscope as an acoustic instrument," which was printed in the *Medical Gazette* in 1837, and appears to have brought him into notice.

According to *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (XXXIV. i.-iii.) he succeeded Sir Thomas Watson, also a Devonshire man, as Professor of Medicine in King's College. The same work states that Budd retired to Barnstaple in 1866; the *Dict.* says 1867.

BUDD, *William*, was, the *Dict.* states (VII. 220-'1), a younger brother of George Budd (see p. 243 above); and was born at North Tawton, Devonshire, in September 1811. He studied medical science in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, where he spent four years. He graduated M.D. at the university of Edinburgh, in 1838, winning a gold medal for an essay on acute rheumatism. For a short time he was physician to the *Dreadnought*, seaman's hospital ship at Greenwich, but an attack of typhoid fever obliged him to resign this position, and he retired to North Tawton, where, in 1839, an outbreak of typhoid led him to his chief life-work—the careful study of the origin and transmission of typhoid fever. In 1842 he settled at Bristol, where he became physician to St. Peter's hospital, and, a few years after, physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary—a post he held till 1862. In the interests of sanitation, he was one of the most zealous promoters of the Bristol water works. His health broke down in 1873, and compelled him to cease from active professional work; he died at Clifton 9 Jan. 1880. He was the author of several memoirs, all being on medical themes; but the principal appears to have been "Typhoid Fever; its Nature, Mode of Spreading, and Prevention." 1873.

The *Ann. Reg.* for 1880 (p. 139) states that he was his father's fifth son; and became physician to Bristol Infirmary in 1844; the *Dict.* names 1847 as the year.

The following paragraph occurs in the *Acad.* for 17 Jan., 1880 (XVII. 46); "By the generous support of Prof. Tyndall, who in this matter" [the *germ theory*] "was proud to call himself a disciple of Dr. Budd, he was elected a Member of the Royal Society—a rare honour for a provincial medical man." I am somewhat slow to believe that Dr. William Budd needed any unusual support, as his claims were of such a high order that he was elected in the first year of his candidature; or that, without a breach of confidence, any one beyond the Council knew by whom he had been supported, or opposed—if opposition there were. Be all this as it may, he was elected F.R.S. on 8 June, 1871—not in 1870, as the *Dict.* states (See *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIX. 494);

and, judging from the fact that according to the printed List of Fellows issued in November, 1885, there were in it very nearly a score of "provincial medical men;" the honour, though great, can scarcely be called "rare."

BUDEOKSHED, *Robert*, as we learn from *Prince* (pp. 143-'4), was born in this county, about A.D. 1360, "at the antient mansion-house of the family, called by the same name, lying in the parish of St. Budeox . . . on the east side of the river Tamer, over against Salt-Ash. . . . This name . . . was variously written, as Bodokshed, Budokside, Budeokshed, and now vulgarly Budshed. . . . This gentleman, of whom we are speaking, married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Pomeroy; by whom he had issue Thomas Budokshed, high-sheriff of the county of Devon, an. 26. King Hen. 6. . . . Such was his piety, that he" [Robt.] "was the sole founder of the now parish church of St. Budeox, aforesaid. . . . Mr. Budokshed lieth buried in his own church."

Pole (p. 334) says of "St. Budocks," "in this place standeth Budokeside, where Alan de Budokeside dwelled, anno 27 of Henry 3, unto whom successively followed, Nicolas, Alan, Will^m, Nicās, Thomas, w^{ch} by Elisabeth his wief had issue Nicolas, w^{ch} by Cecily, daughter & heire of Henry Trevalrand, alias Morton, had issue Will^m & Walter. . . . Will^m, by Jone, daughter of Richard Prous, of Chagford, had issue Thomas, w^{ch} by Jone, daughter and heire of John Trencrek, of Trenball, had issue Robert, w^{ch} by Anne, daughter of S^r Thomas Pomeroy, K^t, had issue Thomas, w^{ch} by Margaret, daughter of S^r John Halwell, K^t, had issue Antony, w^{ch} by Elisabeth, daughter of Will^m Strode, of Parham, in Dorsetshire, had issue Roger Budokeside, w^{ch} by Frances, daughter of S^r Phillip Champernon, of Modbury, K^t, had issue Phillip, Wenefride, wief of Sir Will^m Gorges, Elisabeth, wief of John Amidas, of Plymouth, & Agnes, wief of Oliver Hill, of Shilston. Phillip Budokeside died w^{thout} issue. Budokeside fell unto y^e part of Wenefride." *Prince*, referring to the foregoing statements by *Pole*, says "Alan de Budokside lived in this place in the days of King Hen. 3 whom succeeded, in the male line, no less than thirteen generations;" and he is apparently supported by *Risd.*, *Pole's* contemporary, who says (p. 209) "The lands of Alan de Budeokshhead, contractedly Budshed, in the first year of king Henry the third, which family enjoyed the same fourteen descents." The *Lys.* also (pp. 87-8) say "An ancient family called from this the place of their residence, De Budockshed or Budockside, usually written and called

Butshed or Budshed . . . possessed this manor, and continued here from the reign of King John, for fourteen generations." It should be noted, however, that *Pole's* language, when speaking of those who successively followed "Alan de Budokeside," does not necessarily imply, until the first Thomas is reached, that in all cases the successor was the son of his immediate predecessor in the property. *Risd.* too, when he speaks of "fourteen descents," may allude to nothing more than descents of the property, not, perhaps, to fourteen generations—a word used only by *Prince* and the *Lys*. The following pedigree of "Budockshide of Budockshide," of which *Viv.* (p. 114) says "The portion of this pedigree printed in *italic* is a copy of the Harl. MSS. 1080, fo. 418, 1091, fo. 56, and 1538, fo. 147," seems well calculated to dispose of this question :

William Budockshide of Budockshide temp. H. 3. =
 |
Alanus Budockshide, E. 1. =
 |
Nicholas Budockshide, E. 2. = *Joanna, da. of*
 |
Thomas Budockshide. = *Elizabeth, da. of*
 |
Nicholas Budockshide. = *Cicely, da. & coheire to Henry de Trevalard al's*
 | *Morton in Cornwall.*
 |
William Budockshide. = *Joanna, da. to John Prouze of Chagford.*
 |
Thomas Budockshide eldest sonne = *Joane da. & h. to John Tenkrook of*
 | *Tencreke.*
 |
Robert Budockshide of Godrevy co Cornwall = *Anne da. to Edward Pome-*
 | *roy of Bery Pomeroy remar.*
 | *Nicholas Stucle of Somers-*
 | *set.*
 |
Thomas Budockshide son & heire = *Margaret da. to Sr. John Halwell of*
 | *Halwelpark Kt.*
 |
Anthony Budockshide = *Elizabeth da. to William Strowde of Parkham.*
 |
Roger Budockshide, . . . = *Frauncis 3 da. of Sr. Phillip Champernon of*
 | *Modbury Kt.*
 |
Philip Budockshide, d. s.p. = *Margery da. to Robert Smith of Tregonyke*
 | *in Cornwall.*

It will be observed that, while the first head of the family named by *Pole* is Alan, *Viv.* goes one generation farther back and begins with William, father of Alan; also that *Viv.* ignores *Pole's* second Alan and Nicās (not improbably

brothers of the first Thomas); and thus *Pole's* list of 13 is reduced to 12 at most. There are a few other discrepancies in the pedigrees, which may be noted. Thus, the first Alan is made by *Pole* and *Ris.* a contemporary of Henry 3, while *Viv.* places him in the reign of Edward I. Again, Anne the wife of Robert Budocshide was, according to *Pole*, a daughter of "S^r Thomas Pomeroy," while *Viv.* makes her a daughter of "Edward Pomeroy."

Risd. states (p. 209) that "The church of this parish once stood in a remote and unhealthy place by the seaside" [=the estuary of the Tamar], "but Robert Budshed rebuilt it in a place more convenient, at his own cost." It is through this fact alone apparently that the said Robert found a place among *Prince's* "Worthies."

BUDGE, *Edward*, according to the *Dict.* (VII. 223) was the son of John Budge, and was born in Devon in 1800. He received his early education in Saffron Walden, Essex; was admitted at Christ's College, Cambridge, 14 March 1820; and graduated B.A. in 1824. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Wm. Carey, bishop of Exeter, in 1824; became in 1839 Vicar of Manaccan in Cornwall, whence, in 1846, he was, by Dr. H. Phillpotts, bishop of Exeter, appointed rector of Bratton Clovelly in N. Devon, where he died 3 Aug. 1865. He appears to have been twice married; his second wife was Anne second daughter of Mr. Milton of Liskeard. He wrote several books and papers, most of them being of a theological and theologico-historical character, while others treated of the Geology and Archæology of Cornwall and Devonshire. (See *T. R. G. S. C.* Vol. VI; *R. R. I. C.* 1842, '3 and '5; and *Bib. Corn.* I. 50, II. 651, and III. 1100.)

BULLER, *Francis*, was, according to the *Dict.* (VII. 248), the third son of James Buller of Morval, Cornwall, and Downes near Crediton, Devon, by his second wife, Lady Jane Bathurst, second daughter of Allen first Earl Bathurst. The *Mon. Mag.* (IX. 597) says he was the *second* son; *Burke* (p. 102), however, confirms the *Dict.*, and shows that he was the third son of his father *by his second wife*. His first wife had borne him one son, hence Francis, while the third son of his parents, was the fourth son of his father.

The *Dict.* goes on to say that Buller "was born at Downes on 17 March 1746;" but if we may trust the *Bib. Corn.* (I. 51) it is not quite certain whether it was at Morval or at Downes; in short, whether he was a native of Cornwall or of Devonshire.

Since the foregoing lines were written the Vicar has kindly favoured me with the following certified extract from the register of Baptisms in the Parish Church of Crediton:—

"1746. April 16 Francis son of James Buller Esqur and y^e Honourable M^{rs} Jane his wife."

There need not be a doubt therefore that the future judge was born at Downes.

It may be worth while to notice here a slight apparent discrepancy in the foregoing statements. We are told by the *Dict.* that the mother of the judge was "Lady Jane Bathurst, second daughter of Allen first Earl Bathurst," while according to the Register just quoted she was "y^e Honourable M^{rs} Jane." We learn from *Burke* (p. 102) that her father "was advanced to the peerage, 1 Jan. 1712 as *Baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, co. Bedford*, and created, 27 Aug. 1772, *Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, co. Sussex*," hence, at the birth of her son Francis she was "the Honourable M^{rs}," as stated in the Crediton register; and did not become "Lady Jane" until 1772—upward of 26 years after her son's baptism. In fact, she was never "Lady Jane Bathurst."

The *Dict.*, as we have seen, makes her the second daughter of her father. *Burke* says she was his third daughter, and apparently on satisfactory evidence.

The *Dict.* states that Buller was educated at Ottery St. Mary Grammar School; while, according to the *Mon. Mag.* (IX. 597-8) he was educated at Winchester School; and the *Lys.* (p. 314) tell us that he received his education at the School at Southmolton founded by Hugh Squier, who died in 1710. It is possible, of course, that he was successively at the three schools, but it is equally possible that there is an error somewhere.

In 1763, at the age of seventeen, his school-days had apparently ended, for in that year, as we are told in the *Dict.*, he married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Francis Yarde of Churston Court, Devon; and he also entered at the Inner Temple. Notwithstanding his young wife and his legal studies, he had leisure at his command, and thought of devoting it to a new pursuit, if the following anecdote, copied from the *Mon. Mag.* (LVII. 523), may be trusted:—"Sir Francis Buller, while pupil to Mr. Coulthard, . . . having bought a fiddle, was addressed as follows by the special pleader just alluded to:—'I would advise you, young man, to part with your *kit*, for music is so enticing, that, if you take to it, you will never endeavour to comprehend Coke upon Littleton.' Mr. Buller took the hint; and became a judge."

In 1765 Buller took out his certificate as a special pleader;

in 1772 he was called to the bar, and published his 'Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius;' on 24 Nov. 1777 he was created a king's counsel, and three days later he was appointed the second judge of the county palatine of Chester; on 6 May 1778 he was made puisne judge of the king's bench; he was made a baronet on 13 Jan. 1790—or, as is stated in the *Bib. Corn.* (III. 1103), on 29 Nov. 1789;—and in 1794 he became a judge of the court of common pleas. He died early in June 1800, at his house in Bedford Square, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Andrews, Holborn, 11 June. The *Mon. Mag.* (IX. 597–8) states that he died suddenly on the 4th June; adding that he was "one of the judges of the court of King's-bench." This is inconsistent not only with the statements compiled above from the *Dict.*, but also with the following passage in a later part of the *Mon. Mag.* article:—"He was at the instance of Lord Mansfield, made a judge of the Court of King's-bench, which station in June 1794 he resigned on account of ill health, and was removed to the court of Common Pleas."

The *Mon. Mag.* observes "The parliamentary interest of his father was well known, and may very well account for the son's rapid rise to an eminent rank in his favorite profession." His father was M.P. for Cornwall 1747–66. (*Bib. Corn.* III. 1104.)

The *Dict.* says (VII. 249) "Though his clearness of statement and his quickness in seizing the points of the contending counsel were universally recognized his conduct on the judicial bench has often formed the subject of severe criticism. He was considered hasty and prejudiced, and his unfortunate assertion that a husband could thrash his wife with impunity provided the stick was no bigger than his thumb, tempted Gillray into planting the belief more deeply in popular opinion by a caricature of Buller as Judge Thumb, which he published on 27 Nov. 1782. At the trial of the Very Rev. William Davies Shipley, dean of St Asaph, for libel, on 6 Aug. 1784, for the offence of 'publishing a very harmless dialogue written by Sir William Jones,' Buller told the jury that they were not entitled to form any opinion upon the character of the paper charged as libellous; and when the verdict 'guilty of publishing only' was given by the jury, and the judge endeavoured to ignore the qualifying word 'only' the resolute attitude of Erskine, the dean's advocate, gained a victory over Buller's tenacity." The *Mon. Mag.* (IX. 597) speaking of Buller, says "The conduct of this distinguished magistrate has generally had the air of

inflexibility of opinion and sentiment, but it cannot be forgotten that he once wanted that calmness and firmness which greatly become and adorn the magistrate, dispensing and explaining law and justice from the bench. It was at the famous trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, when after carrying his opposition to Mr. Erskine even to threats and commands, he felt constrained to withdraw them. Mr. Erskine had put a question to the jury relative to the meaning of their verdict: Mr. Justice Buller objected to its propriety: the counsel repeated it, and persisted in demanding an answer, the judge again interposed his authority in these emphatic words—"Sit down; Mr. Erskine; know your duty or I shall be obliged to make you know it." Mr. Erskine with equal animation replied, 'I know my duty as well as your lordship knows *yours*; I stand here as the advocate of a fellow citizen and *I will not sit down*.' The judge after this remained silent, and the advocate persisted in his question."

The following statements occur in the *Lys*. (p. 314):—"Crockern-tor is celebrated as having been the place where the stannary parliaments were anciently held; till within the memory of man the commission was opened and the jurors sworn on this spot; after which, the court was adjourned to one of the stannary towns. The table and seats of moorstone, mentioned by Risdon, were destroyed by the workmen of the late Sir Francis Buller, unknown to him, and the fragments used for some buildings then erecting. Sir Francis, then Mr. Justice Buller, had purchased of Mr. Gullet an estate on Dartmoor, held under the duchy, called Prince Hall."

The following is the passage in *Risd.* (p. 223), alluded to in the foregoing quotation:—"A high rock, called *Crocken-Torr*, where the parliament for stannary causes is kept; where is a table and seats of moorstone, hewn out of the rocks, lying in the force of all weather, no house or refuge being near it." A longer account will be found in *West.* (p. 76), but without any mention of table or seats. *Prince*, however (p. 270), who appears to have had *West's* description before him, says "This memorable place, is only a great rock of moor stone, out of which a table and seats are hewn, open to all the weather, storms, and tempests, having neither house nor refuge near it, by divers miles." *Polw. (Views*, p. 20), as the following passage shows, improves on the descriptions given by his predecessors:—"On this Torr, not long since, was the warden's or president's chair, seats for the jurors, a high corner stone for the cryer of the court, and a table, all rudely hewn out of the rough moorstone of the

Torr, together with a cavern, which for the convenience of our modern courts, was used in these latter ages as a repository for wine." (See *Brit. IV.* 229, whose account is confessedly taken from *Polw.*) *Mur.* (p. 199) says "The granite table and seats of the stannators were removed to Prince Hall toward the latter part of the last century, and of course have been destroyed." The statement quoted above from the *Lys.* is reproduced, but without acknowledgment, in *White* (p. 39), who says "The table and seats of Moorstone were destroyed by the workmen of the late Sir Francis Buller, unknown to him, and the fragments used for some buildings then in process of erection." The *Pen. Cyclo.*, however, (*XIV.* 213) shows, by the following passage, an indisposition to exonerate the Judge:—"The parliaments, or convocations of tanners for Devon, were held on a high rock in Dartmoor, called Crockern Torr, where stood a table and seats, the whole being hewn out of the granite surface. . . . These interesting remains were some years since broken to pieces and removed by the workmen of the late judge, Sir Francis Buller, who, unfortunately for those who respect the relics of by-gone usages, had purchased an estate in this" [*Lydford*] "parish, and the fragments of these venerable monuments were employed in the construction of a modern mansion."

Burt, says of Crockern Tor, (*I.* 148) "The president or judge's chair, part of the bench for the jurors, and three irregular steps for ascending, are still partially visible; but, either by the course of time or spoliation it has become dilapidated, and report affirms the latter, ascribing it to the late Sir Francis Buller, or Mr. Thomas Leaman, one of whom is said to have taken away a large thin table of granite . . . and removed it to Dunnabridge estate, near prince Hall; but, on a strict enquiry, particularly of the sexton of Prince Town Chapel, who has resided more than 40 years on the Moor, there is strong reason for disbelieving the report or rather calumny."

Buller, moreover, is not without other defenders. Thus, *Bray* (*I.* 128, '31, '32, '33, and '35) who believed that, on 25th July, 1831, he found the transported table at Dennabridge farm; about a mile east of Prince Hall, states that he was told by a man, whom he met casually near the spot, that the stone "must have been placed there long before the judge's time; that he knew the judge well, and had lived in that neighbourhood forty years or more." "The farmer," says *Bray*, "who lives on the spot exonerates the Judge, as did my first informant, from having committed the spoliation

with which he has been charged. He says that it has been there, to his knowledge, for fifty years; and that he had heard it was brought from Crockern Tor about eighty years ago. He further says that it was removed by the reeve of the manor. His wife, who is the daughter of this reeve (or his successor, I do not remember which), says that she, also, always heard that it had been brought from Crockern Tor, but she does not think it could have been the table, as she remembers that her father used to take persons to the spot as a guide, and show them the table, chair, and other objects of curiosity on the tor . . . the stone (which is eight feet long by nearly six wide, and from four to six inches thick) is placed, . . . as a cover raised upon three rude walls, about six feet high, over a trough, into which, by a *skute*, runs a stream of water. . . . "On reaching Bair Down" [about 1.5 mile N.W. from Crockern Tor], "I was told by my tenant . . . that there could be no doubt that I had seen the right stone, and that he believed the report of its being removed by Judge Buller was wholly without foundation."

Rowe (pp. 208-9) says "the common report that the most remarkable objects" [on Crockern Tor], "such as the table and seats, were removed and destroyed by the workmen of Sir Francis Buller, then the owner of the neighbouring estate of Prince Hall, has been condemned by the annotators on Carrington's Dartmoor as a calumny. . . . In 1835 I obtained some information from a moorland patriarch on the spot, who stated that he had lived on the moor sixty years, and had been in the service of Judge Buller. He remembered, perfectly well, when there was a chair, or stone seat, at Crockern Tor, with four or five steps to go up to it, and that overhead there was a large flat thinnish stone. These were all by degrees removed for building, the last of them having been taken away, as well as he could remember, about twenty years before that time." The same author said in 1828 (*Plym. Inst.*, p. 203) "It is believed that a granite table and benches existed" [on Crockern Tor] "within the memory of persons now alive. The natural rock, however, still retains a conformation sufficiently akin to that of a chair, to warrant the supposition that it might have been appropriated as the seat of the presiding officer."

An Article, entitled "Three Days Excursion on Dartmoor," appeared by instalments in the *Gent.* during the years 1795-6. (See *LXV.* 910, 1008, 1080, and *LXVI.* 34, 194, 275, 393, 545, 729.) The writer, "John Laskey," whose introductory letter was dated "Crediton, Oct. 8th" [1795],

stated that the Excursion was made in July, apparently of that year. Speaking of "Crockern Torr" (*LXVI.* 35) he says "We now proceeded to investigate the Torr, and searched for the table, seats, &c., said to be used in the Stannary Parliaments usually held here; but could not discover them, and we were led to imagine the rocks, and detached smaller masses, were used for that purpose; and for this, in the rude age of simplicity, the Torr seems well adapted, consisting (not, like most of the other Torrs we visited, of high and steep piles of rocks, but) of a great number of separate ones scattered on the ground to a considerable extent, some in single masses, others double and triple, in such manner as may tolerably well serve for tables and seats, and be fancied as such by a fertile imagination; as to anything regular or artificial, there did not appear to us the smallest trace; the whole seems to remain as when formed by Nature; the rocks scattered without any visible order or design, and no appearance of any tool ever having been employed on them." In a second, a corrective, paragraph (*LXVI.* 394), he says "A little to the west of Dunnabridge pound, on the Ashburton road, is a gateway on the South leading to a seat called Prince's hall, belonging to Mr. Justice Buller. Here, I am informed (since writing the former part of this ramble), the table, seats, &c., belonging to the Stannary parliament at Crockern Torr, are removed by the late proprietor, a Mr. Gullett, and still remain."

The *Lys.* it will be remembered, say "Sir Francis, then Mr. Justice Buller, had purchased . . . an estate on Dartmoor;" the purchase was made therefore after 24 Nov., 1777, when Buller was made a judge, but before 13 Jan., 1790, when he was created a baronet; and hence the spoliation, if any, with which he is directly or indirectly chargeable, with regard to Crockern Tor, must have been perpetrated between 24 Nov. 1777 and his death, in June, 1800. Laskey's statement, however (see p. 252 above), proves that the vandalism was achieved before 1795. The sexton of Prince Town Chapel, who, not later than 1826, told *Burt* that he had "resided more than 40 years on the Moor," takes us back to 1786 at latest, and he furnished "strong reason for disbelieving the report." Again, the farmer at Dennabridge farm told Bray in 1831 that the stone had been at Dennabridge, "to his knowledge, for fifty years;" that is to say, he *knew* it to have been there as early as 1781, in other words, within 3 years after Sir Francis purchased the estate; while, if we accept the further statement of the same witness, that

he "had heard" the stone was removed to Dennabridge 30 years earlier still, its removal was effected as early as 1751, when Buller was but 5 years old, and more than a quarter of a century before he purchased the estate. In short, as regards Buller and his workmen, I must say with *Burt*, "there is strong evidence for disbelieving the report or rather calumny."

The *Bib. Corn.*, in its notice of Dr. J. Wolcot (*II.* 899), mentions an edition of his writings entitled "The Works of Peter Pindar, to which are prefixed memoirs of the author's life. A new ed. Lond. printed for J. Walker 1812, 5 Vols. 8°;" and says, in a Note, "Pindariana contains an Ode to my good friend the most merciful judge Buller *IV.* 147-50." I have not seen this edition, but in that of 1796, by the same publisher, the same ode, no doubt, occupies pp. 342-6, vol. *IV.* Its title is precisely correspondent, with the single exception that it ends with "Judge —," instead of "Judge Buller." It is probably unnecessary to say that Peter deals most unmercifully with his "Good friend the most merciful Judge."

Worth, (*Devon*, p. 302) says, "Lupton . . . has been for nearly a century the seat of a branch of the Buller family of Crediton, descended from Sir Francis Buller (1746-1800) Justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Churston in 1858. Churston was long held by the Yarde in succession to the family of Ferrers, and came to the Bullers by the marriage of the heiress of the Yarde with Sir Francis Buller, the Judge. The Churston Bullers have since used Yarde as an additional surname." I cannot but think that, without further information, and a careful attention to the dates, the reader of the quotation now under notice would conclude that Judge Buller was himself raised to the peerage, instead of which it was his grandson who was thus raised. With regard to the name taken by the Bullers, I understand the author of the passage just quoted to signify that the "Churston Bullers have since" [the death of the judge] "used Yarde as an additional surname;" the *Dict.* says (*VII.* 249) "This son" [the only son of the judge] ". . . took the name of Yarde, subsequently adding to it his own patronymic of Buller." Neither of these statements appears to be very clear; we learn, however, from the *Additions to Risd.* (p. 380) that the name of the judge's son was "Sir Francis Buller Yarde Buller. *Burke's* statements are (pp. 235-4) "Sir Francis" [son of the judge] "in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, assumed the surname of YARDE, but afterwards, by sign-manual added to it his patronymic of BULLER By Royal licence

dated 13 Feb. 1860, Lord Churston and his issue were authorized to discontinue the surname of Buller, prefixed to the surname of Yarde-Buller, and to bear the surnames of Yarde-Buller only."

BULTEEL, *Henry Bellenden*, was, we are told by the *Dict.* (VII. 261), which styles him a theological controversialist, the son of Thomas Bulteel of Plymstock, Devon; and was born at Bellevue near Plymouth in 1800; that he matriculated 1 April 1818, at Brasenose College, Oxford; graduated B.A. in 1822; was elected Fellow of Exeter College, 30 June 1823; took his M.A. in 1824; became curate of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, in 1826; and, 6 Oct. 1829, married Eleanor, daughter of C. J. Sadler, Oxford. A sermon he preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, on Sunday 6 Feb. 1831, on 1 Cor. ii. 12, caused great excitement, and, coupled with his preaching in the open air as well as in dissenting chapels, led to his severance from the Church of England. In 1832 he adopted some of the views of the Rev. Edward Irving, and issued subsequently several publications on theological questions, including a poem, in 1834, entitled the "Oxford Argo, by an Oxford Divine." He died at Plymouth, 28th Dec. 1866.

BURCHARD, *Saint, Prince* says (pp. 145-7) "was most probably, a native of this county;" he adds, however, "Some affirm . . . that S. Burchard, and S. Swithun . . . were brethren; born of noble parents in the kingdom of the West-Saxons, in Brittany: and that they were kinsmen to S. Boniface. Certain it is, that S. Burchard was one of those who were called out of Brittany, A.D. 725, to assist S. Boniface in his apostolick office in Germany." According to the *Dict.* (VII. 289-90) he "is said to have been of a noble English family, but beyond this fact there is nothing authentic known respecting his origin." *Prince* means apparently by "the kingdom of the West Saxons in Britany," the kingdom of Wessex in England. S. Swithin is believed to have been a native of Wessex (there is, however, no reason apparently for believing him a contemporary of St. Burchard); and when it is remembered that *Prince* himself states (p. 764) of Boniface that "sending into England, he invited over to him many clergymen and others to his assistance," we apparently get a trustworthy clue to his meaning when, in the passage already quoted, he says "that S. Burchard was one of those who were called out of Brittany . . . to assist S. Boniface." It may not be out of place to remark here that *Brown*, the

Tavistock poet, uses "Brittany" as a name for England. Thus, in his "Argument" of the Fourth Song, Second Book, of his "Britannia's Pastorals," he says

"The Cornish swaines and British bard,
Thetis hath with attention heard.
And after meetes and aged man
That tels the haplesse love of Pan :
And why the flockes doe live so free
From wolves within rich Britanuy."

Again ; his "Elegie, on the bewailed Death of . . . Henry Prince of Wales," begins thus :—

"What time the world, clad in a mourning robe
A stage made for a woefull tragedie,
When showres of teares from the celestial globe,
Bewail'd the fate of sea-lov'd Brittanie."

Prince goes on to say of Burchard, that, at the instance of King Pepin and St. Boniface, Pope Zacharie consented to the city of Wurtzburg being erected into an episcopal see ; and that Burchard became its first bishop. On this subject the *Dict.* remarks that "in the Autumn of 741 he was consecrated bishop of Würzburg by Boniface," who made known the appointment to the Pope, "whose letter of ratification addressed to Burchard is still extant."

We learn from the *Dict.* that Burchard built the church of St. Martin at Würzburg, and translated thither the remains of St. Kilian the first apostle of Franconia. *Prince* says "In the second year after he was consecrated bishop . . . he made diligent search for the sacred bodies of St. Kilian and his companions, the holy apostolick martyrs of Christ ; which having found, he with great devotion took them out of the place, into which they had been ignominiously cast by their murderers, the idolatrous pagans. . . . They were carried to the church of Würtzburg." If this were actually accomplished in the second year of his bishopric the church must have been built very expeditiously. *Prince* adds that near the church "he built a magnificent monastery."

Prince states also, but no mention is made of it in the *Dict.*, that Charles the Great committed to the bishop's care twelve youths of the best quality and rank which the Saxons had delivered to him as hostages. According to the same writer, at the end of forty years Burchard resigned his see in favour of his disciple and companion Megingand or, as the *Dict.* writes the name, Megingaud, who by common consent of his clergy was immediately elected as his successor, and

was confirmed therein by his metropolitan, with the consent of Charles the Great. The foregoing figures make the act of resignation occur A.D. 781; but the *Dict.* says it was in 751.

He appears from the *Dict.* to have at once retired with six monks to the monastery (*Prince* says the "castle") of Hohenburg.

Prince, speaking of the books St. Burchard wrote, says, "He left them all in the custody of Sigwius, whom Balæus calls his brother; though it doth not appear that he had ever any so denominated. But what became of them after his death, or whether any of them are now extant I do not find; for not so much as the titles of them are to be had, in any author I have met withal." The *Dict.*'s statement is "A number of sermons, which are ascribed to Burchard on apparently good grounds, are extant in manuscript in the cathedral library at Würzburg, and specimens of them are printed by Eckart, *Comm. de Rebus Franc. Or. i.* 837."

We are told by the *Dict.* that "he was canonized by Benedict VII. in 984;" and that "his festival in the Roman calendar is 14 Oct." which *Prince* says was "the day of his translation." *Nic.* (p. 130) has the following statement:—"Burkard, or Burchard, bishop. Oct. 14; but formerly, in Germany, on Thursday after St. Denis."

According to the *Dict.* he died at his retreat, "probably on 2 Feb. 754, although his biographer Egilward (twelfth century) states that he lived until 791." *Prince* says "His life hath been written at large by Egilward, a monk of his own monastery, near Wurtzburgh . . . which is related into the history written by Laurentius Surius de Sanctis; and from thence reduced into English by the pen of the famous F. Serenus Cressy. (In the Ch. Hist. of Brittany, lib. 25. c. 3. page 657 &c)." *Prince* adopts Egilward's statement that Burchard's death was "about the year of our Lord 791;" and adds "His sacred body was, by the affectionate care of his disciple and successor Megingand, transported to his cathedral church of Wurtzburgh, where it was reposed near to the sacred relicts of St. Kilian."

BURGESS, *John*, was, says the *Dict.* (VII. 312), the son of a Devonshire Clergyman and a graduate. He became rector of Ashprington, Devon, whence he was ejected in 1662; he removed to Dartmouth, and afterward to London. He resided at Hackney, where he and others kept up a small private congregation; and subsequently at Islington, where he had a boarding house connected with a school. Calamy calls him

a man of extraordinary abilities. He died in 1671, and, according to Philip Henry, his funeral, at Islington, 7 Sept., was attended by over a hundred ministers. See *Trans.* (IX. 271).

BURGOIN, *William*. *Prince* (p. 148) begins his brief sketch of this gentleman with the following frank paragraph:—

"Dr. Fuller hath thought fit to insert this gentleman among the Worthies of our County: And I shant presume to exclude him. Altho' I must acknowledg, that I can find very little memorable of him, more than what is summ'd up in his epitaph." The passage in *Ful.* (I. 291) of which *Prince* speaks is as follows:—

"WILLIAM BURGOIN, Esquire, must not be forgotten; finding this his epitaph on his Marble Stone in the Church of Arlington:

'Here lies *Will. Burgoin*, a Squire by discent,
Whose death in this World many People lament,
The Rich for his Love; the Poor for his Almes;
The Wise for his Knowledge; the Sick for his Balmes.
Grace he did love, and Vice controul:
Earth hath his Body, and Heaven his soul.'

He died on the twelfth day of August, in the morning, 1623; as the Inscription on his said Tomb doth informs us." *Prince* has also given a copy of the epitaph, which, being not a word-for-word transcript of *Ful.'s*, is reproduced below:—

"Here lies Will. Burgoin, a 'squire by descent;
Whose death in this world many people lament,
The rich for his love,
The poor for his alms,
The wise for his knowledg,
The sick for his balms,
Grace he did love, and vice controul,
Earth hath his body, and heaven his soul.
The twelfth day of August in the morn died he,
1 6 2 and 3."

Prince further remarks "At what particular place in this county he was born, I do not find: The name and family hath, for divers descents, flourished in the hamlet of Zeal, not far from South Tawton. This originally was a branch of an antient stock in Bedfordshire; which being providentially planted here, he liked our soyl so well, that it hath flourished in reputation for many ages, and spread itself into divers

parts thereof, and doth flourish still. William Burgoin, Esquire, a lawyer by profession, and probably the first of the name in these parts, was recorder of the city of Exeter, anno 11 of K. Hen. 7th, 1496, for two years And William Burgoin, (as I take it) his son, was the first high-sheriff of that city and county, anno 1540, being the 32d year of the reign of K. Hen. 8. What relation the gentleman we are discoursing of had to the recorder aforesaid, we cannot say positively, probably he was his grandson." According to *Iza.* (p. 50) "William Burgoyne, Esquire" was Recorder of Exeter from 1496 to 1498; and the first Sheriff of Exeter was "William Burgoyne," the year, however, was 1537, the 29th year of Henry 8; not, as *Prince* says, 1540, the 32^d year of Henry 8. The Sheriff of Exeter is not, I believe, entitled to the style of "High Sheriff," which *Prince* gives him in this instance and in others. The William Burgoyne now under notice, though descended, as *Prince* supposed, from the Recorder of Exeter, was not his grandson, but his great-grandson as is shown in the following extract from *Viv.'s* pedigree of "Burgoyne of South Tawton" (pp. 117-8);—

"John Burgoin of Sutton Co Bedford. = Joane, da. of . . . Bell of Ashwell in Co. Hertford.

Thomas Burgoin of Sutton. = Anne, da. of John Bolles of Wallington in Co. Hertford.

Walter Burgoin, 2 son. = Julian, da. & h. of Maud Shildon, widow.

John Burgoin. =

Geffrey Burgoine of London Merchant. = Katherine, Da. & hey. of . . . Stoninge of Doddiscombeigh Gent.

William Burgoine of the Inner Temple = Jone Da. of Richard Taverner of
Gent. Recorder of Exeter. Southtawton in Com. Devon Gent.
& of Alice da. of William Wikes of
Northwike in Com. Devon Esq.

William Burgoine of Southtawton sonne & hey. = Alice Da. of George Viell of Wood in Com. Devon, Esq.

George Burgoine of Southtawton, in = Elizabeth, Da. of William Bucking-
Com. Devon, son and heir. ham of Exeter, mar. 7 June 1540
at St. Petrock, Exeter.

William Burgoine sonne & heir, at 64,
1620, d. 12 Aug. 1623. M. I. at
Arlington."

Prince's editor appends the following foot-note (p. 149):—
 "This family terminated in an heir female married to — Jackson, of Exeter, merchant." The Burgoine pedigree ends, in *Fiv.*, on "23 Oct. 1734," when a William Burgoyne, was baptized at South Tawton. The name of Jackson does not appear in the pedigree.

BURLEGH, *Captain John*, says *Prince* (p. 150) "was born in the parish of Modbury," Devon, "which name flourished (I take it) at Clannacombe, in good repute, for several descents. . . . The first tidings we have of him are, of his being a captain in the King's army . . . in the time of the grand rebellion; but his commission being either recalled, or laid down, he retired into the Isle of Wight." When the king became a prisoner in the island, Burleigh caused a drum to be beat up at Newport for God and King Charles . . . but, instead of delivering the King, was himself soon made a captive. . . . "He was sent over to Winchester, in order to his tryal," and "was found guilty of high treason." "Captain Burleigh . . . was soon after brought to execution; which happened on the 10th of February, the same year, 1647." Old Style, no doubt. *Prince* names no authority in support of his statement that Burleigh was born at Modbury, or, indeed, anywhere in Devonshire; but it must not be forgotten that *Prince*, himself a Devonian, was really a contemporary of Burleigh, though he was no more than four years old when the latter was executed. Moreover, his long residence of 48 years at Totnes and Berry Pomeroy, about 10 miles from Modbury, may have enabled him to obtain satisfactory information on the point. *Pole* (p. 307) mentions the marriage of a John Upton of Trelosk with Elizabeth, a daughter of "Burley of Clanacomb," and (p. 329) of John Strode of Strode with Jone a daughter of "Burley of Clanacomb." In the *Dict.* (VII. 372-3), where he is named BURLEY or BURLEIGH, *John*, he is styled "a royalist captain," but, instead of any hint of his being a Devonian, it is stated that he "belonged, according to Clarendon, to a good family in the Isle of Wight;" that "In a List of his Majestic's Navy Royall and Merchant Ships in 1642, his name appears as captain of the Antelope;" and that "Clarendon states that being put out of his command when the fleet rebelled against the king he joined the army, in which he became a general of ordnance." Beyond this the facts mentioned by the *Dict.* harmonize with those already given from *Prince*. The two writers, however, express themselves very differently.

with regard to Burleigh's attempt, in the king's favour, at Newport; for while *Prince* styles it a "noble and loyal enterprize," the *Dict.* says it "was so quixotic as scarcely to deserve any severer punishment than ridicule." He is briefly mentioned in *Trans.* (IX. 106.)

BURT, *William*, according to the *Dict.* (VII. 452), was born at Plymouth, 23 Aug., 1778, the son of Joseph Burt; educated at the Exeter public Grammar School; articled to a solicitor at Bridgwater; and, having resided for some time at Colyton, settled as a solicitor at Plymouth, where he died 1 Sept., 1826. He edited for several years the "Plymouth and Dock Telegraph," and at one time held a Commission in the 38th foot.

A list of Burt's writings will be found in the *Dict.*, which agrees with that in *Plym. Inst.* (IV. 204, 216, 217, 223, 229, 252), with the following exception—the *Dict.* does, but the *Plym. Inst.* does not, I believe, mention his "Preface and Notes" to Carrington's "Dartmoor."

BURTHOGGE, *Richard*, as we are told by the *Dict.* (VII. 453), was born at Plymouth* about 1638, and educated at Exeter Grammar School; he entered All Souls College, Oxford, as a servitor or chorister, in 1654; proceeded B.A. in 1658; migrated to Lincoln College, and completed his degree; was admitted at Leyden University, 11 Oct. 1661, where he

* P.S.—Since this paper was read, the Rev. John Ingle Dredge, of Buckland Brewer, has kindly favoured me with the following Memoranda, which I am only too happy to insert here. W. P.

"In the parish register of Plympton St. Maurice these entries of Baptisms are found:

"'1637. Richard the sonne of Richard Burthogg and Honour his wife was bapt. tricesimo dia Januarij.'

"'1640. Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Burthogg and Honour was bapt. tertio die mensis Maij.'

"Though the entry of a baptism is not a proof that the child baptized was born in that parish, when, as in this case, you find more than one child of the same parents bapt^d. in the said parish, it may be fairly concluded that *there was the place of birth*. The writer has no doubt that either Ant^r Wood misread the matriculation register, or, which is more probable, the compositor misread Wood's MS., and for *Plympton* printed *Plymouth*, and the error escaped correction.

"The burial register of the parish church of St. Mary, Totnes, has this entry:

"'Burials. 1705. July 24. Rich^d. Burthogge, Gent.'

"The writer of the notice of Burthogge in the *Dict.* incorrectly states that Keil's *Reflections* were on Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*. They were on Burthogge's *Essay upon Reason*, 1694. 'The author of that essay' replies to them in a letter to Mr. Locke *Of the Soul of the World*, pub^d. in 1699."

graduated M.D. after publishing a thesis "*De Lithiasi et Calculo*," 1662. He settled at Bowden, near Totnes, as a medical practitioner; was made a J.P. in the reign of Jas. II., and retained the office under William III.; was a champion of toleration in religious matters; and the author of several works, chiefly philosophical—a list of which is given in the *Dict.* He is said to have died in 1694. Respecting his connection with Leyden University, the *Dict.* refers to "PEACOCK, *Leyden, Students*, Index Soc., p. 12, s. v. 'Borthage,'" where the last word is a misprint for "Borthoga."

BURY, *John*, according to *Prince* (pp. 152-4) was born at Tiverton, Devon, 1580. This is confirmed by *Hard.* (Bk. IV. p. 113) and the *Dict.* (VIII. 25)—the former stating that his father, "a respectable merchant," resided there; the latter, that his father "was in business at Tiverton." *Prince* speaks of him as descended from the antient and gentile family of his name still flourishing at Coleton, in the parish of Chimleigh . . . a seat which heretofore did for many generations belong unto a tribe, of the name of Cole, whose heir general brought these lands, in King Rich. the second's days into the possession of Bury." The *Dict.* speaks of the Bury family as "long resident at Colyton," thereby, no doubt, leading the otherwise uninformed reader to the conclusion that Colyton near Axminster is meant. The *Lys.* say (p. 109) "The manor of Coleton belonged from an early period to the family of Cole, whose heiress, in the reign of Richard II., married Bury. Thomas Bury, Esq., the last of this family died in 1804; his widow gave this estate to Captain Richard Incedon, of the navy, who took the name of Bury, and is the present proprietor, having the rank of Vice-Admiral" (See also *Pole* p. 433; *Risd.*, p. 302; *West.*, p. 496; and *Viv.*, p. 124).

Prince says Bury "was sent to Oxford; and was there, Feb. 9, 1597, admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College," and that having taken his B.A. degree, "he became (anno 1603) the first fellow of Baliol College, that was put in there to receive the benefaction of his noble countryman, Peter Blundell. . . . In this station . . . doth this worthy person continue for many years . . . even to the time of his proceeding bachelor in divinity; when . . . Mr. Bury . . . retires into his native country" [= county] "where he soon became vicar of Heavytree, and canon of the church of St. Peter, Exon." *Hard.* confirms the statements respecting the canonry and the vicarage, adding "to the former he was collated" 20th March,

1637;" and in this he is followed by the *Dict. Prince* goes on to say, "After some years . . . he was pleased to resign his vicarage of Heavytreet unto a relation; and then accepted of a presentation to the rectory of Widworthy . . . in this county." The *Dict.* makes essentially the same statements in the following words: "A few years later he resigned his benefice in favour of a relation, and accepted the rectory of Widworthy in the same county." *Hard.*, who says nothing about Widworthy, throws the following much fuller light on his so-called resignation of Heavytreet:—"During the troublesome period in which he lived, he remained loyal to his King, and firm in supporting the principles of his religion, which led to a sequestration of the vicarage of Heavytreet. This, however, received some alleviation from its having been obtained for Mr. William Banks, who had married his daughter, and very possibly through the interest of his son, John Bury, who settled at Thorverton, and was a Colonel in Oliver Cromwell's army." *Hard.*, continuing his narrative, says "After the restoration, Dr. Bury was admitted Rector of St. Mary Major, in Exeter, 2 March 1662, . . . where he died 5th July, 1667, in the 87th year of his age." This appointment is mentioned also in the *Dict.*, but *Prince* says nothing about it. Indeed, when speaking of Bury's acceptance of the rectory of Widworthy, he adds "where he continued their pious and vigilant pastor, unto the time of his death." Nevertheless, there is apparently no doubt of *Hard.*'s correctness in the matter, for Bury's will, as quoted by *Jenk.* (p. 428), contains the following clause:—"I give and bequeath 10*l.* to be distributed the day after my funeral, among the poor of my parish of *St. Mary Michal*, alias *St. Mary the Moor*, within this city, who have weekly pay towards their relief;" and *Oliver*, (*Exc.* p. 151) styles him "rector of *St. Mary Major's*." *Prince* states that he "lieth interred in the middle area of the cathedral church of *St. Peter* in *Exon*, a little below the pulpit; together with his wife *Agnes*." The *Dict.* has a statement to the same effect, but no author I have been able to consult mentions the wife's maiden name. The *Dict.* states that "he had two sons, *Arthur*, the rector of *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, and *John*, a colonel in the parliamentary army;" these, however, could not have been all his children, as in a passage already quoted *Hard.* speaks of Mr. William Banks, who had married his daughter." We learn from *Prince* that Bury's only works were two sermons (1615 and '31) and a Catechism for the use of his parishioners at Widworthy. *Prince* and all his

other biographers mention the various charities for which he made testamentary provision. In the words of the *Dict.* "He endowed a school in St. Sidwell's, Exeter, left funds for the maintenance of thirteen poor persons in St. Catherine's Almshouses in the same city and for the poor of his native town of Tiverton, and largely added to the resources of the public workhouse at St. Sidwell's." For full particulars see *Hard.* Bk. III. 276, *Jenk.* p. 428-9, and *Oliver*, (*Exe.* p. 152). As Bury is sometimes styled D.D. (See *Hard.* IV. 113; *Iza.* p. 173; and *Oliver*, (*Exe.* p. 151), it may be of service to quote here the following passage in *Prince* (p. 152):—"In December 1643, were the chancellor's letters read in convocation in his behalf, that Mr. Bury, (then batchelor in Divinity) . . . might be actually created doctor in that faculty. But he being then absent in the King's service . . . it was voted, 'that he should have that degree conferred upon him, whenever he should desire it.' But the times becoming boisterous and turbulent then, and a long while after, the modest man neglected the taking of it then and to his dying day." Bury is mentioned in the *Trans.* (IX. 106.)

Moore begins his memoir of *The Rev. ARTHUR BURY, D.D.* (II. 497), son of John Bury just noticed, with the following remark:—"Prince has omitted all mention of many excellent natives of Devonshire of this period whose sentiments did not accord with his own either in politics or religion; and among them is the subject of this brief memoir." Without undertaking the general defence of *Prince*, I have no hesitation in saying that in the case before us the reflections on him are uncalled for and unjust; for, to say nothing of the facts that in a marginal note he not only mentions "Dr. Arth. Bury, Rect. Ex. Col." (p. 152), but he refers to a letter by the Dr., dated "Oct. 19" [16] "94," there is no known proof that Arth. Bury was a native of Devon, and it must be remembered that the "Worthies" were all among the dead *Prince* delighted to honour. With regard to the birthplace of Arth. Bury *Prince* is silent, so also is the *Dict.*; *Moore*, it is true, says he "was born probably at Heavitree," but he advances no evidence whatever; and so far as the known facts go the probability appears to me to be that Dr. Arthur Bury was born before his father left Oxford for Devonshire. The "Worthies of Devon" was published in 1701, and was probably ready for the press four years before that time, inasmuch as the "Epistle Dedicatory" was dated "Aug. 6th 1697." *Moore* himself says (II. 498) "when he" [Arth. Bury] "died is not stated;" and he actually mentions a work

published by Arth. Bury in 1703—that is two years after the "Worthies" was in the hands of the readers. The *Dict.* however states (*VIII.* 22) that A. Bury resigned the vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire in 1707, and that the date of his death "is believed to have been about 1714." In short Death had not qualified him for a place among the "Worthies."

BUTTER, *John*, we learn from the *Dict.* (*VIII.* 94) was born at Woodbury, near Exeter, 22 Jany. 1791; and educated at the Exeter Grammar School. He studied for the medical profession at the Devon and Exeter Hospital; graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1820; was elected F.R.S. in 1822; and ultimately settled at Plymouth where he specially devoted himself to diseases of the eye. With Dr. Edward Moore, he originated the Plymouth Eye Dispensary. He died in 1877 not later than 15 Jany., but I have not found any statement of the exact date. He was the author of several Papers and Addresses, all of a professional character, with the exception of "An Account of the change of plumage exhibited by many species of Female Birds, at an advanced period of life." (See *Roy. Soc. Cat.* i. 746 and *Plym. Inst.* IV. 234, '41, '43, '44, '46, '47, '52, '54.)

BYRTH, *Thomas*, according to the *Dict.* (*VIII.* 164) was the son of John Byrth—of Irish descent—and his wife, Mary Hobling, a member of an old Cornish family; was born at Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, 11 Sept. 1793; educated at Devonport and Launceston, under Richard Cope, LL.D.; served an apprenticeship (1809–14) to the Cook-worthys, chemists and druggists, after which he spent some time as a schoolmaster. In 1818 he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated B.A. and M.A. in the spring of 1826, B.D. on 17 Oct. 1839, and D.D. two days later. In early life "he had been in sympathy with the Society of Friends," but on 29 Oct. 1819 was baptized into the Church of England. He was ordained to the curacy of Diptford near Totnes in April 1823, and remained there until 1825; after this he was at Oxford as a tutor, but in 1827 he became the incumbent of St. James, Latchford near Warrington; and in 1834 he was appointed to the rectory of Wallasey, Cheshire, where he died 28 Oct. 1849. He married Mary Kingdom, eldest daughter of Dr. Stewart, by whom he had seven children. He published many sermons and addresses, and was engaged in theological controversy. According to *Bib.*

Corn. I. 53, he was the author of a "Description of Cothel House, Cornwall, a Seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe," which in 1814 appeared in the "Plymouth Magazine"—a short-lived journal started by Byrth with other young men. According to *Plym. Inst.* (*IV.* 295) he was LL.D., and died at Liverpool—a slip in each case, no doubt—"LL.D." for "D.D.," and "Liverpool" for "Wallasey," in Cheshire. The same volume ascribes to Byrth (p. 226) "Lines written for the Third Annual Commemoration of Laying the Foundation-Stone of the Plymouth Athenæum," 1821. The *Ann. Reg.* (1849, p. 280) styles him F.S.A. The *Dict.* lacks completeness in a few of its statements; thus, it might have been stated that his apprenticeship was served at Plymouth; and that his father-in-law, Dr. Stewart, resided there. Instead, also, of "he had been in sympathy with the Society of Friends," it would have been more strictly accurate to have said "he was a Member of the Society of Friends."

CALVERT, *Edward*, is stated in the *Dict.* (*VII.* 267-8) to have been "a native of Appledore in *Devonshire*, where he was born on 20 Sept. 1799. The first years of his life," it continues, "were passed near Starcross. His father, Roland Calvert, who had been in the *army*, died when Edward was twelve years old. He early entered the navy and served as a midshipman. . . . He soon after left the service to devote himself to the arts. He studied under James Ball and A. B. Johns, the latter a landscape painter of repute at Plymouth. After his marriage with Miss *Benwell* of Brixton he removed to London and attended the Royal Academy schools, . . . made the acquaintance of William Blake," whose "designs exercised considerable influence over him. . . . He produced many woodcuts and plates of singular beauty . . . was a thorough student of anatomy . . . an enthusiast for Greek art, and once visited Greece, returning with many sketches. . . . Calvert died at Hackney on 14 July 1883, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried at Abney Park cemetery." We learn from the same writer that he exhibited at least five pictures at the Royal Academy in 1825, '27, '32, '35, and '36; and, in 1829, sent a picture to the Society of British Artists.

A letter in the *Ath.* (25 Aug. 1883, p. 251) by his friend Mr. Richmond, contains statements that are not in harmony with those I have italicised in the foregoing quotation from the *Dict.* Thus, Richmond says Calvert "was a *Cornish* man," that his "father was a *naval* officer," and that the

lady he married was named "*Binning*." Speaking of his friend's abilities, Mr. Richmond remarks, "Certainly Edward Calvert did but adumbrate powers which, if the spur of necessity had urged his natural gifts to their full use, might, and would, I think, have produced works of uncommon beauty." The *Ann. Reg.* (1883, p. 162) describes him as "An artist and an illustrator of books."

CANN, *Abraham*, the *Dict.* states (*VIII.* 410) was baptized at Colebrooke, near Crediton, 2 Dec. 1794, and was the son of Robert Cann, a farmer, from whom he inherited a love of wrestling. Having thrown all the best wrestlers in Devonshire, he was known as the champion of the county; and, in Oct. 1826, wrestled near Devonport with James Polkinghorne, the champion of Cornwall, when, after several falls and much wrangling, the match was declared to be drawn. Cann died at Colebrooke 7 April 1864 (See *Ann. Reg.* 1826, p. 157; *Hone II.* 1009, and 1337.)

Evans, speaking of Dartmoor, says (Foot-note, p. 91) "Abraham Cann, the famous pugilist, was a native of the moorland district;" and thereby makes two slips:—1st. Cann was not a pugilist, i.e. boxer, but a wrestler. 2^d. His native parish, instead of being on the moor, is at least 7 miles from its nearest marginal point.

CARDBAKER, alias *Taylor, John*; *Prince* says (p. 155) "was born in the city of Exeter, as we are informed by a contemporary of his there that must have known him well." In support of these statements he has the following marginal reference:—"Id. *ibid.* in Synop. Dev. in t. Student;" meaning, in all probability, "*Hoker's Synopsis Chorographical: or, An Historical Record of the Province of Devon.*" "This book," says *Prince* (p. 506) "was never printed; but goes up and down the country in MS. from hand to hand." It would have been satisfactory to have seen what *Hok.* really wrote on the subject; inasmuch as, so far as I am aware, *Moore* (*II.* 342), who without doubt compiled his sketch of Cardmaker from *Prince*, is the only other writer who styles him "a native of Exeter." Indeed the writers, who mention, or even allude to, him are but few; nor does the name "Cardmaker" occur in *Iza's* lists of municipal office-bearers at Exeter, extending from A.D. 1200 to 1722. His alias, "John Taylor," also, is not in the said lists between the birth of *Hok.* and the death of Cardmaker. A "John Tayler" was a Steward or Bayliff of Exeter in 1414, and a "John

Taylor" filled the same office in 1598 (*Iza.* pp. 78 and 142). *Hok.* was no doubt "a cotemporary of" Cardmaker, as *Prince* asserts, but it by no means follows that he "must have known him well" even if it should prove that each was a native of Exeter; for, as *Prince* himself states, Cardmaker spent "sixteen years at Oxford and Cambridg, in the study of logic, philosophy, and divinity;" and "supplicated the university of Oxford, A.D. 1532, that he might proceed batchelor of divinity;" at which date *Hok.*, according to the same writer, could have been no more than 8 years old, he having been born "about the year of our Lord 1524." Moreover, Cardmaker does not appear to have held any ecclesiastical appointment at Exeter, so that the chance of his having been known to *Hok.*, however slightly, is very slender indeed.

Prince's sketch of Cardmaker is substantially in agreement with the statements in the *Dict.* (*IX.* 39), *Foote*, (*VII.* 77-85), and *Mach.* (pp. 75, 81, and 88). Briefly stated, he was a Minorite or Observant friar; about 1535 he preached freely against the power of the pope; was made a Canon, and subsequently Chancellor, of Wells; in the reign of Edward 6th he married, and near the same time became a divinity lecturer in St. Paul's, London; under Queen Mary he was deprived of his spiritualities; was thrown into prison on the charge of heresy; was, together with Barlow, Bishop of Bath and Wells, examined by Bishops Gardiner and Bonner, when, though they were supposed to have satisfied the examiners, they remained in confinement—Barlow in the Fleet prison and Cardmaker in the Counter in Bread Street. *Froude* says of him (*VI.* 317) "A notorious preacher, called, Cardmaker, flinched, and made his submission." During his confinement a Dr. Martin wrote against him on the point of transubstantiation, whom he answered; and he was condemned, by bishop Bonner, after a second examination (about which *Prince* is silent), to be burnt in Smithfield. He was burnt, with John Warne, Warren, or Varren, an upholsterer of London, at Smithfield, 30 May 1555.

The following excerpts from *Mach.*, a cotemporary of Cardmaker and not improbably an eye-witness of his death, are not without interest:—

"1554. The (*blank*) day of November cam to the Fleet [Barlow] sumtyme bysshope of (Bath and Wells), and master Kardmaker parsun of sant Brydes in Fletstret was the . . . thay wer gohyng over see lyke marchands." (p. 75.)

"1554-5. The xxviiij day of January was examynynd at

sant Mary Overes byssshope Hoper, doctur Crom, and Cardmaker, and odur, and Cardmaker recantyde." (p. 81.)

"1555. [The xxvday of May were arraigned at St. Paul's for heresy, before the bishop, Master Cardmaker sometime vicar of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, and one] John Warren a cloth[worker in Walbrook] and a-nodur of (*blank*), and cast to be brent; and [carried back to] Nugatt." (p. 88.)

"The xxx day of May was burnt in Smythfield Master Cardmaker sum-tyme veker of sant Bryd and master Varren clothworker dwellyng aganst sant Johns in Walbroke, an hupholster, and ys wyff behyng in [Newgate]." (p. 88.) See also *Froude's* vivid description of Cardmaker's martyrdom (VI. 352-3)

CAREW, *Bampfylde Moore* (as the name is given in the *Dict.* IX. 47; though, *Mur.* (p. 33) excepted, every other writer I have consulted spells the second word with the letter *p* before the *f*.) The sketch of this Devonshire Celebrity, given in the *Dict.* is confessedly based on a book which has passed through several editions and in many forms. A copy which I possess is entitled "The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars. . . . London: Printed for John Taylor. 1789." It contains neither mention nor hint of Carew's death, though it certainly occurred more than thirty years before the date just mentioned. According to the *Dict.* Carew "was born in July 1693," and this, so far as the year is concerned, is in accordance with the statements of *Hard.* (II. iii. 50) *Phillips*, and *Tay.* (p. 1); nevertheless the *Lys.* (p. 46), *Moore* (II. 700), *Morris* (p. 126), *Mur.*, *White* (p. 149), and *Worth*, (*Dev.* p. 96) all specify 1690 as the year. Every writer who names his father states that he was the Rev. Theodore Carew, rector of Bickleigh, near Tiverton, where Bampfylde was born. The following copy of the entry of his baptism in the Bickleigh Parish Register, which the present rector has courteously sent me, disposes at once of the probable year of his birth as well as of the name and profession of his father:—"Bampfylde Moore, the son of Theodore Carew, Minister, was baptized the 23rd day of September, Anno Domini 1690"—He was certainly born in or before 1690.

The *Dict.* states that on one occasion "he pretended to be the mate of a vessel, and eloped with the daughter of a respectable apothecary of Newcastle on Tyne, whom he afterwards married." *Tay.* (pp. 25-7), entering somewhat fully into the circumstance, says "he passed with her for the

mate of a collier's vessel, in which he was supported by Captain L——n of Dartmouth, an old acquaintance . . . who then commanded a vessel lying at Newcastle. . . . She was at last persuaded . . . to leave her home and venture on board Captain L——n's vessel with her lover. . . . They had an exceeding quick passage to Dartmouth" . . . where Carew, "being no longer able to conceal his being a member of the community of gypsies . . . declared it to the young lady, who was not a little surprised and troubled at it; but" his "suggestions entirely satisfied her, the lovers in a few days set out for Bath, where they lawfully solemnized their nuptials." "We cannot," continues *Tay*, "conclude on this head, but with the deserved praises of our hero, *from whose mouth we have had repeated assurances*, that during their voyage to Dartmouth, and their journey from thence to Bath, not the least indignity was offered to the innocence or modesty of his dear Miss Gray." If the words I have italicised above may be trusted, the writer must have had ample opportunities for learning Carew's narrative at first hand. Nevertheless, we learn from the *W. Ant.* (VI. 274) that the marriage took place "at Stoke Damerel, 29th December, 1733." The actual words of the entry in the Stoke Damerel Parish Register of Marriages, a copy of which is now before me, are "Bampfylde-Moore Carew and Mary Gray were marri^d. X^{br}. 29. 1733. Bans."*

According to the *Dict.*, Carew seems to have wandered into Scotland about 1745, and is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Carlisle and Derby. It appears, however, that he was a camp-follower only, for we are told by *Tay*. (p. 174) that at Edinburgh "Mr. Carew met the rebels, but having no mind to join them, he pretended to be very sick and lame; however he accosted them with 'God bless you, noble gentlemen!' and the rebels moving on to Carlisle, he hopped after them, and from thence to Manchester, and here had a sight of the Pretender's son, and other commanders. He afterwards accompanied them to Derby, where a report was spread that the Duke of Cumberland was coming to fight them; upon which their courage failing . . . they retreated back to Carlisle: upon which he thought it time to leave them, and hopped homewards on his crutches."

We learn from the *Dict.* that "a relative, Sir Thomas

* While this sketch is passing through the press I learn from Mr. R. N. Worth that this entry was quoted by Mr. Jewitt in his "Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Guide" about 1862, and also by himself in more than one of his works since that date. W.P.

Carew of Hackern" [misprint for "Haccombe"] "offered to provide for him if he would give up his wandering life. This he refused to do." The following passage from *Tay.* (p. 163) confirms this: "Accompanied by his wife and daughter, he went and paid his respects to Sir Thomas Carew, at Hackum, where they were received with great kindness, and Sir Thomas told him if he would forsake the Mendicant Order, he would take care to provide for him and his family; he returned Sir Thomas a great many thanks, but declared, that as he had entered himself into the Mendicant Order, he was resolved to continue therein as long as he lived; but hoped if any accident happened to him, he would extend his goodness to his dear wife and daughter." According to *Viv.* (pp. 144-5), there have been three baronets named Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe. The 1st, "created a baronet 2 Aug. 1661, married Elizabeth, 1 da. and coh. of Sir Henry Carew, Kt., of Bickleigh, and died in 1673;" the 2^d, the 4th bart., grandson of the 1st, was "named in his father's will a minor 1695;" the 3^d, the 6th bart., grandson of the 4th, "died April 1805." It is well known that, through the marriage of the 1st bart., the Carews of Haccombe were nearly related to those of Bickleigh; and at least probable that, if B. M. Carew visited a Sir Thomas at Haccombe, it was the second bart. of that name.

The *Dict.* adds "It is believed that he eventually did" [give up his wandering life] "after he had gained some prizes in the lottery." *Hard.* remarks "Some of his Biographers imagine that toward the close of his life, he retired, with competent means, to the neighbourhood of his native village, where he purchased a house, and lived respected by his friends and acquaintances." According to *Moore* (II. 716) "Happening on one occasion to attend a church, as a begging cripple, where a bishop was preaching a charity sermon, the prelate insisted so powerfully on the duty of employing not only property, but talent, whether natural or acquired, for the benefit of mankind, that Carew could not escape the severest reflections on his past conduct. . . . From that time he formed the resolution of quitting a vagrant life altogether; and he kept it. . . . For three successive years, he had also purchased nine lottery tickets, each year, which produced prizes, amounting together to about £9,000. Being now, therefore, in easy circumstances, he purchased a small property in the West of England, where he lived in retirement for the rest of his days." The *Lys.*, *Morris*, *Mur.*, and *White* concur in stating that he finally abandoned his vagrant life.

The *Dict.* tells us "The date of his death is uncertain. It is generally given, but on no authority, as being in 1770; but, T. P., writing from Tiverton, in 'Notes & Queries,' 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 522, says that he died in 1758." *Hard.* says "He died in 1758," and adds, in a Foot-note "See Bickleigh parish register. B. M. Carew was buried 28th June 1758." A copy of the entry, in Bickleigh Parish Register, of Carew's burial is now before me, and is as follows:—"Bampfylde Moore Carew was buried June 28th, 1758." *Moore, Mur., Phillips, Trans.* (IX. 107), *White*, and *Worth*, (*Dev.* p. 96) are unanimous in stating that he died in 1758. The following statement, however, occurs in the *Gent.* (XXIX. 442) in the "List of Deaths for the year 1759:"—"July 6 . . . Bampfild Moore Carew, stiled King of the Beggars, at Bicknel" [misprint, no doubt, for "Bickleigh"] "Devon, in the 60th year of his age, and 50th of his travels;" and this, with the exception of the words I have italicised is essentially reproduced in the "Index to the Biographical and Obituary Notices in the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1780," issued by the *Index Society*. It may be remarked that the data contained in this statement make Carew's travels begin when he was 10 years old, whereas the *Dict.*, *Moore* (p. 701), and *Tay.* (p. 5) state that he was sent to Tiverton school at the age of 12, and according to the last two he remained there at least 4 years, thus making him fully 16 when he began his vagabondage. From the dates now before us he was about 68 years old at his decease.

There is apparently a difference of statement respecting his place of burial:—The *Lys.*, *Moore*, and *Mur.* say it was in the churchyard of Bickleigh; *Hard.* says "at the south-east end of Bickleigh church;" while *White* says "he was buried in the church." The present rector of Bickleigh, in reply to questions from me on the subject, writes "About 35 years ago (very soon after I became Rector of this Parish) an old man shewed me the very spot where his Mother saw Bampfylde Moore Carew buried. No tablet has been raised; but the spot where he lies is in the *Churchyard*, outside the South Chancel Wall, and a little way above the Porch."

There seems to be considerable uncertainty respecting the authorship of the life and Adventures of Carew. See *Moore* (II. 700) and *N. & Q.* (2^d Ser. III. 4, IV. 330, 401, 522.)

The name of B. M. Carew was very familiar to me, up to the end of 1835, at my native place, Looe in East Cornwall, where it had entered into sundry proverbial sayings: thus,

any one who deceitfully secured an advantage to himself was styled "a regular old Bamful," or "a regular old Bamful Cary," and it was usual for any one to say to another whom he suspected of an attempt to impose upon him, "Don't try to come old Bamful over me." It may be observed in passing that the name "Carew" is always pronounced in East Cornwall as if spelled "Cary" or "Carey;" and that the same pronunciation of their name is used by the Carews of Antony, in that part of the county.

The pronunciation of "Carew" has engaged the attention of writers in *N. & Q.* (6th S. II.) as the following excerpts will show:—(p. 327) "Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire . . . the local pronunciation of the name appears to be Carey." Further, (p. 377):—"The name of Mr. Carew of Antony, Torpoint, Cornwall, is pronounced Carey in that neighbourhood." Again, (p. 456):—"I have heard that the branch" [of the Carew family] "at Haccombe, in Devonshire, was always spoken of in that county as 'Cary,' until the late Sir Henry Carew, who succeeded to the baronetcy in 1805, adopted the 'phonetic' pronunciation of 'Carew,' in order to make a more marked distinction between the members of his own family and his neighbours the Carys of Tor Abbey. The Pembrokeshire and Cornish pronunciation would appear to be confirmed by the following line in Ben Jonson's *Execration upon Vulcan*:—

'Which noble Carew, Cotton, Selden lent.'

It will be found in p. 419 of Vol. viii. of Gifford's edition of Jonson's *Works*, London, 1816, and the rhythm seems to require that Carew should be sounded as a trochee, like Cotton and Selden."

A large rock boulder adjacent to the road from Looe to Talland church was known as "Bamful Cary's seat;" and there is apparently no doubt that the "King of the Beggars" frequently visited Looe, and was well known there.

CAREW, Sir Edmund, according to the *Dict.* (IX. 49) "was the son of Sir Nicholas Carew, baron Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, Devonshire, who died on 16 Nov. 1470, and grandson of Sir John Carew. . . . The inquisition on his father's death states that Edmund was six years old at the time." These statements are confirmed by *Viv.* (pp. 134-5) except in two particulars. (1st) The *Dict.*, as we have seen, names 16 Nov. 1470 as the date of Sir N. Carew's death. *Viv.* says of him "ob 11 Edw. 4," and *Prince* concurs in this

(p. 161). Now 11 Edw. 4, began on 4 March 1471 and ended on 3 March 1472 (*Nic.* p. 329); hence if he died in Nov. it must have been in 1471—not 1470. (2nd). The *Dict.* says Sir Edmund was a grandson of Sir John Carew, while *Viv.* makes him a grandson of Thomas Carew, and places the Sir John from whom Edmund was descended four generations further back. This also is confirmed by *Prince*. The *Dict.*, in its sketch of Sir John Carew (*IX.* 53), says he died in 1362, while *Prince* (p. 160) and *Viv.* (p. 134) say it was in 1363, but waiving this, the *Dict.* places 102 years between the death of Sir John and the birth of Sir Edmund who, it says, was born in 1464—an enormous interval between the death of a man and the birth of his oldest grandson. Moreover, as the said grandson was, as the *Dict.* admits, but six years old at his father's death, the father must have been 96 years old when Sir Edmund was born—another decided improbability.

"The family," says the *Dict.* (p. 50), "was also allied by marriage to the Courtenays." This harmonizes with the statement by *Viv.* (p. 134) that "Nicholas Baron Carew," great grandfather of Sir Edmund, married "Jone, Da. of Sr. Hugh Courtneye of Haccombe, brother to Edward, Erle of Devon." The same statement occurs in *Prince* (p. 160); see also *Camd.* (p. 202). According to the *Dict.* "Sir John Maclean narrates (but gives no authority) that" [Sir Edmund] "Carew officiated at the burial of William Courtenay, earl of Devon, in 1511, riding up the nave of Exeter Cathedral in armour, and offering the dead earl's battle-axe to the bishop in the choir."

We learn from the *Dict.* that Sir Edmund "married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Huddlesfield of Shillingford, solicitor-general and attorney-general to Edward IV." *Viv.* has essentially the same statement, but adds that the lady was sole hey. of her father, whose name he writes "Hudsfield," and states that he was Attorney General to Hen. VII. *Pole* (p. 254), who writes the name "Huddesfilde" and "Huddersfield," says he was "Attorney Generall unto Kinge Edw. 4;" that he "had two wiefs," and had issue, by the first wife, "Katerin, wief of Sr Edmond, Baron Carew," and by the second wife "Elizabeth, wief of Sr Antony Poyntz." He adds that "John Southcot, Esq., purchased Shillingford of Carew and Poyntz their heires." This does not harmonize with *Viv.*'s statement, that Katherine was "sole hey. of her father." The *Lys.* (p. 441) make Huddesfield the Attorney General of Henry 8.

According to the *Dict.*, Sir Edmund Carew was "killed by a shot in Lord Herbert's tent at the siege of Théroutanne on 22 June 1513." *Holin.* (III. 576) has the following statement on this subject, under date "An. Dom. 1513, An. Reg. 5":—"The two and twentieth of Iune they" [the English army] "came before the strong citie of Terrouan, and pight their tents a mile from the towne. The same night (as certeine Capteins were in counsell within the Lord Herbert's tent) the baron Carewe was slaine with a bullet shot out of the towne;" thus harmonizing with the *Dict.* *Viv.* however, (p. 135) places the event on "24 June."

The *Dict.* states that Sir Edmund had "four sons and four daughters. The former were: William, father of Sir Peter Carew; Thomas, of Bickleigh; George, dean of Exeter and Windsor, father of George, earl of Totnes; and Gawen, ob. 1583, s. p. The daughters were: Dorothy, married to John Stowell, Katherine, married to Sir Philip Champernoun, Isabel and Ann." This is essentially confirmed, except in one instance, by *Viv.* who, however, prefixes "Sir" to the name of all the sons except George, and adds that George was "Archdeacon of Totnes." The exception just named is with reference to the Christian name of Champernoun, Katherine's husband, whom *Viv.* calls "Sir John Champernoun." *Pole* (p. 310) confirms the *Dict.*, and names him "Sir Philip."

CAREW, *George, Baron of Clopton and Earl of Totnes*, "was born" says *Prince* (p. 168) "in this county, but whether at Upton-Hilion near Crediton, or at Exeter, in the house there, belonging to the arch-deaconry of Totnes, or where else, I am not able to determin." It will be observed that this contains no mention of the date, and nothing beyond vague guesses as to the place, of his birth. The *Dict.* (IX. 51) mentions "29 May 1555" as the date, but is silent respecting the place. Upton-Hilion may probably be dismissed, inasmuch as *Prince*, having enumerated the father's clerical preferments, adds, "From all which preferments, growing rich, he purchased a good estate, rebuiled the house at Upton Hilion;" whence it may be inferred that the purchase of the property must have been subsequent to George Carew's birth. The guess respecting Exeter is based on the fact that the father was archdeacon of Totnes during several years, and as such, had a residence at Exeter. This, however, is invalidated by the fact that he ceased to hold that archdeaconry in 1549 according to the *Dict.*,

while his son, the future earl, was not born until 1555. The *Lys.* (p. 544), speaking of the father's connection with Upton-Hilion say: "Dr George Carew, archdeacon of Totnes, became possessed of it by purchase, and built a house here for his own residence." If we are to understand by this that he had become archdeacon of Exeter before the purchase was made, it was subsequent to the birth of his son George, inasmuch as he held that archdeaconry from 1556 to 1569. *Rog.* (p. 212) styles Devon "his native county," but without stating where he was born, or naming any authority. It may be of service here to state the preferments (with their dates) held by Dr. George Carew. They are as follow. (See *Dict.*):—Archdeacon of Totnes, 1534-'49; Preb. Bath and Wells, 1546; Precentor of Exeter, 1549; Dean of Bristol, 5 Nov. 1552, whence he was ejected in 1553 (accession of Mary); Prebendary of Salisbury, 1555; Archdeacon of Exeter, 1556-'69; Dean of Bristol, resumed, 1588 (accession of Elizabeth) to 1571; Precentor of Salisbury, 1558; Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, 1559-'61; Precentor of Bath and Wells, 1560-'65; Dean and Canon of Windsor, 1560-'77; and Dean of Exeter, 1571. *Rog.* (p. 212), enumerating his preferments, says "lastly Dean of Windsor;" but if the dates just given from the *Dict.* are trustworthy, the Deanery of Exeter was his latest preferment.

According to *Prince* (p. 168) George Carew, Earl of Totnes, was "the second son of George Carew, D.D.," and his wife, "Anne, Daughter of Sir Antony Harvy, Kt. *Viv.* (p. 135) styles him the "3 son" of his parents, and states that his mother was "Ann, da. of Sir Nicholas" [not Antony] "Harvey." This, so far as to the name of his maternal grandfather, is confirmed by *N. & Q.*, (2^d S. IV. 137) and the *Dict.* The *Lys.* (p. 544) however, make the Earl the nephew of the Rev^d. Dr.

According to *Prince* (p. 168), he "went to Oxford where he became gentleman commoner of Broad-Gates-Hall, now Pembroke-college, an. 1572, and of his age 15;" adding, he "left the university without taking any degree, and betook himself to travel." From the data thus supplied he must have been born in 1557. Returning to this matter, *Prince* says "Sometime after . . . coming to Oxford, he was, in company with other persons of quality, . . . in the year of our Lord, 1589, in the month of September, created master of arts." The *Dict.* states that he was educated "at Broad-gates Hall . . . Oxford, where he stayed from 1564 to 1573, and was created M.A. at a later date, 17 Sept. 1589. It will be observed that according to the *Dict.*'s figures he entered

Broadgates when 9 years old, and 8 years before the date given by *Prince*.

We learn from the *Dict.* that in 1574 he entered the service of his first cousin, Sir Peter Carew, in Ireland, and from that time to 1603 he was very largely and successfully engaged in that country. (See also *Holin. VI.* 376, '96, 414, '16, '20, '21, '29, '30, '31.) His services were fittingly rewarded by his appointment to important posts; being lieutenant-governor of the county of Carlow and vice-constable of Leighlin Castle (1576); captain in the royal navy (1578, when he made a voyage in the ship of Sir Humphrey Gilbert); at the head of a regiment, first of Irish infantry, and afterwards of cavalry (1579 and '80); constable of Leighlin-bridge Castle (1580); gentleman-pensioner to Queen Elizabeth (1582); sheriff of Carlow (1583); master of the ordnance in Ireland (1588); Irish privy councillor (1590); lieutenant-general of the ordnance in England (1592); treasurer at war (1599); lord justice of Ireland (1599); president of Munster (1600); vice-chamberlain of Queen Anne (consort of James I.) and receiver-general of her revenues (1603); councillor to the Queen (1604); master of the ordnance (1608 to 1617); keeper of Nonsuch House and Park (1609, and for life from 1619); councillor of Virginia (1609); governor of Guernsey (1610; commissioner to reform the army and revenue of Ireland (1611); a privy councillor (1616); member of the council of war on the question of the Palatinate (1624); treasurer-general to queen Henrietta Maria (1626); and in 1621 he received, jointly with Buckingham and Cranfield, a monopoly for the manufacture of gunpowder. He took part in Essex's expedition to Cadiz in May 1596, as well as in that to the Azores in the following year; and went for a short time to France as ambassador in 1598. In 1618 he pleaded with James I. in behalf of Sir Walter Raleigh, with whom he had lived for more than thirty years on terms of great intimacy. He was M.P. for Hastings in the Parliament which met in 1604. Nor were titular distinctions withheld from him: He was knighted 24 Feb. 1585-6 by Sir John Perrott lord-deputy of Ireland; after he married a daughter of William Clopton, of Clopton House near Stratford-on-Avon, he was created Baron Carew of Clopton House, 4 June 1605; and Earl of Totnes, 5 Feb. 1625-6. *Rog.* says (p. 212) "In 3^d James I. (1606) he was created Baron Carew of Clopton." There is apparently no doubt that the date named above is the correct one. See *Coll.* (III. 131.)

Prince (p. 169) prints a letter of a highly complimentary character, which he says was sent to Carew by "Q. Elizabeth . . . an. 1601, written with her own hand," in acknowledgement of his brilliant services in Ireland. There is no mention of this letter in the *Dict.*

With regard to the intimacy (mentioned above) of Carew and Sir Walter Raleigh, they were cousins as well friends, the former being a grandson, and Raleigh, through his mother, a great grandson of Sir Edmund Carew (See *Viv.* pp. 135 and 160); and in a letter to Carew Sir Walter styles him "Cussen George;" the letter is superscribed also "To my lovinge Cussen S^r George Carew, M^r of the Ordinance Irland." (See *N. & Q.* 3^d S. IV. 3.)

Prince states that the name of Carew's wife was "Joice Clopton," and this is confirmed by *Rog.* (p. 212) and by *Viv.* (p. 135). According to the *Dict.* her Christian name was "Anne."

We learn from the *Dict.* that "at the funeral of James I. in 1625 he was attacked with palsy, which nearly proved fatal." *Prince* makes no mention of this illness, but states that the "earl ended his days at the Savoy, in the Strand, near London, on the 27th of March, 1629;" this is fully borne out by *Viv.* and by the *Dict.*, the latter using the expression "at his house in the Savoy, London." *Prince* makes him, at his death, "of the age of seventy-three years, and near ten months;" which agrees well with the statement in the *Dict.* that he "was born on 29 May 1555;" but it makes him 17 in 1572, when, as we have seen (p. 276 above), *Prince* says he was 15. The following remarkable entries occur in *Phillips*:—"Carew, George, earl of Totnes, English diplomatist; d. 1613;" and "Carew, George Baron, English historian, governor of Guernsey; 1557-1629." George Carew, the one solitary Earl of Totnes, was, as we have seen, raised to that dignity on 5 Feb. 1625-6, or, as we should now write, 1626; and was therefore not likely to have died in 1613. Again, George Carew, Earl of Totnes, and George Carew, Governor of Guernsey, were not two distinct persons, but one and the same person, and therefore was not likely to have died in 1613 and also in 1629.

The *Dict.* says he "had antiquarian tastes and, and was the friend of Camden, Sir Robert Cotton, and Sir Thomas Bodley."

Camd. (565 B), speaking of him, says "hee is a most affectionate lover of venerable antiquity." According to *N. & Q.* (2^d S. VI. 436) he made a very large and valuable collection of MSS.—historical, genealogical, and heraldic;

about forty volumes of which, chiefly relating to Ireland, remain in Lambeth Library, and a considerable number are preserved in the Bodleian."

The Camden Society published in 1860 four letters from "George Lord Carew to Sir Thomas Roe—the first dated 18 April 1615, the last 18 Jany. 1617; and the same Society published in 1864 fifty-one letters from Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew—the first dated 28 Jany. 1600, the last Feb. 1602-3, with abstracts of 11 less important letters, from the same to the same. Both volumes were edited by Sir John Maclean who, in *N. & Q.* (2^d S. IV. 127) called attention to a disease which, under the name of "A Waterye Plannet," is mentioned by Sir George in one of his letters; but which, according to a writer in the same serial (*Ibid.* p. 177) was the "Sweating Sickness."

CAREW, *Sir John, Kt., Prince* tells us (pp. 158-161) "was born at Mohuns-Ottery," in the parish of Luppit, Devon; and was the son of Sir John Carew, by his second wife, Joan, daughter of Gilbert, Lord Talbot. (See also *Pole*, p. 130, *Risd.* p. 38, *Viv.* p. 134, and *Dict.* p. 53). "He was a great soldier," *Prince* continues, "and is said, valiantly to have served K. Edw. 3 against the rebels in Ireland; and 'tis farther added, that his son Sir John Carew was slain there. But I fear, by some mishap or other, this will prove a mistake, for I find not any contention that King had with the Irish all his reign: That account therefore given by a later author, seems more agreeable to the truth, who tells us, That it was in his wars in France, that he served that puissant prince. And very probable it is that our Sir John Carew was present at the battle of Cressy there, . . . In which engagement, likely enough it is, Sir John Carew lost his valiant son, called by his own name; whose courage and conduct had prefer'd him also to the honour of knight-hood." The two authors alluded to in the passage just quoted are, as we learn from marginal references, *Pole* and *Risd.*; the former of whom says (p. 84) "S^r John Carew, of Mouns Ottery & S^r John his eldest sonne, served Kinge Edw. 3 against y^e rebels of Ireland, where his sonne was slayne." While *Risd.*'s statement is (p. 38) "This sir John served valiantly in the wars in France in the age of Edw. 3 . . . his son, sir John, being slain in France not long before" 24 Edw. 3. *Viv.* (p. 134) says of the son, "slain in the Irish wars." It will be observed that *Prince* is disposed to make a very liberal use of *Risd.*'s statement. *Prince*'s remark,

quoted above—"I find not any contention that King" [Edw. 3] "had with the Irish all his reign"—is by no means in harmony with *Holin.* (VI. 252-8).

His statement that "K. Edw. 3 . . . in the 24th year of his reign" [25 Jan. 1350 to 24 Jan. 1351] "made him Lord Deputy of Ireland" is supported by *Pole* (p. 84) and *Risd.* (p. 38); and *Holin.* (VI. 256), writing under date 1348, says lord Walter Birmingham was succeeded, as Lord Justice of Ireland, by "Baron Carew," thus confirming the lord-justice-ship, but differing as to the date of the appointment. The following compilation from the *Dict.* (IX. 53) shows Carew to have been more or less closely connected with Ireland for very nearly 30 years:—In 1332, when he perhaps came of age, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates; in 1345-1346 he was one of the three 'custodes pacis' for the county of Carlow; in 1349, King's escheator in Ireland, and in the same year he succeeded Walter de Birmingham as justiciar—an office he held barely a year; in 1352, '5, and '6, was again 'Escheator Hiberniæ;' and in 1361 he appears to have accompanied Lionel, 3^d son of Edw. 3, on his expedition to Ireland."

Sir John Carew, *Prince* states (p. 160), by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lord Mohun of Dunstar, had issue Sir John Carru, and Leonard. This is in harmony with *Pole's* statement, and is copied by the *Dict.* *Viv.* however (p. 134), while confirming this, states that he had by her three other sons—Nicholas, William, and Edward; and that he married, secondly, Elizabeth Corbit, by whom he does not appear to have had issue.

According to *Prince* Sir John "died anno 36 of Edw. 3, and of our Lord 1363, on the 16th day of May. If, however, the date is correctly stated to have been 16 May 36 Edw. 3, it could not have been in 1363, as 36 Edw. 3 ended on 24 Jany. 1363 (*Nic.* p. 327). The *Dict.* says, doubtfully, he "died . . . in 1362 . . . or, according to *Prince's* account, on 16 May 1363." *Viv.'s* statement is "died 1363. Inq. p. m. 38 Edw. III." *Phillips* has "Carew, John, Baron, English lord deputy of Ireland; d. 1368."

CAREW, *Sir Peter*, the *Dict.* says (IX. 59) "was the second son of Sir William Carew of Ottery Mohun or Mohuns Ottery, Devonshire;" adding "Sir Peter was born at Ottery Mohun in 1514." There is no mention here of his mother's name; but, according to *Viv.* (p. 135) she was "Joane, 2 da. of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham;" and the following

extracts from his Carew pedigree make Peter the third—not the second—son:—"Sir George Carew, *Knight*, son and heir, drowned in the Mary Rose, 20 July 1545, *sine prole*." "Sir Philip Carew 2 son, *Knight* of Malta, slain by the Turks, *sine prole*, before 1545." "Sir Peter Carew, *Knight*, 3 son, heir to his bro. Sir George and aged 33 years in 1545 died *sine prole* in Ireland. Will pro. 1575." "Thomasine or Cicily, mar. Thomas Kirkham of Blackadon" [? Blagdon in the parish of Paignton]. See also *Pole* (p. 130). If *Viv*'s figures are to be trusted, Sir Peter must have been born in 1512, not, as the *Dict.* states, in 1514. *Rog.* (p. 214) styles Sir Peter "fourth son of Sir William Carew."

According to the *Dict.*, Sir Peter married "a Lincolnshire lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipworth, widow of George, lord Tailboys de Kyme." This is essentially confirmed by *Viv.*, but he writes "Skypwith" as the name of the lady's father, and "Lord Tailboys" as that of her first husband.

The *Dict.* states that "in the last year of Henry VIII's reign" [22 Apr. 1546 to 28 Jan. 1547. See *Nic.* p. 329] "Carew was sheriff of Devonshire." *Full.* (I. 299), who gives Henry 8 but 37 years, names "Hugh Pollard," "Peter Carew, Miles," and "Gwin. Carew, Mil." as the Sheriffs of Devon in 37 Henry VIII., and the 1 and 2 Edward VI. respectively; *Iza.* makes the same statements as *Full.*; with the solitary exception of giving a 38th year to Henry VIII.; while *Pole* (p. 100) has "Hugh Pollard, K^t, sherif y^e 37 yeere" [of "Kinge Henry 8"]; "Peter Carew, K^t, sherif y^e 38 yeere" [*Ibid.*]; "Peter Carew, K^t, sherif the first yeere of Kinge Edw. 6, & Gawen Carew."

We learn from the *Dict.* that after his marriage Sir Peter "went to reside on his wife's estates" [presumably in Lincolnshire, she being "a Lincolnshire lady"], "till he was recalled by the news of the insurrection in 1549, caused by the issuing of the reformed Book of Common Prayer." This is incidentally confirmed by *Hok.* (p. 37) who says "The King and Council . . . sent forthwith for Sir Peter Carew Kt. who then was in *Lincolnshire*, and for Sir Gawen Carew, who was then Attendant at the Court, and to them Commandment was given, that . . . they should hasten and depart into *Devon*, and there to use, by the Advice of the Justices, all the best Means and Ways that they might for the appeasing of this Rebellion." *Hok.* (pp. 38-40) goes on to state circumstantially that at Crediton, whither Sir Peter and others had gone, the insurgents had "intrenched the

highways," made "a mighty Rampiere at the town's end," and fortified it, "as also the barns next adjoining;" and finally that "a certain serving man . . . suddenly set one of the Barns on fire." The *Lys.* (p. 144) remark that "Crediton was taken possession of in 1549 by the rebels, who fortified themselves in some barns adjoining the town. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew having advanced with their forces to Crediton, set fire to the barns on their refusing to surrender, and drove them out." "The noise of this fire," says *Hok.* (pp. 40-43) was . . . carried throughout the whole country . . . among other places one was at . . . St. Mary's Clist . . . where the Commons . . . had begun to fortify the town." Sir Peter, who with others visited the place, "was going on foot towards the Bridge. But such was the Rancour and Malice conceived against him, partly for Religion, and partly for the burning the Barns at Crediton, which was laid altogether to his Fault, that the Gunner . . . having charged his Piece of Ordnance there lying, levelled the same, to have shot and discharged it at him; which he had done, if one . . . had not let him and stayed his hand." (See also *Jenk.* p. 114.) We shall see that, according to the same writer, Sir Peter had subsequently in Ireland, a similar and equally narrow escape. It will have been observed no doubt that in the matter of the Crediton barns Sir Peter is dealt with more leniently by *Hok.* than by the *Lys.* The *Dict.* remarks "His action in this matter" [i.e. the Devonshire insurrection] "was energetic and in fact severe, and he did not escape reprimand for having exceeded his commission." *Jenk.* (p. 113), writing of the Devonshire insurrection, says "The Protector and Council despatched Sir Peter Carew, with his brother Sir Gawen Carew into Devonshire." There is apparently no reason for believing that he had a brother so named. The Sir Gawen sent with him to Devonshire was, no doubt, his uncle, Sir Gawen Carew, of Wood in the parish of Kentisbeare, who according to *Viv.* (p. 135) was the 4th son of Sir Edmund Carew, while the Sir Peter now under notice was the 3^d son of Sir William Carew, who was the eldest son of the same Sir Edmund. (See also *Pole* pp. 110, 130.)

The *Dict.* tells us that Sir Peter "opposed the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, and proclaimed Mary as queen in the west; but as soon as her marriage with Philip of Spain was proposed, he conspired with some of his neighbours against it. The plot was discovered, and he only escaped to the continent just in time to avoid arrest." He

was finally lodged in the Tower, "where he was confined till December 1556." *Rapin* (VII. 129) says "The duke of Suffolk, sir Thomas Wyat, sir Peter Carew, formed the design of a general insurrection. Carew was to act in Cornwall, Wyat in Kent, and the Duke of Suffolk in Warwickshire. . . . Carew managed so ill that his plot was discovered, and one of his complices arrested before he had concerted his affairs. This sent him into France." *Hume* (III. 320) remarks "Sir Thomas Wyat proposed to raise Kent, Sir Peter Carew, Devonshire; . . . Carew's impatience or apprehensions engaged him to break the concert, and to rise in arms before the day appointed: he was soon suppressed by the Earl of Bedford, and constrained to fly into France." *Fab.* (p. 714) states that "This rebellion in Kent was ioyned and confedered with the commotion moued and attempted in Devonshire, by Gawen and Peter Carowe, Gibbes, Champernam" [? variant of Champernowne], "& other, which Peter fledde into Fraunce." *Full.* (I. 301) observes, under "EDWARD VI." "PETER CAREW, Miles. This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life, being imprisoned for his compliance with Sir Thomas Wyate."

According to the *Dict.* (IX. 60), "About 1565 or 1566 he" [Sir Peter] "showed a quantity of old records to his biographer, Hooker" [=Hoker], "who on examination was convinced that Carew was entitled to many lands in Ireland which had belonged to his ancestors; and going to Ireland on Carew's behalf, his opinion was confirmed. Carew thereupon obtained leave from the queen to prosecute his title and sailed from Ilfracombe in August 1568. The remainder of his life, with short exceptions, was spent in recovering what he believed to be his property in Ireland." *Hok.*'s detailed account of this matter will be found in *Holin.* (VI. 339-375). Writing under date "1575," he says "This yeare sir Peter Carewe of Mohonesotreie in the countie of Deuon knight . . . whose ancestors for sundrie hundred of yeares were not onelie barons of Carew in England; but marquesses of Corke, barons of Odron, and lords of Maston Twete; and sundrie other seigniories in Ireland. When he had looked into his euidences, and found how by right these great inheritances were descended vnto him: he made the queens maiestie and counsell acquainted therewith, and praid that with their fauor and furtherance he might haue libertie to follow, and by order of lawe to recouer the same. Which was granted vnto him. . . . Wherevpon he sent the writer hereof to be his agent: who hauing by search found his title to be good,

and confirmed by sundrie records and presidents found in hir maiesties treasurie and castell of Dublin; answering and agreeing with the evidences of Sir Peter Carew: then the said sir Peter passed in person into Ireland." Then follows the narrative of Sir Peter's many and varied efforts in prosecuting his title and claims, but which, with the exception of the following passage, to which allusion has already been made, will be omitted here:—"They remooued to Kilkennie townne, where they laie for a time, where a man of the earle of Ormonds, espieng vpon a certeine daie sir Peter Carew to be walking in the garden of the castell of Kilkennie alone, he charged his peece, and leueled the same vnto the said Peter Carew, and minded to haue discharged it vpon him out of a window in the castell. At which verie instant a chapleine of the said earls & his steward, comming by him, & suspecting some euill thing towards, turned vp the mouth of the peece, which therewith was discharged, and so no bodie hurt," (*Holin.* VI. 362.) It will be remembered that an incident very similar to this is said to have befallen Sir Peter at St. Mary's Clist (see p. 282 above); so similar, indeed, that were it not that *Hok.* was the narrator in each it would look suspiciously like a case of two stories having but one basis.

We are told by the *Dict.* (IX. 60) that during a visit to England "the queen" [Elizabeth] "was anxious for him to resume the seat in parliament which he had held in the first year of her reign, but he refused." The first year of Elizabeth's reign was from 17 Nov. 1558 to 16 Nov. 1559 (*Nia.* p. 330). *Iza.* (p. 135) writes, under date "1575," "Thomas Williams Esquire, serving in Parliament as one of our Citizens, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, . . . on whose death, to supply his room in Parliament, Sir Peter Carew Knight was here elected as one of our Citizens" (see also *Jenk.* p. 125), and *Oliver*, (*Exe.* p. 246). The Sir Peter now under notice died 27 Nov. 1575, (*Holin.* VI. p. 378) so that he did not long outlive his election. It is not improbable, however, that the new M.P. for Exeter was another Sir Peter Carew, first cousin of him to whom this sketch applies, and whom he outlived. Sir Peter of Mohuns Ottery probably represented some other place early in Elizabeth's reign.

The *Dict.* states (IX. 60) that "He ordered a house to be prepared at Cork, but was taken ill on his way thither, and died at Ross in Waterford on 27 Nov. 1575. He was buried on 15 Dec. in the church at Waterford, on the south side of the chancel. . . . His will, at Somerset House, is dated

4 July 1574, and was proved 20 Feb. 1575." *Holin.'s* (VI. 378) statement is as follows. "When his agent" [= *Hok*] "... according to his order had prepared a house in Kinsale, and one other in Corke for him: the said sir Peter . . . prepared his ship to passe himselfe with his houshold stuffe to Corke. And being in readinesse for the same, it pleased God to call him to another passage; for falling sicke at the towne of Rosse, he died the seauen and twentieth of Nouember 1575, and was buried verie honorable and in warlike manner at Waterford, the fiftaenth of December in the cathedrall church." It will have been noticed above that, according to the *Dict.*, Sir Peter died "27 Nov. 1575," and his will "was proved 20 Feb. 1575." "Old Style" should have been appended to the second date. According to the present chronology, the will was proved in Feb. 1576. *Prince* (p. 171) appends the following paragraph to his sketch of George Carew, Earl of Totnes:—This earl had an elder brother . . . whose name was Sir Peter Carew, a very noble knight, as Cambden calls him, and of approv'd virtue. He was also an excellent soldier, and did great service to the crown of England, in the kingdom of Ireland, where he died, and was buried at Waterford, Dec. 15, 1575." The paragraph is perfectly correct with the sole exception of the words I have italicised, which belong to Sir Peter Carew of Mohuns Ottery named at the head of this sketch. Sir Peter, brother of the Earl of Totnes, "Sir Peter Carew the younger" as *Holin.* calls him (VI. Index, see also *Pole*, p. 90) was murdered in Ireland in 1580 (*Holin.* VI. 435.)

We learn from the *Dict.* (IX. 60) that "His faithful servant and biographer" [= *Hok*.] "erected a monument to his" [Sir Peter's] "memory in Exeter cathedral" (*Pole*, p. 110), describing Exeter cathedral, says "Theire is a monument set upp for Sr Peter Carew, of Mouns Ottery, w^{ch} died in Ireland, and was buried at Waterford. His tombe standeth next unto the tombe of Bisshop Lacy in the North side of the chancell." *Full.* (I. 301) reproduced the inscription on the monument but forgot to say where the monument is to be found. *Prince* (p. 172) says it was "at the upper end of the north ambulatory, in St. Peter's church, at Exeter, in, or near the Lady Mary's chappel." *Polew. Dev.* (II. 11) places it "nearly opposite" [what he says "appears to be the monument of Sir Richard Stapeldon, knight"]. *Rog.* (p. 209) says "It is now affixed to the wall of the south tower of the Cathedral." The four authors last mentioned give severally a copy of the inscription on the monument.

CAREW, *Thomas*, we learn from *Prince* (p. 162), was born at Mohuns Ottery, and was the second son of Sir Edmund Barow Carew and his wife, Katharine, daughter of Sir William Huddesfeild, Kt. This is confirmed by *Viv.* (p. 135), who, like *Prince*, is silent respecting the date of his birth.

Pole (p. 132), whom *Prince* quotes and amplifies, says "Humfrey Courtenay, a younger sonne of S^r Philip dwelled at Bicklegh" [near Tiverton], "& left it unto Elisabeth his daughter, whom Thomas Carew, 2 sonne of S^r Edmond Carew, . . . did marrye. This Thomas spent his tymes in the warres, & overlived his wief, w^{ch} had bestowed on him all her estate, & had by her issue "a son and a daughter." "The same Thomas," *Pole* continues, "tooke unto his second wief a woman of meane degree, named Elisabeth, daughter of on Smart" by whom he had one son. *Prince* dismisses the second wife with the curt remark borrowed from *Pole*, that she was "the daughter of one Smart." *Viv.*'s statements respecting the two wives are "Elizabeth, Da & hey. of John" [not Humfrey] "Courtney of Bickley, 1 wif;" and "Elizabeth, Da. & cohey. of William Smarte, 2 wif."

"The Scots," remarks *Prince* (p. 162) "taking the advantage of K. Hen. 8th's absence in France, invaded England. Against whom, Thomas Earl of Surry (whom the King had made his lieutenant in the north at his departure) raised a potent army of five and twenty thousand men; unto whom, his son, the Lord Howard, Lord Admiral of England, having the King's navy at sea, brought a great supply of good soldiers, well appointed for the war; among whom was this Mr. Thomas Carew. The Earl marched his army from Newcastle, and pitched his hoast beside a little town under Flodden Hill, a mountain lying in the north of Northumberland, on the borders of Scotland, betwixt the rivers of Till and Tweed; on the top whereof K. Jam. 4, with his Scottish forces, well near an hundred thousand men, lay so strongly encamped, that 'twas impossible to come near them without great disadvantage. Before the battle began (*Westc. Surv. of Devon*, in Bickl. M.S.*), a valorous Scottish knight made a challenge to any English gentleman, to fight with him for the honour of his country; I suppose 'twas the same, who by Mr. Speed is called Andrew Barton; unto whom, he tells us, the lord Admiral sent word he would in person justify his action against him and abide to the last drop of his blood in the van gard of the field. Mr. Carew begged the favour of the Admiral, that he might be admitted to the honour of answeriog

* This parenthesis is a marginal reference in *Prince*.

the challenge. It was granted him; they both met in the place appointed; where to his high commendation and great endearment with the Lord Admiral ever after, Mr. Carew got the victory." It is to be feared that *Prince* has made a slip or two in the foregoing passage; for, first, *West.* makes no mention of the circumstance mentioned in the text. The reference should have been to *Risdon*, who says (p. 76) "Thomas Carew, a lusty young gentleman, seeking preferment by the wars, fell in favour with the lord of Surrey, lord Admiral of England, who served under king Henry the eighth at Flodden-Field, where there was a Scottish knight that made challenge to fight any Englishman; Carew prayed the early of Surrey that he might answer the challenge; which granted, he met his adversary in the field, and got the victory with great commendation. *Pole* (p. 86) tells the same story, but in the following briefer form:—"Thomas Carewe of Bickleigh, 2 brother unto St W^m Carew, was a worthy souldier, and served in Scotland under therle of Surrey, Howard Lo. Admirall, & was made by hym his vice admyrall. This man in a single combate uppon a challenge slewe a Scottish knight." Again, *Prince* has made a much graver slip with regard to Andrew Barton; as there is nothing in *Speed* which should have led him to conclude that Barton "was the same" as the "valorous Scottish knight" who "made a challenge to any English gentleman." *Speed* tells us (p. 766-6) "The Scottish King" [James 4] "... in case of *Andrew Barton* slaine in his Piracies (as the English alledged) by the Admirall of *England*, account the truce" [between England and Scotland] "broken, and sought the reuenge vpon the Borders adjoyning." He adds (p. 767-13) "Vnto King *James*, *Thomas* Earle of *Surrey* sent *Rouge-Crosse* a Purseuant at Armes, with proffer of battell to be done vpon Friday the ninth of *September*, if so it pleased his Highnesse, who with all carried this message from the Lord Admirall, that he was come in person to iustifie his act against *Andrew Barton*, and would abide the last drop of his bloud in the Vant-gard of the field." Indeed if *Prince* had done no more than glance at *Speed's* "Table," or Index, he would have read "Andrew Barton a Scot slaine maketh quarrell betweene King *James* the fourth, and Henry the eight." *Holin.*, writing under date A.D. 1511, gives the following clear statement of the Barton episode (III. 565) "In Iune the King being at Leices-ter, heard tidings, that one Andrew Barton a Scottish man and pirat of the sea, saieng that the king of Scots had warre with the Portingals, robbed euerie nation, and stopped the

kings streames, that no merchant almost could passe. And when he tooke Englishmens goods, he bare them in hand that they were Portingals goods, and thus he hanted and robbed at euerie hauens mouth. The king displeased here with, sent Sir Edward Howard lord Admerall of England, and lord Thomas Howard, sonne and heire to the earle of Surrie in all hast to the sea, which hastilie made ready two ships, and taking sea, by chance of weather were severed. The lord Howard lieng in the downes, perceiued where Andrew was making toward Scotland, and so fast the said lord chased him, that he ouertooke him; and there was a sore battell betwixt them. Andrew euer blew his whistle to encourage his men, but at length the lord Howard and the Englishmen did so valiantlie, that by clean strength they entered the maine deck. The Scots fought sore on the hatches: but in conclusion Andrew was taken, and so sore wounded that he died there. Then all the remnant of the Scots were taken with their ship called the Lion." *Holin.* goes on to state that a second "barke of Scotland . . . which was woont to saile with the Lion in companie" was also taken, that the two were brought to Blackewall the second of August, and that their crews, being liberated, "passed into their countrie." "The king of Scots," he continues (p. 566), "hearing of the death of Andrew Barton, and the taking of the two ships, was woonderfull wroth, and sent letters to the King requiring restitution, according to the league and amitie. The king wrote to the king of Scots againe with brotherlie salutation, of the robberies doone by the said Andrew, and that it became not a prince to laie breach of peace to his confederat, for dooing iustice vpon a pirat and theefe." *Holin.* (p. 593) gives almost precisely the same account as *Speed* respecting the "earle of Surrie's" message, conveyed by "Rouge Crosse," to the Scottish king; and he adds the following somewhat more circumstantial version of the message sent at the same time by the "lord admerall":—"Inasmuch as the said king had diuerse and manie times caused the said lord to be called at daies of truce, to make redresse for Andrew Barton a pirat of the sea, long before that vanquished by the same lord admerall, he was now come in his owne proper person, to be in the vant-gard of the field to iustifie the death of the said Andrew against him and all his people, and would see what could be laid to his charge the said daie." (See also *Hall* pp. 525, 558.) The following is *Hume's* account of Andrew Barton (*II.* 582): "One Barton, a Scotchman, having suffered injuries from the

Portuguese, for which he could obtain no redress, had procured letters of marque against that nation; but he had no sooner put to sea than he was guilty of the grossest abuses, committed depredations upon the English, and much infested the narrow seas. Lord Howard and Sir Edward Howard, admirals, and sons of the Earl of Surrey, sailing out against him, fought him in a desperate action, where the pirate was killed, and they brought his ships into the Thames. As Henry refused all satisfaction for this act of justice, some of the borderers, who wanted but a pretence for depredations, entered England under the command of Lord Hume, warden of the marches, and committed great ravages on that kingdom." I have not found the story of the combat of Thomas Carew with the "valorous Scottish knight" in any author except the four Devonians—*Pole, Prince, Risd., and Rog.* (p. 210). (For Andrew Barton see *Dict. III.* 340, *Gil. Reliq. II.* 145, and *N. & Q.* 2^d S. *VII.* 316, 520).

Prince (p. 163) relates also the following story about Thomas Carew, but without naming any authority for it. "After the battel" [of Flodden] "was over . . . my Lord" [Admiral] "taking Mr. Carew in company with him, as he rode forth upon service, descryed a band of Scots coming towards them: the Admiral, at a very strait narrow passage of a bridg, was in danger to be entrapped and taken: To prevent which, Mr. Carew instantly entreated him to exchange his armour and martial attire with him, that by such means, if need were, he might make the easier escape; the which the Admiral well considering of, soon consented to. The enemy coming on to this narrow passage, Mr. Carew, in his rich habit, well mounted, crossed the bridg with his horse; and for a time, so valiantly defended the same, that no man could pass; that way gaining time, the numbers between them being very unequal, for the Lord Admiral's escape. However, Mr. Carew himself was at last taken prisoner." I have not found this story in any other author except *Risd.* (p. 77), from whom it is probable *Prince* copied it, making a few verbal alterations in it. Is it possible that the following passage in *Hall* (p. 564), and which occurs almost in the same words in *Holin.* (*III.* 599) is the only basis of this story? "The same day" [after the battle] "the Lorde Admyrall came to the felde and there some Scottes appered on an hyl: but William Blackenall whiche was the cheffe doar and ruler of all the ordynauce shott such a peale, that the Scottes fledd, or els the Lorde Admyrall had ben in greate ieopardye."

Prince says (p. 164) "We know not when this Mr. Thomas Carew died; nor can we find in Bickleigh church . . . any monument of him;" and so far as I am aware we can only echo these words.

CARLILE, *Richard*, according to the *Dict.* (IX. 100), was a "freethinker . . . born 8 Dec. 1790 in Ashburton, Devonshire," of parents in a humble position. His father, who "published a collection of mathematical and algebraic questions," died when his son "was four years of age. . . . Carlile was educated in the village free school, where William Gifford . . . had been a scholar. He was taught writing, arithmetic, and sufficient Latin to read a physician's prescription." The "free school" was no doubt the Ashburton Grammar school, which the present Head Master tells me was the only free school in the town in which Latin was then taught. He adds "there are no records to show who have been educated in the school." The *Dict.* goes on to say "For a time he was in a chemist's shop in Exeter," and, "was eventually apprenticed to . . . a tinman. . . . He had an ambition to earn his living by his pen. In the meantime he worked as a journeyman tinman in various parts of the country." "He printed and effected the sale of 25,000 copies of Southey's 'Wat Tyler' in 1817, in spite of the author's objection. The 'Parodies' of Hone being suppressed, Carlile reprinted them, and also published in 1817 a series of parodies by himself. . . . These publications cost him eighteen weeks' imprisonment. . . . In 1818 he published the theological, political, and miscellaneous works of Paine;" and henceforward he was repeatedly prosecuted for his various publications until 1825, when "it was reported that the cabinet council had come to the conclusion that prosecutions should be discontinued. No more persons were arrested from Carlile's shop, and yet none of his publications had been suppressed." Including an "imprisonment in 1834-5 of ten weeks for resistance to the payment of church rates, he endured a total imprisonment of nine years and four months." Nor were the prosecutions confined to himself. His wife, Jane Carlile, "was sentenced in January 1821 to two years' imprisonment." According to the *Ann. Reg.* (1821, p. 20), this sentence was passed on 3 Feb. 1821. The *Dict.* goes on to say "His sister Mary Anne" [Carlile] "was fined 500*l.*, and subjected to twelve months' imprisonment from July 1821." (See *Ann. Reg.* 1821, p. 170.) At least "nine of his shopmen arrested were detained to complete

their sentences, varying from six months to three years imprisonment."

The *Dict.* says "Carlile died on 10 Feb. 1843 . . . He left his body for anatomical purposes to St. Thomas's Hospital;" and, confirmatory of this, we learn from the *Ann. Reg.* (1843, p. 235) that "his body was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital for dissection, in compliance with his dying request." For an account of his funeral see *Ann. Reg.* 1843, p. 20. "The faults of Carlile," the *Dict.* remarks, "will be forgiven in consideration of his having done more than any other Englishman in his day for the freedom of the press." He is mentioned in *Phillips*. (See also *Ann. Reg.* 1819, p. 264; 1821, p. 20; 1822, p. 4; 1824, p. 64; 1827, p. 11; 1831, p. 18; *Gent.* Vol. 89, pp. 172, 175, 441, 552, 630; Vol. 90, p. 257; Vol. 90, pt. 2, p. 461; Vol. 91, pp. 178, 368; Vol. 91, pt. 2, p. 276; Vol. 92, pt. 2, p. 231; *Mon. Mag.* XLVII. 151 and N. & Q. 7th S. III. 228, 317, 373.)

The following punning couplet was current in my boyhood:—

"The nearest way, by many a mile,
To the' infernal regions is by Carlile."

CARPENTER, *Mary*, according to the *Dict.* (IX. 59), was the eldest child of the Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D., by his wife Anna Penn, and was born 3 April, 1807, at Exeter, where her father was Unitarian Minister, and kept a boarding school. Before she had completed her 15th year, she was accustomed to assist in teaching in her father's school and, on occasions, to take his place. In 1827 she left home to act as a governess, and in 1829 she, with her mother, began a girl's school at Bristol, adding, in 1831, the superintendence of a Sunday school. She was the means of founding in 1835 a working and visiting society of which she was Secretary for over 20 years; and to this was added in 1841 a ministry to the poor. Aided by friends she, on 1 Aug. 1846 opened her ragged school; published her views on schools for the reformation of young criminals in 1851; and in May 1852 gave evidence before the parliamentary committee of enquiry on juvenile delinquency. On 11 Sep. her reformatory was opened at Kingswood near Bristol, of which the first Report was issued early in 1854. Her well known reformatory school for girls at Red Lodge, Park Row, Bristol, was opened on 10 Oct. 1854, and her certified industrial school, also in Park Row, in April 1859; while, in 1863, she planned a workmen's hall, which she opened in December,

and published a work on the convict system. On 1 Sep. 1866 she left England for India, with a view to the improvement of the condition of Indian women; and at Bombay the government sought her advice on the problems of education and prison discipline, while similar calls were made upon her judgment and experience at Madras and Calcutta; and on 12 Dec. she communicated to the Governor General, Sir J. Lawrence, her general impressions on female education, reformatory schools, and the state of the gaols. Arrived in England in 1867, she took up all her old labours; and in March 1868 had an interview with the queen. In Oct. she left again for India, and, having offered her gratuitous services to the government to superintend a female normal school at Bombay, was soon in the midst of a band of English and native lady coadjutors. She returned to England in April 1869, but revisited India in the following winter. In Sep. 1870 she inaugurated at Bristol, in connection with Keshub Chunder Sen, a National Indian Association, to enable Indian visitors to study English Institutions, and to ripen English opinion respecting the wants of India. In Sep. 1872 she attended a congress at Darmstadt on women's work; and in 1873 visited the United States and Canada, which resulted in her application to the English government respecting the Canadian prisons. In Sep. 1875 she made her fourth and last voyage to India, remaining there until 27 March 1876. She died at Bristol 14 June, 1877, and was buried in Arnos Vale cemetery, Bristol. The *Dict.* enumerates 12 works published by Miss Carpenter, almost all of them being on the philanthropic objects on which her life was spent. The *Ann. Reg.* (1877, p. 148) contains a brief mention of her, in which she is stated to be "the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol." This, though literally correct, is not unlikely to confirm the prevalent but incorrect belief that she, as well as her brother, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, was a native of Bristol. The fact is, however, that their father removed from Exeter to Bristol in 1817. The *Ann. Reg.* says also she "died . . . at her residence, Red-hedge, Bristol." "Redhedge" is, of course, a misprint for "Red Lodge."

CARPENTER, *Nathanael*, Prince (p. 173) informs us, was born in the parsonage-house of North-Lew (not Northleigh, as the author of the *Ath. Oxon.* tells us) near Hatherleigh, in this county, on the 7th of Febr. 1588." *Mur.* (p. 232) also says his birth place was the parsonage-house of *North Lew*;

while *Risd.* (p. 25), states that he was born in the parish of Uplime in Dorset; and the *Dict.* (IX. 161) without naming any authority, but probably preferring *Wood to Prince*, says he was born at Northleigh, near Honiton, "on 7 Feb. 1588-9." *Prince* always used the Old Style, hence his "1588" is the same as the "1588-9" of the *Dict.* It is perhaps worthy of remark that there is a Northleigh in the parish of Inwardleigh, and about 2.5 miles from Northlew, which *Risd.* states "hath been the dwelling of some so sirnamed, that hath been their inheritance divers descents, and continueth their lands unto this day."

Prince states that "His father was John Carpenter, a Cornish man by birth; and, at that time [*i.e.* at his son's birth] rector of that" [North Lew] "parish church." The *Dict.* (IX. 156) says the father, "John Carpenter . . . was born in Cornwall, it is believed at Launceston, and entered as a batler at Exeter College about 1570, but after a residence of four years left without taking a degree, and became rector of Northleigh, near Honiton, in Devonshire. Here he continued throughout his life, and here he died in March 1620-1621, when he was buried in the chancel of his church. He was father of Nathanael Carpenter." An entry in *Bib. Corn.* (I. 63) is to essentially the same effect as that last quoted, with the following important addition:—In the list of John Carpenter's work the last named is "The Plaine Man's Spiritual Plough," to which the following statement is appended. "NOTE.—Dedicated to William Cotton, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and signed Norleigh in Deuon, the first of January, Anno Salutis, 1606." The essential agreement between the two statements, however, is what might have been expected since the writer in the *Dict.* was one of the authors of *Bib. Corn.* The *Lys.* say (p. 368) "Nathaniel Carpenter, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1588, at Northleigh. His father, John Carpenter, rector of Northleigh, was a learned divine."

According to *Prince*, Nathanael "went to Oxford, and was first planted in St. Edmund's-hall there. How long he continued a member of that hall, is not certain; but in the year of grace, 1607, he was elected fellow of Exeter college; at what time Michael Jermyn, a native of this country" [*Prince* frequently uses "country" synonymously with "county") . . . standing against him had equal suffrages with him. The matter came to be referred to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, and he . . . adjudged the election to Mr. Carpenter." The *Dict.* says "He matriculated at St.

Edmund Hall, Oxford, on 7 June 1605; but was elected, on a recommendatory letter of James I., a Devonshire fellow of Exeter College on 30 June 1607. A second Devonshire candidate, Michael Jermyn, obtained an equal number of votes, whereupon the vice-chancellor gave his decision in favour of Carpenter." *Moore* (II. 576) states that the second candidate for the Fellowship was "Michael Jennings."

Prince says he "became a noted logician, philosopher, mathematician, poet, geographer, and divine. . . . He took his batchelor of arts degree, Jul. 15, 1610; proceeded master, Apr. 28, 1613, and batchelor of divinity, May 11, 1620; which are all the degrees he was advanced to in this university. *Full*, styles him "right-handed in the *Cyclopedy* of all Arts." The *Dict.* makes him "B.A. 5" [not "15"] "July 1610, M.A. 1613, B.D. 11 May 1620, D.D. 1626;" thus differing from *Prince*, who, as we have just seen, states that he took no degree in the university of Oxford beyond that of B.D. He adds that "When he was about six years standing batchelor of divinity, he was introduced into the acquaintance of the most learned and pious Archbishop Usher, primate of all Ireland; at what time his grace came to Oxford, and was incorporated doctor of divinity there, July 24, 1626." There is apparently no doubt, that according to *Prince*, it was Ussher who was "incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford in 1626. Is it possible that the *Dict.* supposes or knows it to have been Carpenter?

Prince goes on to say that Ussher carried Carpenter "with him into Ireland, made him one of his chaplains, and tutor to the King's wards in Dublin; i.e. those young gentlemen who (their fathers, of the Roman catholic religion, leaving them in their minority) fell, wards unto the king." This tutorship is mentioned by *Moore*, *Full*. (I. 290), and the *Dict.*—the last two styling him "Schoolmaster of the King's Wards in Dublin." *Prince*, continuing, says "Soon after he came into Ireland, he was advanced to a certain deanry in that church; but of what place, is not mentioned." *Full*. and the *Dict.* are silent about this appointment.

The *Dict.* tells us that "Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, nominated him" [Carpenter] "a member of his new college at Chelsea." This is not mentioned by any other author I have been able to consult.

Prince describes five works by Carpenter, all of which are mentioned in the *Dict.* where the following additional work is stated to exist:—"A manuscript by Carpenter entitled 'Encomia Varia' belongs to Trinity College, Dublin." With

regard to one of the five just mentioned, *Full.* says "As for his *Opticks*, it had been a *Masterpiece* in that kind, if truly and perfectly printed. I have been informed, that, to his grief, he found the written *Preface* thereof *caseing Christmas Pies* in his Printer's house (*Pearles* are no *Pearles* when *Cocks* or *Coxcombs* find them); and could never after, from his scattered notes, recover an original thereof." *Prince*, having repeated this story, adds "Others say, that the original suffered shipwreck in the Irish sea; the irrecoverable loss whereof, is much to be deplored, though some imperfect copies are saved in manuscript, because not to be repaired, but by his own hand." The *Dict.* says, "Carpenter's labours in optics did" [perish] "in the Irish Sea."

With regard to his death, *Prince* writes "He died at Dublin, in Ireland, an. 1635; but in what place there buried is uncertain, so *Full.*; but the author of *Ath. Oxon.* tells us he died, an. 1628." *Full.*'s statement is "He died in Dublin about the year 1636;" while the *Dict.*'s statement is "Carpenter's death is said to have occurred at Dublin in the beginning of 1628." *Phillips*, as well as the *Trans.* (*IX.* 107), places his death in 1628.

CARPENTER, *William Benjamin*, we learn from the *Dict.* (*IX.* 166), was the fourth child and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, and was born at Exeter, 29 Oct. 1813. The *Ann. Reg.* (1885, p. 190) says "He was born at Bristol," but this is undoubtedly a mistake (See p. 292 above). Following the *Dict.* we are told that he "received his early education . . . in his father's notable school;" and that "he was anxious to be a civil engineer, but sacrificed his inclination when pressed to become the pupil of Mr. Estlin, the family doctor." This is in all probability intended to convey the idea that he *did* become Mr. Estlin's pupil, but it is vague and leaves room for doubt; we find, however, in *Nature* (*XXXIII.* 83), that he became Mr. Estlin's apprentice. The *Dict.* goes on to say "He passed some time in the West Indies as companion to Mr. Estlin;" but according to *Nature*, "He was sent, as companion to one of Mr. Estlin's patients, to the West Indies." On his return and "after some preliminary work at the Bristol Medical School," says the *Dict.* he "entered University College, London, in 1833, as a medical student," and "he also attended the Middlesex Hospital for some time." Having obtained the Surgeons' and Apothecaries' diplomas in 1835, he went to the Edinburgh Medical School. Among papers he wrote while at Edinburgh, that "On the Differences

of the Laws regulating Vital and Physical Phenomena" (*Edin. New. Phil. Journ.* XXIV. 327-53, 1838) obtained the Student's Prize of £30. He graduated as M.D. in 1839, when his graduation thesis was "The Physiological Inferences to be deduced from the Structure of the Nervous System of Invertebrated Animals," a translation of which Johannes Müller inserted in his "Archives" for 1840. According to the *Dict.* he, before graduating at Edinburgh, became lecturer, at the Bristol Medical School, on Medical Jurisprudence, and afterward on Physiology also. In 1844 he became Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and removed to London; and in the same year was elected F.R.S. He became lecturer on Physiology at the London Hospital, and Professor of Forensic Medicine at University College. For some years he was Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy at the University of London, and Swiney Lecturer on Geology at the British Museum. From 1847 to '52 he was editor of the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review;" and was Principal of University Hall, the residence for Students at University College, from 1851 to '59. Being appointed Registrar of the University of London in 1856, he resigned all his lectureships, and devoted himself to the development of the University, until 1879, when he resigned on a pension, and received the distinction of a C.B. Marine Zoology largely interested him, and led him to engage in Deep-sea Dredgings, especially in the years 1868 to 1871, in the Lightning, Porcupine, and Shearwater. He took an active part in the preparations for the Challenger expedition under Wyville Thomson. He was a Fellow of the Geological and Linnean Societies; and the following were among the marks of high distinction which he received in recognition of his scientific labours:—The Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1861; the Honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh in 1871; the Presidency of the British Association in 1872; a Corresponding Membership of the Institute of France in 1873; and the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society in 1883. He was also Honorary Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, as well as of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and a Corresponding Member of the American Philosophical Society. He died, through accident while taking a vapour bath, 19 Nov. 1885. For a list of his writings see, in addition to the *Dict.*; *Roy. Soc. Cat.* (I. 794 and VII. 337); "*Agassiz's Bibliographia Zoologie*," Vol. 2 (*Ray. Soc.*); *Nat. Hist. Rev.* (III. 562); *Nature* (XXXIII. 83), and *Acad.* (XXVIII. 344.)

CARR, *John*, according to the *Dict.* (IX. 170), *Ann. Reg.* (1832, p. 211), and *Gent.* (XCII. ii. 1882), was a native of Devonshire, but they are all silent as to the town or parish in which he was born. We learn from the *Dict.* that he "was born in 1772, . . . was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, but from reasons of health found it advisable to travel." *Phillips* styles him an "English attorney." In 1803, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '11, he published accounts of his Tours in France; Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia; Ireland; Holland, the Rhine, South of Germany; Scotland; Spain, and the Balearic Isles. He was also the author of "The Fury of Discord"—a poem, 1803; "The Seaside Hero"—a drama, 1804; and a volume of Poems, 1809. Soon after his volume on Ireland appeared he was knighted by the Duke of Bedford, the then Viceroy. "In 1807," says the *Dict.* "his 'Tour in Ireland' was made the subject of a clever *jeu d'esprit* by Edward Dubois, entitled 'My Pocket Book, or Hints for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceited Tour in 4to, to be called 'The Stranger in Ireland in 1805, by a Knight Errant' and dedicated to the paper makers.' For this satire the publishers . . . were prosecuted in 1809, but Carr was non-suited." On the Tour in Scotland, a witty critique—with a notice of the prosecution, just mentioned, prefixed—appeared in the *Quart. Rev.* (I. 178), and is ascribed by the *Dict.* to Sir Walter Scott. Other notices of Carr occur in the *Edin. Rev.* (VI. 394, X. 40, 271, XIV. 175), *Mon. Mag.* (XVII. 667, XIX. 584, XX. 618, XXI. 159) and *Quart. Rev.* (II. 290, VI. 426, VII. 408, IX. 168, XVI. 337, XVIII. 223, 380, 388). The Reviews, especially the *Quarterly*, handle him severely: thus (VII. 408), "He is not so much a traveller as a spy and gossip; a great collector of small anecdotes and petty scandal, of bad jokes, of inaccurate moral, and of worse natural history. To say all in one word, a laborious collector of trash." His death, however seems to have softened the hearts of some of the critics. The *Gent.* in its obituary notice of him (CII. ii. 183), says "It is but justice to say that the light cheerful character of Sir John Carr's writings was harmless, and that a lively and gentlemanly feeling pervaded his volumes." According to the *Ann. Reg. Dict.* and *Gent.*, "He died in New Norfolk Street, London, on 17 July, 1832."

CARR, *William Holwell*, "was," says the *Dict.* (IX. 177) "the son of Edward Holwell, apothecary of Exeter . . ., by his wife Isabella Newte. He was born at Exeter in 1758,

and baptised at St. Martin's Church in that city on 4 April 1759, receiving the christian name of William after his uncle, the Rev. William Holwell, vicar of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and prebendary of Exeter." The *Gent. (CI. i. 370)* traverses this by stating that "his father was the Rev. William Holwell, B.D., F.R.S., Vicar of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, a Prebendary of Exeter, and Chaplain to the King.

The *Dict.* goes on to say "He matriculated at Exeter College on 2 March 1776, and was elected to a Petreian fellowship on 30 June 1778. His degrees were B.A. 1783, M.A. 1784, B.D. 1790." He was instituted to "the rich benefice of Menheniot in Cornwall . . . on 13 Jan. 1792, but he never resided at his living, and was said to have taken orders with the object of accepting this preferment." On 14 Jan. 1793 he resigned his fellowship. "On 18 May, 1797 he married . . . Lady Charlotte Hay, eldest daughter of James, earl of Errol, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr of Etal, Northumberland, and in 1798 the estate of Etal became her property. She thereupon (20 Nov. 1798) obtained royal authority for herself, her husband, and her male issue, to take the name and arms of Carr, . . . she died in London on 9 Feb. 1801, three days after the birth of her only child, William Carr," who died "at Ramsgate on 15 Sept. 1806." Carr, "throughout his life . . . was a patron and connoisseur of the arts. From 1797 to 1820 he exhibited at the Royal Academy, as an honorary exhibitor, landscape views of his own painting. His collection of pictures, principally of the Italian school, he left to the nation with the stipulation that a proper gallery should be provided for them. To Exeter College he gave in 1875 a picture, painted by himself, of Sir William Petre. . . . He left 500*l.* to the Menheniot parish for the education of twelve boys and girls, as a memorial of his wife." He "died in Devonshire Place, London, on 24 Dec. 1830, and was buried at Withycombe Raleigh, near Exmouth."

The *Gent.* styles him F.R.S., and states that he was a Director of the British Institution; and both statements occur in the *Ann. Reg.* The records of the Royal Society show that he was elected a Fellow of that body on 16 Jan. 1806. He is mentioned by *Phillips*. In the church of Menheniot, as we learn from the *Dict.*, there "are monuments for himself and his wife."

CARRINGTON, *Frederick George*, is stated in the *Dict. (IX. 180)* to have been "the third son of Noel Thomas Carrington," and to have been born in 1816; but the place of his birth is

not mentioned. Inasmuch, however, as his father established an academy at Devonport in 1809 and conducted it without intermission until 1830, it is at least probable that Devonport—then Plymouth Dock—was the birthplace of his son born in 1816. (See Biog. Preface to N. T. Carrington's Poems, 1834, p. 11.) F. G. Carrington "was principally engaged in contributions to the West of England Journals," including the Bath Chronicle, Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, Cornwall Gazette, West of England Conservative, Bristol Mirror, Gloucester Journal, and the Gloucestershire Chronicle, of the last of which he was for several years editor and proprietor. He also contributed to various Magazines, the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the *Ency. Brit.* (8th ed.) He died at Gloucester on 1 Feb. 1864, and was buried in the cemetery at that place.

CARRINGTON, Noel Thomas, as the *Dict.* tells us (IX. 180), was the son of a retail grocer at Plymouth, where he was born in 1777. He was for some time a clerk in the dock-yard at Plymouth Dock (now Devonport), but finding the employment irksome he entered on board a man-of-war, and was present at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on 14 July 1797. On the expiration of his term of service he taught a public school at Maidstone, Kent, during five years, and in 1809 he established, at Devonport, a private academy which he conducted until the early part of 1830. He published "The Banks of the Tamar"—a poem, in 1820; and "Dartmoor"—also a poem, in 1826. Mr. H. E. Carrington, his eldest son, published in 1834 "The Collected Poems of the late N. T. Carrington in 2 vols., containing a "Biographical Preface," from which we learn that he was married at Maidstone in 1805; that on relinquishing his school he removed to Bath where his eldest son resided; that he died at Bath on 2 Sept. 1830, and was buried in the church-yard at Combehay near that city. A somewhat lengthy obituary notice of him, apparently written by his eldest son, will be found in the *Gent. (CI. i. 276.)* The *Plym. Inst.* (IV. 295) styles him "the greatest poet that the South of Devon has produced since Browne, of Tavistock," and gives a list of his works (pp. 222, 227, 230, 284). In the *Trans.* (IX. 107) his name is given as "Carrington Nicholas Toms." He is mentioned in *Phillips*.

CARTWRIGHT, Joseph, according to the *Dict.* (IX. 225) "was apparently a native of Dawlish in Devonshire," and was

born in "1789?" Unfortunately there is no mention of the kind of evidence which exists in support of these statements or guesses. "He was," says the *Dict.*, "attached to the navy in a civil capacity. When the Ionian Islands came into the possession of the English, he was appointed paymaster-general of the forces at Corfu, which post he held for some years. . . . On his return to England he published a volume entitled 'Views in the Ionian Islands,' and henceforth devoted himself to art, and especially to painting marine subjects and naval engagements. He exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy, the British Institution, and the Society of British Artists." . . . In 1825 he was elected a member of the "last named Society." He died . . . at his apartments at Charing Cross, on 16 Jan. 1829, aged about forty." A brief mention of Cartwright occurs in the *Gent.* (XC. i. 187) and also in the *Ann. Reg.* (1829 p. 212)—the one being a verbatim copy of the other with the single exception that while the former says he was "aged 100," the *Ann. Reg.* says "aged about 40"—words copied apparently by the *Dict.*

CARY, *Sir George, Knight*, "was born, according to *Prince*" (p. 182), "at Cockington Court-house . . . near adjoining to Torbay." The *Trans.* (VI. 277) remarks, "Though *Prince* is our sole authority for the statement, he is probably correct in naming Cockington Court as the place of his birth."

Prince goes on to say "He was the eldest of six sons, of Thomas Cary of that place, Esq.," but he is silent respecting George Cary's mother. The *Trans.* says she was "Mary, a daughter of John Southcott," and that she "left many children." This is fully confirmed by *Viv.* (p. 151), who describes her thus: "Mary, Da. of John Southcott of Bovey Tracey in Com. Devon, Clerk of the Peace." *Pole*, writing more definitely (p. 279), styles her "Mary, daughter of John Southcot, of Indeho," in the parish of Bovey Tracey; and he names the "issue St George, Robert, Richard, John, Gregory, & Arthur;" but mentions no daughter. *Viv.* names the same six sons, but not in quite the same order. He describes George as "son and heir," Robert as "2 son," and John as "4 son;" and he names five daughters—"Grace, Margaret, Johan, Mary," and "Elizabeth." It is perhaps noteworthy that he says of Grace "bap. 29 Feb. 1544-5 at Bovey Tracey," and of Mary "bap. 2 Sep. 1546 at Bovey Tracey." It is probable therefore that these children were born at Indeho, or Indio—the prenuptial home of their mother. The Bovey Tracey Parish Register would

probably show whether or not Sir George was born in that parish.

According to *Prince* (p. 183), "First, he married Wilmot, daughter and heir of John Gifford, of Yeo, the divorced wife of John Bury, of Colaton, near Chimly" [= Coleton, or Colleton near Chumleigh] ". . . Secondly he married Lucy, daughter to Robert Lord Rich, Earl of Warwick." This is confirmed by *Pole* (p. 279), *West.* (p. 510), the *Trans.* (vi. 278), and *Viv.* (p. 151); the last two, however, call the second wife Lettice—not Lucy. With regard to the divorce of Wilmot Gifford from John Bury, her first husband, the *Trans.* says "While yet a child of fourteen, the hand of Wilmot Giffard had been bestowed on John Bury, Esq., of Colaton, Devon; but the marriage remained unconsummated for seven years, when proceedings for its dissolution were referred to the arbitrament of Lewis Pollard, Esquire, on behalf of Bury, and on the lady's part to Robert Cary, of Clovelly, who had married . . . her mother. . . . Archbishop Parker signed the final sentence, and, while both were yet under twenty-one, George and Wilmot Cary entered upon a more fortunate union of twenty years' duration." We are told by *Viv.* (p. 123, Foot-note) that "The sentence of divorce by Archbishop Parker, dated 22 July, 3 Eliz." [= A.D. 1561], "shows that they were married when only thirteen years of age, and in a document dated 4 Sep. 3 Eliz., she recites her divorce from John Bury, 'to whom, contrary to the laws of God and the Ecclesiastical Canons, I was in my tender years unfortunately married.' Papers at Tor Abbey." He adds, "*Pole* erroneously calls her Elizabeth." So far as I have been able to find *Pole* mentions the divorce three times only—under the headings, "Cockington," the residence of "Cary;" "Yeo," the residence of "Giffard;" and "Coleton," the residence of "Byry" = Bury. On page 279, already referred to, he calls her "Wilmot." On page 304 he says, "Thomazin, thonly daughter of John Giffard, the last of y^e famly, was first married unto John Byry, of Collaton, from him divorced, & after married unto S^r. George Cary, of Cockington." On page 433 he states that "John" [Bury] "married . . . Thomazin, daughter & heire of Jo. Giffard, of Yeo, from whom hee was divorced, & shee re-married unto S^r George Cary." In short, *Pole* correctly called her Wilmot once, erroneously called her Thomazin twice, but I have not found that he ever called her Elizabeth.

All the writers agree apparently that Cary had no issue

by his second wife. *Prince* says, by the first wife "he had issue one son, Sir George Cary, Kt. a brave soldier, married but slain in the wars of Ireland without issue, before his father's death, and one daughter, married to Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Mount-edgcombe, sans issue." *Pole* (p. 279) contents himself by saying he "had issue George, wth died wthout issue;" but subsequently says, (p. 304), he "had issue George & two daughters, which all three [died wthout issue]." *West's* statement (p. 510) appears to have been that adopted by *Prince*—the two being in complete accord. The *Trans.* (VI. 278) says "Wilmot Cary died on the 21st June, 1581, and a sepulchral brass on the floor of the chancel of Tormohun still displays her richly attired effigy with those of three infant daughters. Of her five children, the two who survived their mother were the only son, George, . . . and Ann, who, in June, 1603, was married to Sir Richard Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe, and died in January, 1625." According to *Viv.* (p. 151) the children of George and Wilmot Cary were 2 sons and 2 daughters—Sir George, killed in the Irish wars, Thomas, Jana, and "Anna, mar. Sir Richard Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe;" and they all died "sans issue."

The *Trans.*, we have just seen, mentions a brass "on the floor of the chancel of Tormohun," in memory of Wilmot Cary and three infant daughters; referring to the *Transactions of Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, vol. V. as the authority. *Rog.* says, when treating of "*Brasses of Late Transition character*" (p. 268), "At Cockington, M^{rs} Wilmot Cary and her three daughters, in early Elizabethan costume; their hands joined in prayer. *N. & Q.* (1st S. XII. 121 and 198) contains an article on Monumental Brasses in Devon, but without mention of Cockington or Tormohun churches. See also the *Trans.* (VIII. 713). I have recently made a visit of inspection to the churches of Tormohun and Cockington, and found that the brass in the former had been removed from the floor and inserted in a large slab of free-stone, which is placed vertically against the north wall of the chancel outside the rails. There is not, and apparently there never was, any such brass in Cockington Church.

Prince states that "Sir George Cary . . . went into Ireland, where he grew in great esteem with the government, and was preferred treasurer of wars . . . we find him in this station, an. 1599, at what time, he was also one of the lords of her majesty Q. Elizabeth's privy council, for that kingdom. In this office and trust, doth Sir George Cary continue . . .

even to the death of that glorious princess of happy memory. And then the Lord Mountjoy . . . at that time lord deputy there, being willing to go for England . . . recommended to his majesty Sir George Cary . . . as the fittest person to succeed him in that high and honourable place; urging this also as a reason, that Sir George Cary had already been lord justice of that kingdom. . . . The Lord Deputy Mountjoy . . . was licensed to come over; and had authority to leave Sir George Cary, the King's deputy there, during his absence. Sir George did not continue in this government much more than a year; and then Sir Arthur Chichester . . . succeeded him therein." The *Trans.*, with closer attention to dates, writes "In 1597 George Cary received the honour of knighthood," [a topic on which *Prince* is silent] "and on the 1st of March, 1598, we find Chamberlain writing . . . that Sir George Carie of Cockington (by Plymouth) is named to be Treasurer of Ireland in Sir Henry Wallop's place. . . . His instructions, dated 22nd March 1599, required him to repair at once to his new duties;" and when the Earl of Essex "departed suddenly for England . . . the office of Lord Justice was added to the other appointments held by Sir George Cary. . . . Immediately after the death of Elizabeth the appointments held by Sir George were confirmed by the new sovereign, with the added dignity of Lord-Deputy . . . it was not until October, 1604, that the arrangements for his" [Sir A. Chichester's] "succession to the office of deputy were completed. Amongst the *Trevelyan Papers* are several letters written by . . . Sir George Cary's English steward. . . One of these, dated on the 27th October 1604, . . . mentions that Sir George 'is to be in England this month or thereabouts,' and he did, in fact, return during that winter."

Prince says "The public treasure of the kingdom" [of Ireland] "being then reduced to a very low ebb, he" [Cary] "was forced to make payments of brass and leather money, which brought great clamors and reproaches upon him, even from his own friends and countrymen." The *Trans.*, referring to an anonymous letter among the Irish State Papers, "which," it says, "after due allowance for private malice in the writer, may contain some basis of truth;" adds, "The anonymous writer reminds the Earl of Northumberland, on the 5th January, 1605, that . . . the Lord-Deputy embarked the greater part of his money, plate, jewels, and stuff to England. . . . The writer believed the goods were of great value, and that his lordship made such a hand for enriching himself in Ireland 'as the like was never done by any other

that supplied his place,' and he hints that his office of Treasurer and Master of the Exchange afforded him the means of doing so, none daring to question his proceedings, as he held both sword and purse in his own hands;" and, alluding to the passage quoted above from *Prince* on this topic, the *Trans.* goes on to say, it "puts the matter in a more lenient and probably a juster light for his countryman."

We are told by *Prince* (p. 184) that Sir George "adopted George third son of his second brother, Robert, so one," [marginal reference to *Pole*]; "fifth son of his fourth brother, John Cary, so another tells us; whom he made his heir" [marginal reference to *West.*]. *Pole's* statement is, (p. 279) "Hee adopted George Cary, 3 sonne of his brother Robert, unto whom hee gave Cockinton;" and the following is that referred to in *West.* (p. 510): "John . . . brother to Sir George married and had issue John, Edward, Thomas, Edward, George, Dudley. George, of Cockington, esq., fifth son of John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, bart., and hath issue Henry, Robert, Edward." According to *Viv.* (p. 151) "Robert Cary, 2 son of Thomas Carey, and brother of Sir George, died sine prole, and therefore left no son; while "John Carey . . . 4. son of the same Thomas Carey, and also brother of Sir George, had by his wife "Da of . . . Norton" five sons, of which, "George Cary 5 son married Elizabeth Da. of Sir Edward Seamour, Kt. Baronett." Though *Viv.* gives no intimation that this George was "of Cockington," he styles his eldest son (p. 152) "Sir Henry Cary of Cockington."

Prince says (p. 183) "Sir George Cary . . . lieth interred in a vault in Cockinton church, being buried there an. 1615, Feb. 19." The *Trans.* tells us (*VI.* 288) "The court-rolls of his manors prove him to have been living between November, 1616, and April, 1617; and it was not until February, 1617, that George, Lord Carew, was able to write . . . 'My old shakinge kinsman, Sir George Cary, somtymes Lord Deputy of Irland, is dead.'" According to *Viv.* he was "bur. 19 Feb. 1615-16 at Cockington. Will 7 Aug. 1614, pro 22 May 1617"—statements which harmonize with that by *Prince*. According to the *Trans.* (*IX.* 107) and *Worth* (*Dev.* p. 296) he died in 1617.

We learn from *Prince* (p. 133) that Sir George "by his deed under hand and seal, bearing date 11th day of Sept. in the 6th year of the reign of K. James I" [A.D. 1608] "did grant . . . an annuity of 30*l.* per an. issuing out of the mannors of Cockinton and Chilson, by quarterly payments

for ever; for and towards the reparation of seven alms-houses at Cockinton, there newly erected by the said Sir George Cary: and for and towards the relief and maintenance of seven poor people, then, and at all times afterwards inhabiting therein, every poor man and woman to be paid one shilling every week; and at Christmas, yearly, a new frize gown, and a new shirt or smock. . . . These houses are commodiously situated, near the church, and near Cockinton house." See also *Trans.* (VI. 291), which adds "The alms-houses were rebuilt, about sixty years ago, by Mr Mallock." "The almspeople," say the *Lys.* (p. 50) "are entitled to small additional allowances, from the dividends of 230*l.* stock, purchased some years ago with arrears. The houses were rebuilt on a much improved plan, and in a more eligible situation, in consequence of an agreement made in 1810, between Mr Mallock and the trustees, by which he was to receive the sum of 150*l.*, the sum estimated necessary to repair the old houses, then much dilapidated. More than double that sum was expended on the new buildings."

CARY, *George*, D.D., as we are told by *Prince* (p. 187), "was born at Clovelly, in this county, A.D. 1611, and baptized there, on the 18th of July of that year." According to the same writer, he was the second son of William Cary of Clovelly, by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward George of Wraxhal, Somerset. (See also *Pole*, p. 371, *West.* p. 511, and *Viv.* p. 159. *Pole* and *Viv.* write the surname of W. Cary's father-in-law, "Gorges"—not "George.") *Prince*, in his pedigree of Dr. G. Cary, says "Robert Cary, Esq. the fourth in descent from the judg (See "Sir John Cary," below) . . . left Clovelly . . . unto Robert, his eldest son, by his third wife, daughter and heir unto William Fulkroy of Dartmouth." According to *Viv.*, who writes Robert Cary's 3^d wife's name "Fulkerham," her eldest son, Robert, was the 4th son of his father. "He," *Prince* goes on to say "married, and had issue George; who had issue William, who married first, Gertrude, daughter of Richard Carew of Anthony, in Cornwall, Esq., of whom is reported a facete fancy: That her father the morning after, after observing her a little sad, awakned her with this question, 'What! melancholly, daughter, after the next day of your wedding?' 'Yes, sir,' said she, 'and with great reason; for yesterday 'twas care-you,' now 'tis care I' . . . alluding to the change of her name from Carew to Cary." The *Trans.* (VI. 277) tells this punning story of the wife of

a Cary of an earlier generation. The newly married couple, according to this version, were Robert who died in 1540 and Jane a daughter of Nicholas Carew of Mohuns Ottery. This Robert was one of the fourth generation of descendants of Sir John, the judge, while *Prince's* heroine was the wife of William, who died in 1652, and was one of the seventh generation of descendants from the said judge. Apart from the question of the Mrs. Cary *nee* Carew to whom, if to any one, the story really applies, it appears to be of a very doubtful genuineness, inasmuch as it seems based on the assumption that "Carew" was at the period in question pronounced as it is now so as to rhyme with "Canoe," whereas there is reason to believe that it was then generally pronounced, as it is still in Cornwall and Pembrokeshire, to rhyme with "Mary" (See p. 273 above). To return from this digression to the pedigree of Dr. George Cary, *Prince* goes on to state of the William who married, first, Gertrude Carew of Anthony, in Cornwall, "Secondly he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward George of Wraxhal, in Somersetshire, Kt. by whom he left issue, Robert, George, and William." The George just named is the Rev. George Cary, D.D. now under notice. This pedigree is confirmed—a few unimportant orthographical variations being excepted—by *Pole* (p. 371), *Viv.* (pp. 150, '6, and '9), and *West.* (pp. 508, '10 and '11). *West.*, however, calls the Rev. Dr. Cary's paternal grandfather "Robert," while all the other writers just mentioned agree with *Prince* that his name was "George." According to *Prince*, George Cary was educated at the grammar School at Exeter, which he apparently entered in 1625; thence he proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1628; and, having "completed his degree in arts, . . . he removed thence unto Exeter College. . . . Having taken holy orders, he was, by his father . . . presented to the good rectory of Clovelly. . . . Here he continued . . . for many years together. . . . Upon the restoration . . . he became chaplain in ordinary to K. Char. 2. . . . Near about which time also, the university of Oxford so highly honoured his worth that . . . they conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. . . . Soon after the King's return, he was made one of the canons residentiary of the church of Exeter; and upon Dr. Seth Ward's promotion to that bishopric, he was preferred Dean of that church by . . . K. Char. 2, and was installed . . . on the 10th of Sept. 1663. To this was added the rich parsonage of Shobrook, near Kirton, in this county. . . . Age growing upon him, he resigned his

parsonage of Clovelly." *Prince* states that upon the translation of bishop Ward to Sarum in 1666, and, again, upon the translation of bishop Sparrow to Norwich in 1676, the King offered the bishopric of Exeter to Dean Cary, who in each case declined it. This is borne out by his latin epitaph at Clovelly, quoted by *Prince* (p. 191).

On the death of his brother Sir Robert Cary, Kt., "Clovelly, with the other fair inheritance belonging to the family, fell to the Dean; who, by Anne his wife, daughter of William Hancock of Combe-Martin . . . had a numerous offspring"—Sir George, William, Nicholas, Edward, Robert, Dorothy, and Judith. He died in the parsonage-house at Shobrook, and was interred in the church of Clovelly, where his son William erected a monument to his memory, the inscription on which shows that he died 2 February 1680, in the 69th year of his age. The year is of course Old Style.

Mention of the Dean will be found in *Iza.* (p. 180), *Lys.* (p. cxxxviii.), *Moore* (p. 488, compiled from *Prince*); *Trans.* (IX. 107) and *Worth, Dev.* (p. 151).

CARY, *Sir John*, *Prince* says (p. 176) "was born in this county, altho' at what house herein, is not so apparent; Dr. Fuller tells us it was at Cockinton. . . . But at the time that this gentleman was born, Cockinton was not in this name, for he himself was the first owner thereof." The statement referred to in *Full.* (I. 281) is, "Sir John Cary, Knight, was born at Cockington in this County" [Devon]. Returning to *Prince*, he tells us "That Sir John Cary, aforesaid, was a native of this county . . . is sufficiently apparent from hence, that he, and his brother, William Cary, Kt., were chosen knights of the shire, to serve in parliament, in the 37th and 42^d years of Edw. 3." The following passage in *Pole* (p. 87) confirms apparently the statement respecting the parliaments *Prince* mentions:—"Hee" [John] "and Will^m Cary his brother, were chosen knightes for Devonshire, at a Parliment holden anno 42 of Kinge Edw. 3, & in y^e pliamant holden 37." It is also confirmed by *Viv.* (p. 150). Nevertheless, unless Knights of the shires were at the period under consideration invariably natives of the shires for which they sat, there is a failure of proof in *Prince's* argument that Sir John was born in Devon. According to the *Dict.* (IX. 244), however, his father, Sir John, was "Knight of the shire for Devon in 1362 and 1368"—a statement somewhat in conflict with *Prince*, who, as we have seen, says that the sons, Sir John and Sir William, were knights of the shire for

Devon "in the 37th and 42^d years of Edw. 3; that is during the years from 25 Jan. 1363 to 24 Jan. 1364, and from 25 Jan. 1368 to 24 Jan. 1369. There is, of course, no insuperable difficulty in the case of the first year; but in the second year Devonshire must have been represented by three "knights of the shire"—a father (Sir John Cary) and two of his sons (Sir John and Sir William Cary)—or there is an error somewhere. With regard to the ancient seat of the family, *Prince* observes "some" [and here he has a marginal reference to *West.*] "would fetch this family from Adam Cary, of Castle-Cary in the county of Somerset; but the name seems antienter than the place, and to give to, rather than take from it. . . . The opinion therefore of those, seems to me most probable, who say, That this honourable family derive their name from Cary-Brook, a small river, which hems in on one side, as the Tamar doth on the other, a little hamlet, called St. Giles in the Heath. . . . Here, we are told, they possessed an antient dwelling, bearing their name." [Here the writer has a marginal reference to *Risd.*] The following are *West.*'s statements on the question (p. 429): "Now is it" [Cockington] "the seat of the illustrious family of the Carys; whose ancestors may be derived from Adam (I mean) Cary of Castle Cary, and hath taken deep root and multiplied in this soil." Again (p. 507), "Adam Cary, of Castle-Cary, esq. married Ann, daughter of Sir William Trivet, knight, and had issue John; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stapleton, knight, and had issue William; who married Alice, daughter to Sir William Beaumont, knight, and had issue John; who married Philippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, knight, and had issue Sir William; who . . . married Margaret daughter to Sir Richard Bozum, of Clovelly, knight, and had issue Sir John; who married, first Agnes, daughter to Lord Stafford, sans issue; secondly he married Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Guy Brian, knight, baron of the parliament of 31st Edward III.; and had issue Sir John. Sir John Cary of Castle Cary, knight; lord chief baron of the Exchequer in the time of Richard II., married Margaret, daughter and heir to Robert Halway, of Halway, esq. . . . had issue Sir Robert." The only differences between this pedigree and that given by *Viv.* (p. 150) are a few unimportant orthographical variations, and the absence in *Viv.* of the words I have italicised in *West.* The passage in *Risd.* to which *Prince* refers, as stated above, is as follows (p. 229):—"ST. GILES IN THE HEATH, so termed of its barren scite, is

hemmed in with the Tamar river on the one side, and a pretty brook called *Cary*, on the other; whereof (if I conceive not amiss) the surname of the Carys took beginning, for in this parish that family possessed an ancient dwelling, bearing their name." The *Lys.* remark of this parish (p. 247):—"The manor of Cary was probably the ancient and original seat of the Cary family." According to *White* (p. 685), there is in the parish a farm named "Cary Barton." *Worth, Dev.* (p. 295) says "The Domesday manor of Kari, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath, was the first recorded seat of the Cary family; and one branch continued to reside there so late as the reign of Elizabeth," but no authority for these statements is mentioned by the author. The *Dict.* sheds but little light on this question, but it states that the Sir John Cary now under notice was the "son of Sir John Cary, knight, bailiff of the forest of Selwood in Wiltshire . . . by Jane, daughter of Sir Guy de Brien, knight;" thus harmonizing with *West.* and *Viv.* with regard to his parentage; and affording some probability, perhaps, to the statement that Castle Cary was the family seat, inasmuch as Selwood forest extended into Somerset.

Prince tells us Sir John "was brought up in the study of the laws of his country . . . and grew up to great skill and knowledg in his profession; so that passing throu' other degrees . . . he was in the sixth year of K. Richard II. 1383, called to that of a serjeant." The *Dict.*, however, says "He was commanded by the king in 1383 to take the rank of serjeant-at-law, but refused." *Prince* goes on to say "About four years after this, sc. the fifth of November, 1387, he was by the King, Richard II., made one of the barons of the exchequer and advanced to be a judg of the land;" while the *Dict.* says "Three years later (5 Nov. 1386) he was created chief baron of the exchequer." Returning to *Prince's* narrative:—"In this post," he says, "he continued many years, manifesting in all his actions, an inflexible virtue and honesty. . . . The greatest dangers could not affright him from his duty and loyalty to his distressed master, King Richard II. unto whom he faithfully adhered, when most others had forsaken him; to his present loss indeed, but his future eternal renown. . . . This cause he pursued with so much zeal and earnestness, that at the entrance of King Henry IV. into the English throne, about the year of our Lord, 1400, he was, by that prince, banish'd his country, and his goods and lands were confiscated. . . . This loyal and venerable person was banish'd it seems into Ireland, for there, we are

expressly told he died . . . about the year of our Lord 1404." In his sketch of Cary, *Prince* refers to, and utilises, the following passage in *West.* (p. 427) :—"This knight neither able nor willing, like a willow to bow with every blast of wind, . . . so confidently and freely spoke his mind, opposing (in regard of oath,) the proceedings for procurators to take the resignation of his master, King Richard, his true and undoubted sovereign, that thereupon he was dis-officed, his goods and lands confiscated, and he himself banished." Again, (p. 508), "This man for certain causes, debated in the time of Richard II., wherein he spake freely, was in the reign of Henry IV. attainted, his lands and goods forfeited and confiscated, and he banished. . . . This Judge dyed about the year of our Lord 1404." *Pole* (p. 88) writes, on the same topic, "St John Cary was on of the Judges of the King's Bench, temp. R. 2., who sacrificed his estate to preserve his conscience; chusing rather to suffer his goods to be confiscated, and himself banish'd than to violate his oath in consenting to the proceedings of the procurators for the resignation of the unhappy King his master." *Pull's* account (*I.* 281) of Sir John's conduct in this affair is in his quaintest style. "The greatest fault I find charged on him," he says, "was, Loyalty to his Lord and Master; which if any dare call a disease, I assure you it is a catching one, among conscientious people. On this honourable account, this Judge lost his office, goods, and lands, in the first of King Henry the Fourth. According to the words I have italicised in the quotations from *Prince*, Sir John Cary, (1st), continued to hold the post of judge many years; (2^d), He was banished, and his goods and lands were confiscated on the accession of Henry IV., and (3^d) He died in 1404." These statements are all contravened by *Viv.* and the *Dict.* *Viv.* says (p. 150) "Sir John Carye, Knight, Lo. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.P. for Devon 37 and 42 Edw. III., Deed 1387, attainted 11 Rich. II., and died on Friday before the feast of Pentecost 1395. Inq. p.m. 20 Rich. II." In other words, he was attainted some time between 22 June 1387 and 21 June 1388; and could not have been Judge more than a year and a half; he was attainted upwards of 11 years before the accession of Henry IV., and he died 28 May 1395, that is nearly 9 years before the date named by *Prince*. The *Dict.* says "In 1387-8 he underwent impeachment for having answered, in a sense favourable to the King, the interrogatories addressed to the judges at Nottingham in the preceding August, . . . He was condemned to death, but

the sentence having been commuted to one of banishment, he was transported to Waterford and confined within a circuit of two miles round the city, but was otherwise permitted to live at his own will, being allowed a pension of 20*l* per annum for maintenance. He died about 1395 or 1396." For the conference at Nottingham see *Hume* (II. 238-242) and *Rapin* (IV. 44-5). Sir John Carey is mentioned in *Phillips* and in the *Trans.* (IX. 107, and XVIII. 252. He is stated in the latter to have died in 1404).

CARY, *John*, was, according to *Prince* (p. 180), who styles him "lord bishop of Exeter," "a native of this county," adding, however, before proceeding with his sketch, "I cannot but observe, that he is generally called James, by Mr. Hooker, and others . . . but a late author" ["*Wharton*," in margin] "hath undertook to decide the matter, by assuring us, That his right name is John." *Prince* styles him "the younger son of . . . Judg Cary" on the authority of *Iza.*, whose words are (p. 71) "He was one of the Sons of Sir *John Cary* Knight, late one of the Judges of the Honourable Court of King's Bench, and from thence preferred and made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second." According to *Viv.* (p. 150) "S^r John Carye, Kt. Lo. Chief Baron of the Exchequer," had three sons—Robert, Thomas, and John. *Prince* says "What the education of his youth was, I no where find; nor the first preferments which he had. . . . The notice we have of him is very improbable, That he was at Rome made bishop of Litchfield, but by whom, my author" ["*Fuller*," in margin] "does not say. For most likely the Pope, Martin the fifth . . . was not resident there at that time . . . he might indeed be chosen bishop of that place at the time he was at Rome; but going to the pope at Florence for his investiture, while he was there, the news of the vacancy of the bishoprick of Exeter, by the death of John Catherick . . . came thither also. Bishop Cary, being very Gracious with his Holyness at that time, had that see bestowed upon him." There is among the writers such a lack of agreement as to whether or not Cary was bishop of Exeter that it may be of service to reproduce their several statements on the question. *Hok.* says (p. 130), "XXXII. JAMES CARYE, Bishop of *Chester*, being at *Florence* when News was brought to Pope *Martin* the Fifth, of Bishop *Stafford's* Death, was then and there made Bishop of this Church, Anno 1419, and also consecrated."

West., in his "Chapter xvii. Of the Bishops and other Dignitaries of the Church of Exeter" (p. 168):—"James Cary, being in Florence with Pope Martin the 5th, was instituted and consecrated there by him."

Full. (in his list of Prelates who were natives of Devonshire, I. 276-9):—"James Cary . . . was at Rome made Bishop of Lichfield; and, travelling thence homewards towards England, did again light on the Pope at Florence, just at the news of the vacancy at Exeter; and the same See was bestowed on him."

Iza. (p. 71) "1419 . . . James Cary at Rome was elected Bishop of Lichfield, and taking Florence in his way homewards towards England was there elected Bishop of this Church, and 10 Febr. hoc Anno, consecrated thereunto."

Jenk. has the following entries immediately after mentioning the death of Bishop Stafford (pp. 259-60) "32^d John Catherike, a native of Cheshire, was translated from the See of Litchfield to this Diocese, and installed on 8th November 1419. He did not long enjoy his new dignity, as he died within two months after his installation, on his journey to Rome, at Avignon in France, where he was buried."

"33^d James Cary, Bishop of Chester, a native of this country" [= county], being at Rome when the account of Bishop Stafford's death came to Pope Martin 5th, was, by him, made and consecrated Bishop of this Church."

Oliver, Bps. (Foot-note, p. 100) "We are satisfied that this John or James Cary was never appointed to the see of Exeter."

Viv. (p. 150, In his list of the sons of "Sir John Carye . . . Lo. Chief Baron"):—"John Cary, Bishop of Exeter, 1419."

Trans. (XVIII. 251), "As the result of this enquiry, it can be positively asserted that James or John Cary was never Bishop of Exeter."

Dict. (In the Article on "John Cary, Judge," IX. 244) "He had two sons, Robert . . . and John, sometime bishop of Exeter." It is worthy of remark that both *Leland* (III. 64-5) and *Pole* (pp. 27-31) omit Cary's name in their lists of the Bishops of Exeter. This is strikingly significant in the case of *Pole*, since he opens his list with the remark, "I will begin with the Bishops themselves (as Mr. Hooker hath recorded them)," and this model he faithfully follows except in omitting James Carye whom *Hok.* mentions, and mentioning James Catherick whom *Hok.* omits. The following Table will show at a glance the views of most of the authors mentioned above respecting the succession of the Bishops

of Exeter from Bishop Stafford to Bishop Lacy, both inclusive :—

Authors	Bishops			
Leland	Stafforde	Katerek		Lacey
Hoker	Stafford		Carye	Lacie
Pole	Stafford	Catherick		Lacy
Westcote	Stafford		Cary	Lacy
Izacke	Stafford	Catherick	Cary	Lacy
Jenkins	Stafford	Catherike	Cary	Lacie
Oliver	Stafford	Catterick		Lacy
White	Stafford	Catterick		Lacy

But supposing Cary to have been Bishop of Exeter, there are still discrepancies; thus, while *Hok.* and *Jenk.* say he was translated from Chester to Exeter; *Full.*, *Iza.*, and (according to *Prince*) *Godwin* affirm that his translation was from Lichfield. Again, we are told by *Full.* and *Iza.* that he was made Bishop of Lichfield at Rome, and translated thence to Exeter when at Florence; *Hok.*, silent about his having been previously a Bishop, says he was made Bishop of Exeter at Florence; while *Jenk.* states that he was made Bishop of Exeter at Rome.

There appears to be a near approach to unanimity about the close of his life: *Hok.*, *West.*, *Full.*, *Iza.*, and *Prince* state he died and was buried at Florence; but according to *Jenk.* it was at Rome. *Full.* says "He died 1419." He is mentioned in the *Trans.* (IX. 107.)

CARY, Robert. *Prince's* biographical sketch entitled *CARY, Sir George, Knight*, occupies rather more than four pages (pp. 182-186), but he disposes of him in about two pages, in which he states that Sir George made his nephew, George Cary his heir; that the said nephew married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Castle, Devon, "by whom he had a fair issue, sons and daughters;" and that his first and second sons were named "Henry" and "Robert." To this Robert, *Prince* devotes almost the whole of the remaining pages. *Viv.* (p. 152) says the children of George Cary and Elizabeth "Seamour," were "Sir Henry, 1st Son;" "Robert, 2 son . . . æt 6, 1620;" "Edward, 3 son;" "John, 4 son;" "Francisca, 1 da;" and "Elizabeth, 2 da." According to *Prince*, Robert Cary was born "at Cockinton House;" but the *Dict.* (IX. 252) says "born at Cockington or Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire."

Prince tells us further that Robert "was admitted

sojourner of Exeter college, on the 4th of Octob. 1631, in the sixteenth year of his age: having continued there about three years, he was in the month of Octob. 1634, chosen scholar of Corpus Christi College, in that university. The year after, he was admitted bachelor of arts; and in the year 1638, he proceeded master." All this is confirmed by the *Dict.*, which states definitely that he "graduated B.A. 1635, M.A. 1638-9." *Prince* adds "In the year 1644 . . . he was actually created doctor of laws, as he was a kindsman to . . . William Lord Marquess of Hertford, at that time chancellor of the university, by vertue of his letters then read in convocation on his behalf." This also is confirmed by the *Dict.*, which adds that he became "D.C.L. in November 1644," and that the Marquis was "William Seymour."

Subsequently, as we learn from *Prince*, Dr. Cary travelled, with his brother Sir Henry, in "France, the Low Countries, and other places;" and "upon his return into England, by the favour of the . . . Marquess of Winchester, he became rector of Portlemouth . . . near Kingsbridg in this country" [*i.e.* county]. The *Dict.* says, by implication, that the Marquis of Hertford "presented him to the rectory of Portlemouth."

Prince states further that "the presbyterian ministers of those times, never left him, until they had drawn him over to their party. And . . . they made him moderator among them. . . . However, this Dr. Cary was never very zealous in that interest: for when the King and church returned, he was one of the first that congratulated their arrival, and welcomed them home. For which he was soon after . . . prefer'd to the archdeaconry of Exeter, out of which he was affrighted, and ejected in a little while, by some great men then in power. . . . The doctor . . . retired to his rectory at Portlemouth; where he spent the remainder of his days. . . . He published in folio, under this title; *Palæologia Chronica. A Cronological Account of antient Time*, in 3 parts, 1. Didactical, 2. Apodeictical, 3. Canonical. London, printed 1677. . . . The design whereof . . . seems to be 'to determine the just interval of time, between the great epocha of the creation of the world, and that other, of the destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus Vespasian; in order to the assignment of such particular time, wherein persons and actions of old had their existence.'" According to *N. & Q.* (1st S. VIII. 79) the full title of this work was "*Palæologia Chronica; a Chronological Account of Ancient Time. Performed by Robert Cary D.L.L., Devon.* London: printed by J. Darby, for Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's

Church Yard, 1677." (See also *N. & Q.* 4 S. VII. 143, 271). *Prince* states that "Those hymns of our church, appointed to be read after the lessons, together with the creed, &c. . . . translated into Latine verse, were published by him" [Cary] "on the flat sides of two sheets in folio."

We learn from both *Prince* and the *Dict.* that Dr Cary died at Portlemouth, but while the *Dict.* makes the date of his death the "19 Sept. 1688," *Prince* says "His interment hapned on the 19th day of Sept, 1688."

For notices of Dr Cary see *Lys.* (p. 124), *Moore* (II. 486), *Phillips*, and *Trans.* (IX. 107).

CHAMPERNON, *Sir Arthur, Knight.* *Prince* devotes three pages (192-4) to an article bearing this title; a very few lines however are occupied about Sir Arthur:—"He was born," it appears, "in Court-house, at the western end of Modbiry town, in this county;" and "was second son unto John Champernon, of Modbiry, Esq. by Katharine his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe, Kt." According to *Pole* (p. 310) and *Viv.* (pp. 163, and '5) he was the son of Henry Chambernon or Champernowne, and the grandson of John. In all other respects the three writers are agreed; they are agreed also in being silent as to the date of his birth. *Prince* states further that Sir Arthur married "Amy, daughter and heir of John Cruickern of Childhay." This is confirmed by *Pole* and *Viv.*, the latter adding that he had issue—3 sons and 5 daughters. *Prince* tells us also that Sir Arthur was "an eminent commander in the Irish wars; he served there under . . . the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lientenant of Ireland." The *Lys.* (p. 342) add that he was knighted by the Earl in 1599. I have found no confirmation of this statement, but it may be observed that according to *Viv.* (p. 165) his brother, Richard Champernowne of Modbury, was made Knight of the Bath in 1599. *Prince* calls attention to the following passage in *Carew* (II. 107) as proof of Sir Arthur's skill as an architect:—"I carried once a purpose, to build a little wooden banqueting house, on the Iland in my pond, which because some other may (perhaps) elsewhere put in execution, it will not do much amisse, to deliuer you the plot, as the same was devised for mee, by that perfectly accomplished gentleman, the late Sir *Arthure Champernowne.*" Then follows the description of "the plot."

Prince closes his sketch of Sir Arthur with the following statements:—"He died at Modbiry . . . about the beginning of the reign of King James the first, and lieth there interred,

... without any funeral monument." (See *Prid.* p. 51 to much the same effect with regard to place and time of death). Nevertheless, he could not have been alive at the accession of James I to the throne of England (24 March 1603), for, as we have just seen, *Carew*, his first cousin, spoke of him as "the late Sir Arthur Champernowne;" and *Carew's Survey*, in which this passage occurs, was published in 1602 (see p. xx. or *Bib. Corn. I.* 57).

Mention of Sir Arthur will be found in the *Trans.* (IX. 107.)

CHANNELL, *Sir William Fry*, judge, was, as is stated in the *Dict.* (X. 44), "of a Devonshire family." As, however, there is no mention of the place of his birth, and as *Prid.* (p. 52) says he was "not a Devonshire man by birth, yet his family are natives of Appledore, a sea-port about three miles to the north of Bideford, where they at present reside," no further mention will be made of him here beyond stating that he was born in 1804 and died in 1873; and that the name of Channel does not occur in *White's* list of the inhabitants of Appledore.

CHAPPLE, *Samuel* (1775-1833). As the short article in the *Dict.* (X. 61) on this Devonian is confessedly compiled from the *Trans.* (XIV. 325) it is unnecessary to do more than to refer the reader to the original sketch.

CHAPPLE, *William*, "was born," the *Dict.* states (X. 62), at Witheridge in Devonshire in January 1717-18." Witheridge, it may be stated, is the name of a small Devonshire town, and of the parish in which it stands; or, to use a Cornish phrase, of which it is the "church-town." The sketch in the *Dict.* is confessedly and mainly compiled from the biographic notice of Chapple prefixed to his "Review of Risdon" (1785), in which he is stated to have been "born in the Parish of Witheridge" (p. iii). We learn from himself, however, the exact place and date of his birth (See *Lys.* p. 565):—"I drew my first breath . . . at Stukeley's Lower West-Yeo, alias New House in that parish" [Witheridge] "on the 14th of January, O.S. 1718-9." The *Dict.* goes on to say "His father, originally a farmer, had fallen through the pressure of misfortune into poverty, and the boy's education was consequently limited to the plainest rudiments of knowledge." According to the *Lys.* his father, William Chapple, was the parish clerk of Witheridge; and the biographic sketch

already mentioned, says of the son's education, "We do not find that his Acquisitions at that Time exceeded Writing and Arithmetic." He became an amanuensis to the clergyman of the parish, which could scarcely fail to benefit him educationally. Be this as it may, "he," the *Dict.* continues, "contributed enigmas and charades to the 'Lady's Diary,'" while the biographical sketch says, "to which" [*i.e.* the *Lady's Diary*], "in all the different Departments, he was an early and constant Contributor"—a statement which no doubt signifies that he was a contributor of mathematical problems as well as of poetical enigmas; and, indeed the biographical sketch speaks of him as a mathematician. Through the "Diary" he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Bligh of Silvertown—about 12 miles distant—at whose instance he became clerk in 1738 to Mr. Richards, a surveyor at Exeter, whose niece he married. He was entrusted with the superintendence of the erection of the new Devon and Exeter hospital, and on its completion, was appointed secretary of the institution, and he held the appointment for nearly 40 years.

In 1772 he proposed to publish "A Correct Edition of Risdon's Survey of Devon," but finally determined on undertaking "A Review of Risdon's Survey . . . with additions and notes." Of this work 112 pages were printed at the time of his death, and these, with so much additional matter as to make a total of 144 pages, were published 4 years afterward, under the title of "A Review of part of Risdon's Survey of Devon; containing the General Description of that County; with Corrections, Annotations, and Additions. By the late William Chapple of Exeter, 1785."

In December 1778 he "signified," according to the sketch, "his intention of publishing a Description" of Drew's Teignton Cromlech, but no more than a few sheets were printed. The *Dict.* says "He contributed to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and among his communications was a valuable vocabulary of Exmoor dialect, which appeared in 1746 under the signature of 'Devoniensis'" [*XVI.* 405]. The identification of Chapple with 'Devoniensis' rests on the assumption that inasmuch as Chapple appended 'Devoniensis' to one of his communications, all contemporary communications with that signature were by him. The inference is possibly correct, but the evidence can scarcely be said to be conclusive. See *Gomme. (Dial.* pp. 327-330).

The *Bib. Corn.* (*I.* 67) mentions the following works by Chapple: "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis; or a Survey

of the Diocese of Exeter. Exeter, 1782, 4^o." and "Cornish MSS. in Sir Lawrence Palk's Lib. at Haldon House."

The Biog. Sketch and the *Dict.* state that he died on "1 Sept. 1781, but according to the *Gent. (LI. 443)* and *Bib. Corn.* it was on the 8th of that month.

CHARD, *Thomas*. In his article having this heading (pp. 195-9) *Prince* sketches the history of, as he supposes, two distinct persons, namesakes, and contemporaries, inasmuch as he says, in the margin, of the first "Flor. A.D. 1507. R.R. Hen. 7;" and of the second "Flor. A.D. 1512. R.R. Hen. 8."

The first he says "was born at Tracys-Hays, in the parish of Awlescombe," near Honiton, Devon. This is confirmed by *Pole* (p. 217) and *Risd.* (p. 40). *Rog.* (p. 157) writes, somewhat doubtfully, "Born probably at Tracy near Awliscombe, Honiton, about the year 1470." *Prince* goes on to say that the property of Tracys-Hays passed through an "heir-female" of Tracy to her husband Mabbe; that Alice, daughter of Roger Mabbe, married a Chard; and that their son, Thomas, who became the proprietor, "was the father or the grandfather of the Thomas Chard with whom we are now engaged. (See *Pole*, p. 217, and *Lys.* p. 21). *Prince* tells us that Chard "had his education in the university of Oxford, where he became a member of St. Bernard's, now St. John the Baptist's, college. Having taken the degrees of arts, in the university of Oxford" [*Prince* is silent about the dates, but *Pul.* (p. 410) says "in 1505 and 1507"] . . . he became a monk of the Cistercian Order, in the abbey of Ford, in his own country" [= county]: "Of which place, he not long after became the abbot; and was the last that sate there of that quality." According to *Pul.* (p. 411) he "in 1520, became a monk at Ford, and was the very next year elected Abbot." *Prince* tells us "He was admitted batchelor of that faculty" [divinity], "Jan. 18, 1505, . . . and two years after, he proceeded doctor of the same faculty; viz. Oct. 2. 1507. . . . What particular sort of learning he was most eminent for, is to me unknown; For leaving no writings behind him, or none which became public, I am not able to give any account of that: nor do I meet with any author that hath done it." *Prince* says further, he is "recorded to have been a good benefactor to his college in Oxford," and "he was rather a greater, benefactor to his abbey, than his college; which he is said much to have repaired, built and adorn'd. . . . His adornings thereof . . . consisted in neat and fair wainscot, curiously carved where the two first letters

of his name T. C. were intermix'd" [Here the writer has the following marginal reference:—"Risid. Surv. of Dev. in Ford"] "as if he had design'd to make himself as immortal as the abby." *Risid.*'s words are (p. 15) "This fabric, though it hath yielded up to time its antique beauty, yet somewhat sheweth of what magnificence once it was; whose structure, stately and high withal, amongst curious carvings, sheweth the letters T. C. intermixed; which (some affirm) served for the last abbot's name there, Thomas Charde." For "the letters T. C." see *Pring* (pp. 22-27), *Pul.* (p. 412) and *Rog.* (pp. 158-64). According to *Prince Dr Chard* "founded an hospital . . . near a quarter of a mile out of the town of Honiton, . . . commonly known by the name of St. Margaret's hospital: It consisteth of an house, with five apartments; one for the governor, and four others for four leprons people; with an handsom chappel annexed, for God's service. To the maintenance whereof, the abbot limited, appointed, and assigned out, divers closes, or parcels of lands, . . . lying in Honiton and Auliscombe. . . . But in process of time, some of the heirs of this family abusing their trust . . . a commission of pious uses, upon the statute of the 43 Q. Eliz. . . . was directed to several eminent gentlemen in these parts. Who finding, . . . that the said hospital had long been misgoverned . . . ordered and decreed as followeth: 'That the said hospital, and the whole cleer issues and profits of all the said lands and premises, so charitably given, shall be for ever after employed to, and for the habitation, relief, and maintenance of one governor, and four leprons persons; or of other poor people, instead of such leprons persons, in case no such persons shall sue to be admitted thereinto.'" *Pring* points out (p. 33) that *Prince* slipped into error when he stated, as above, that *Dr. Chard* founded the hospital, inasmuch as there is good evidence of its existence as early as 17 Sep. 1374. His connection with it was that "in the year 1530" he took upon himself its restoration and liberal endowment. *Prince*, having remarked "What else this venerable person did . . . I do not find, nor when nor where he died," proceeds to write of his supposed second Thomas Chard. "There was," he says "another (more eminent person than the former) of the same name, born, probably, at the same place, called also, Thomas Chard. . . . He was bred a Benedictine monk; and among those he had his education for a while in Oxford . . . how long he continued there, or what degrees he took therein doth not appear in the public registers. . . . Retiring into his own country" [= county],

"he was made suffragan to Dr Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, under the title of bishop of Salubria. . . . By this title was Mr Chard collated to the vicarage of Wellington, in Coun. Somerset . . . an. 1512. Three years after this, or thereabouts he was chosen prior of Montacute, a monastery of the Cluniac or Benedictine order, in the same county. . . . After that, an. 1521, he was admitted to the church of Tintenhul, in the diocess of Wells, a small vicarage in the deanery of Yewelchester. . . . By his last will and testament, made Oct. 1, an. 1541, and proved Nov. 4, 1544, he became a benefactor to the church of St. Mary Ottery and Holberton in Devon; and to the church of St. Mary Magd. in Wellington, &c. in Somerset. He died about the year 1543; tho' where interred, I find not. Only this we may observe: That being suffragan to bishop Oldham, about the year 1510, he was of a great age at 1543."

Pring remarks (p. 10) "It seems desirable here to correct an error which has gained circulation from its having received the sanction of Wood, and having been . . . adopted from him by Prince. I refer to the circumstance that these writers allude to two persons, each bearing the name of Thomas Chard, and both flourishing at the same time in the immediate vicinity of each other—the one said by them to be a *Benedictine*, who was bishop of Solubria and prior of Montacute; the other a *Cistercian*, and the abbot of Ford Abbey. There can now be no doubt that those who have been thus treated of as two distinct persons, were in reality one and the same individual. . . . Dugdale, Cleveland, Risdon, Lysons, Oliver, and many other authorities on the subject, make no allusion whatever to any second person of this name, whilst on the other hand several of them concur in speaking of the Thomas Chard who was born at Tracy, as being at the same time the last abbot of Ford Abbey and also suffragan to Bishop Oldham,—a fact which is, indeed, proved by the actual existence of monuments indubitably attesting it even at the present day. . . . I may perhaps be permitted to refer to a portion of a letter, dated Exeter 21st January, 1859, which the late Dr. Oliver . . . did me the favour to address to me on the subject . . . :—

"Let me begin by expressing my *unbelief* that Thomas Chard, the Abbot of Ford Abbey, and Thomas Chard, prior of Montacute, were distinct persons. From all quarters pluralities were heaped upon Thomas Chard, bishop of Solubria *in partibus infidelium*, the coadjutor or suffragan of Bishop Oldham, the bishop of Exeter, to support his honour-

able station; in the same way as Cardinal Wolsey was allowed to hold in *commendam* the abbot's rank in St. Alban's monastery, and the bishopric of Winchester on the death of Richard Fox. The duties of superiority could be exercised by deputy. You are aware also that in the nine cathedrals in this country, which were served by the community of Benedictine monks, viz. Bath, Canterbury, Coventry, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester, their bishops, whether members of the secular clergy, or of any religious order, Franciscan, Dominican, etc., always ranked as abbots of those Benedictine communities."

Prince, as we have seen, makes Bishop Chard a pluralist, but his list of the good things which fell to the prelate is considerably surpassed by that furnished by *Pring*, who says (p. 13) "Soon after his consecration (26th Sep., 1508) he was collated by Bishop Oldham to the living of Torrington Parva, and was likewise preferred to St. Gluvias in Cornwall; which latter, however, he resigned some years after. In June 1512, . . . he was collated to the vicarage of Wellington in Somerset. . . . On the 9th October, 1513, he was appointed to the wardenship of the College of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, which he resigned about three years subsequently, to be instituted to the vicarage of Holbeton in the deanery of Totnes. In the year 1515 he was chosen prior of Montacute, a monastery of the Cluniac or Benedictine order in the county of Somerset; being at the same time elected also to the priorship of Carswell, a small priory dependent upon Montacute. . . . The former of these he resigned in 1525, but the latter he retained until its dissolution. On the 24th October, 1520, he resigned the living of Holbeton; reserving, however, an annuity of 12*l.* a year from its profits; and in August of the following year he was instituted to the vicarage of Tintinhull . . . Somerset. It was in this year also, although an earlier period has been assigned by some, that he succeeded to the abbey" [of Ford] ". . . It may be sufficient here to mention that his predecessor, Abbot Whyte, did not die until the year 1521. . . . After this, on the 15th April, 1529, Bishop Veysey instituted Dr. Chard to the vicarage of Thorncombe, the parish in which his abbey was situated; and on the 10th April, 1532, to the rectory of Northyll, in the arch-deaconry of Cornwall. The last preferment we find him recorded as having received, was that to the office of minister of the College of Ottery St. Mary, of which he had previously held the wardenship. He was appointed minister on 22nd March, 1540, and resigned the office again, in about three years

time, just before his death, which happened in the early part of the year 1544." With regard to *Pring's* statement that Chard, when he resigned the living of Holbeton, reserved "an annuity of 12*l.* a year from its profits," it may be worthy of remark that *Oliver*, (*Bps.* p. 118) says of Oldham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, "His resignation of the living of Lanivet in Cornwall on 5th July, 1493, on a pension of twelve pounds, to be deducted from the income of his successor . . . is recorded in Bishop King's Register, fol. 166."

But to return to Dr. Chard. "The last ordination" says, *Pring* (p. 15), "he held for this lord bishop" [Veysey] "of Exeter was on the 20th September, 1532, . . . soon after which he must have resigned the coadjutorship, as we find that William Collumpton . . . was shortly after consecrated bishop of Hippo; and as coadjutor to Bishop Veysey held his first ordination in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral on 21st December, 1532. It seems to be admitted on all hands that the place of Dr. Chard's interment is not known with certainty; nevertheless *Pring* (p. 38), on grounds of no slight cogency, claims "for St. Margaret Chapel the honour of containing the last remains of this eminent and truly pious man." *Pring*, it should be stated, remarks (p. 12) "We sometimes find the last abbot of Ford styled Thomas Chard *alias* Tybbes," and adds "There is little doubt but that his mother's maiden name was Tybbes." *Pul.* (p. 410), using a firmer tone, says "The last Abbot was Thomas Chard, sometimes called Tybbes, his mother's maiden name." *Pul.* and *Rog.* adopt *Pring's* conclusion that *Prince's* two Thomas Chards "were in reality one and the same individual;" and there appears to me no reason to doubt the correctness of the decision. For a list of various grants by the Abbot see *Pul.* (pp. 412-14), and for his restoration of his Abbey see *Rog.* (pp. 157-164). Mention of him will be found in *Lys.* (pp. xxxii and 283), *Phillips*, and the *Trans.* (IX. 107). In the last, however, as in *Prince*, Chard the Abbot and Chard the Suffragan Bishop are two distinct personages.

CHARDON, or CHARLDON, *John*, according to *Prince* (p. 200), to which the *Dict.* (X. 64) adds or CHARLTON, "was," the former tells us, on the authority of Wood, "a Devonian born . . . although, I must acknowledg, I can't so much as guess at the place where he was so." The *Dict.* is content to say he was "a native of Devonshire," but names no authority for the statement. *Prince* adds "as soon as his age would give leave, he was sent to the university of Oxford, where he was

admitted sojourner of Exeter College, in . . . 1562, or thereabouts;" and was "chosen probationer fellow of his College, Mar. 3, 1564." All this is confirmed by the *Dict.*, which adds the following incident about which *Prince* is discreetly silent:—"On 23 Oct. 1566, when his probationary year was over, he was accused before the rector and scholars assembled in chapel of many serious offences. He acknowledged his faults with many tears, and begged for pardon. . . . His case was deferred to the next day, when the rector and scholars, trusting to his promises of amendment, admitted him full and perpetual scholar." *Prince* says "two years after" [he was chosen probationer], "he was admitted perpetual. Soon after he had taken his bachelor of arts degree, he entered into holy orders, viz. in the month of August 1567 . . . and on the sixth of April the year following, he resigned his fellowship, as having some preferment in his own country" [= county]. "Leaving the university . . . he retired to his preferment in the city of Exeter: Whence after some years continuance he returned to Oxford, and proceeded in arts. Which done, he came back to Exeter; where . . . he became a noted preacher." The *Dict.*, while it essentially confirms *Prince*'s statements, adds another chapter to Chardon's history, as the following passage will show:—"Chardon proceeded B.A. on 18 April 1567, and received priests orders the same month. He resigned his fellowship on 6 April 1568, and then, according to Wood and other authorities, was beneficed in or near Exeter. An examination of his 'Casket of Jewels,' however, makes it certain that in 1571 he was a schoolmaster at Worksop, Nottinghamshire. On 9 Aug. of that year he was instituted to the living of Heavitree, near Exeter, and on 27 May 1572 he proceeded M.A." The *Dict.* goes on to say "On 15 Nov. 1581 he took the degree of B.D., and proceeded D.D. on 14 April 1586. In 1596 he was appointed bishop of Down and Connor by patent, and was consecrated on 4 May in St. Patrick's Dublin." *Prince*'s statements, though less detailed as to dates, harmonize with those just quoted; and he tells us that Chardon "for his egregious worth and merits . . . was promoted to the bishoprick." *Prince* enumerates six sermons printed by the bishop from the year 1580 to 1595. In addition to these the *Dict.* mentions the following work in the British Museum library:—"The Casket of Jewels, containynge a playne descriptioe of Morall Philosophie . . . by Cornelius Valerius. Lately turned out of Latin into Englishe by I. C. . . . Imprinted at London by William

How for Richards Johnnes.' 1571. . . . At the end of this Volume it is stated that the translation is the work of John Charlton, late fellow of 'Exetre College, Scholemaster of Worksop.' This name does not occur among the fellows of Exeter, nor, indeed, among the graduates of Oxford at this period; it must therefore be taken to be a form of Chardon."

With regard to the date and place of his death, *Prince* says "Having continued in the pious execution of his episcopal function about the space of five years, he yielded up the ghost; and lieth inter'd, most likely, in his own Cathedral Church." The *Dict.* says no more than "He died in 1601." He is mentioned in the *Trans.* (IX. 107).

CHAUNTOR, *John the*, was according to *Prince*, (p. 202), on the authority of *Iza.*, "a native of this county." *Iza.*, however, writes, more definitely, that he was born at "Exeter." *Prince* goes on to say, with a marginal reference to "Hook's" [= Hoker's] "print. catal. of the Bps. of Exon," "We are expressly told he was so call'd . . . from his being the chauntor of the cathedral church of that city" [Exeter]. This, however, is a slip as *Hok.* makes no such statement (see his p. 112). *Pole* (p. 29) calls him "John the chanter, a channon of St. Peters;" and *West.* (p. 160) "John the Chauntor." *Jenk.* says of him (p. 251) "John (surnamed the Chanter, from his office,) having been *Precentor* of this Cathedral;" and *Oliver*, (*Bps.* p. 29), "He is better known as the Chantor or Precentor of Exeter, an office he had filled for thirty years." In the *Trans.* (IX. 107) he appears as "Chanter, John le [Fitz-Duke]," and this occurs in *White* also (p. 338) but without the square brackets. *Prince* continues, "Being admitted into holy orders" [he] "was preferred to be sub-dean of the church of Salisbury and chauntor of the church at Exeter. . . . Who from thence was advanced to be Lord Bishop of this diocess; unto which he received his consecration A.D. 1184. So says our Hooker" [= Hoker], "anno 1186 as Bp. Godwin assures us." *West.* and *Iza.* like *Hok.* say the year was 1184, and *Iza.* writes, more definitely, "6. Octobris 30 Hen. 2. 1184." On the other hand, *Oliver* supports Godwin, and says "Baldwin, then Archbishop of Canterbury, performed the office of his consecration on 4th October 1186." The *Trans.* also and *White* name 1186 as the year.

Oliver makes the following statements respecting the bishop, which do not occur in *Prince* or any other writer I have been able to consult:—"Shortly after his accession he

appropriated to his Chapter the Church of Ashburton, as also the Church of Egloscruc (now called St. Issey) in Cornwall. . . . On 3rd September, 1189, we meet with him as an assisting prelate at the coronation of King Richard I."

According to *Prince* "He yielded up the ghost Decemb. 15, anno 1190. Says Mr. Izaac, anno 1191, as Bp. Godwin informs us." *Iza.*'s actual words are "Governed 6 Years. Deceased 15 *Decembris* 1190." *Hok.* says, "Having been Bishop about six Years, died *Anno* 1191." *Oliver* also states that he died in 1191, he differs from *Iza.* also as to the exact day, making it "1st June" instead of 15 December. *West.* makes no mention of the year of his death, but says he "ruled but six years" while *Pole*, ignoring dates altogether, says he "was Bishshop 7 yeeres."

Prince remarks "Mr. Hooker is express, that he was buried in his own church, in the south wall, over against the door that leadeth into the palace of which there is now no monument remaining." It is a curious fact, but there is not a word in *Hok.* as to the bishop's place of burial, and it seems eminently probable that when he named Hook, *Prince* intended to name *West.*, whose words are "He was buried in the south wall, over against the bishop's door leading to the palace." *Iza.* says "Buried. In the South-side of the Quire of his own Church opposite to the door that leads into the Bishop's Palace." *Pole* is content to say he "was buried in St. Peters." *Oliver*, more circumstantial, tells us "He was buried within the south, or St. John's, tower of his Cathedral, and was formerly covered with a brass . . . the wooden coffin has been seen belted with hoops; and formerly it was inclosed within a chantry, called St. Michael's." *Leland* (III. 65) merely mentions him as "Joannes."

CHICHESTER, *Sir Arthur, Kt. Baron of Belfast, and Lord Deputy of Ireland*, "was born" *Prince* says (p. 207) "at Ralegh near Barnstaple in this county. He was the second son of Sir John Chichester, of that place, Kt. by Gertrude his wife daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, Kt." *Coll.* (VIII. 179), the *Dict.* (X. 232), *Pole* (p. 404) and *Viv.* (p. 173) say also that Sir John Chichester married a daughter of Sir William Courtenay; but *West.* (p. 606) names him "George Courtenay." *Prince* goes on to say "They" [the parents] "were wonderfully blessed in a noble issue, male and female; having five sons, four whereof were knights; of which two also were lords, viz. a baron, and a viscount; and eight daughters, all married to the chiefest families in these parts:

As first, Elizabeth to Hugh Fortescue of Philleggh, Esq.; secondly, Dorothy to Sir Hugh Pollard of Kings-Nimpton, Kt.; thirdly, Elenor to Sir Arthur Basset, of Uंबरleggh, Kt.; fourthly, Mary to Richard Bluet, of Holcomb-Rogus, Esq.; fifthly, Cicilia, to Thomas Hatch of Aller, Esq.; sixthly, Susanna, to John Fortescue, of Buckland Philleggh, Esq.; seventhly, Bridget, to Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Farway, Bar., all in Devon; and eighthly, Urith, to — Trevillian, of Nettlecombe, in Somerset, Esq.;" The words I have italicised in the foregoing quotation are "improvements" of a passage in *West.* (p. 304), who, however, says "nine" daughters which *Prince* changes into "eight." *Prince* does not formally name the "five sons" but incidentally and implicitly he allows us to see that the list included 1st, Sir John; 2nd, Sir Arthur; 3d, Sir John the younger, and Sir Edward. *Coll.* (VIII. 179) adds a "Sir Thomas" to the list, whom he places fifth. *Burke* (p. 276) names the same five and in the same order as *Coll.*; prefixing "Sir" to all of them. *Viv.* (p. 174) names seven sons in the following order:—"Sir John, Kt. . . . son and heir," "Sir Arthur . . . 2 son," "Sir Edward . . . 3 son," "Charles . . . 4 son," "Sir John . . . 5 son," "Sir Thomas 6 son," "Adrian . . . 7 son." *Pole* (p. 404) names but 4—omitting Charles, Thomas, and Adrian; *West.* (p. 606) names 6—omitting Thomas only. From what has just been stated it is obvious that all the authors quoted above include two brothers named Sir John. *Coll.* on naming the second Sir John says (p. 179) "he came to be distinguished from his elder brother of the same name and degree, by the title of *Sir John Chichester the younger*; it being no unusual thing for parents, in former times, to give a favourite name to more of their children than one, living at the same time." (See also *Prince* p. 207). *Prince* speaks of Sir John the younger as "being at length traiterously murdered" in Ireland. *Coll.* (VIII. 179), entering into details, says "He was governor of Carrickfergus, and November 4th, 1597, lost his life on an enterprize against the MacDonnells, in the following manner: James Mac Sorley Mac Donnell . . . hid a strong detachment of Highland foot in a cave, about four miles distant from Carrickfergus, whilst he advanced with a small body towards that place; and braving the garrison, Sir John Chichester made a sally, when Mac Donnell seeming to fly, till he brought Sir John to the place where he had formed his ambuscade, turned upon him and his party, who being instantly surrounded with the fresh troops was defeated, Sir John was taken prisoner, and beheaded upon a stone at the

head of the Glynn." On this passage *Coll.* has the following foot-note (p. 180) "In King James's reign, Mac Donnell going one day to view the family monument in St. Nicholas's church at Carrickfergus, and seeing Sir John's statue thereon, asked, *How the dé'll he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had ance ta'en it frae him.*" *Viv.* (p. 174) says of Sir John "Beheaded in Ireland by Sir James Mac Sorley Mac Donnell." Nevertheless, a writer in *N. & Q.* (2nd S. IV. 210) says "The story respecting his" [Sir John Chichester the younger's] "death given by Lodge, and repeated by Sir Egerton Brydges in his edition of *Collins' Peerage*, . . . is quite erroneous. The death of Sir John Chichester happened in this manner. Whilst he was absent in Dublin Sir James McDonnell plundered Island Magee; on his return to the north he complained to McDonnell of this outrage. To arrange matters an interview was appointed to take place between them on the fourth Nov. 1597. On that day Mac Donnell appeared in force near the town, and Chichester rode out to meet him. Some attempts were made to parley, but Chichester irritated by the martial array of the Scots, whose powers in the field he underrated, rashly 'determined to give them a charge.' Mac Donnell, who was in advance with his horse, fell back towards his foot, and Chichester following up attacked him, and at the side of the hill was shott in the legge, whereupon he took his horse, and about half a myle on this syde, cominge doune a hill was shott in the hedd, which was his deathe's wownde." Notwithstanding this correction, made in 1857, *Burke* repeats the original story in his *Peerage* for the present year, 1887. It will not be out of place to remark that Sir Faithful Fortescue says (see *Cler.* p. 176) he "was slayne with a bullet."

Returning to Sir Arthur Chichester's sisters, who *Prince*, as we have seen, says were eight in number. *Coll.* also says "eight (p. 179), but (p. 180) he names nine, and states to whom they were married. *Viv.* also names nine, the names being the same as those in *Coll.* with the exception of a few orthographical variations. *Pole* and *West.* agree in naming seven—but not the same seven; and there are among the writers some differences respecting the ladies' husbands.

It must not be forgotten, however, that we are engaged on the history of Sir Arthur Chichester, to whom we now return. *Prince* is silent about the date of his birth, but the *Dict.* (X. 232) states, on apparently good grounds, that it "Can be assigned to the end of May 1663." "This gentleman," says *Prince*, "spent some part of his youth in the university,

which being a too sedentary sort of life for his active genius, he went into the wars." *Coll.* (p. 182), after giving a scarcely disguised copy of these words, appends to them the following foot-note on the authority of Grainger:—"At that time he robbed one of the Queen's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. To avoid a prosecution he fled into France, where he signalized himself under King Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour; and he was shortly after pardoned by the Queen." The *Dict.* says "He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. The entry of his matriculation . . . which took place on 15 March 1583, states correctly that he was then nineteen, being, in short, not very far from twenty. . . . According to a tradition preserved by Grainger . . . he fled to Ireland, having 'robbed one of Queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves.' If the lad retook what he held the purveyor to have unjustly seized, no moral depravity is to be inferred from the action. Our knowledge of the remainder of Chichester's early career is almost entirely derived from an account of his life written by Sir Faithful Fortescue (printed for private circulation by Lord Claremont), who derived his information from his own father, *who was a companion of Chichester in his attack on the purveyor, and who shared in his subsequent flight to Ireland.*" Sir Faithful Fortescue's account of the life of Sir Arthur will be found in *Cler.* (pp. 175-9). Sir Faithful was the youngest son of Sir John Fortescue by his second wife Susanna Chichester, who, as we have seen, was a sister of Sir Arthur; so that Sir Faithful was Sir Arthur Chichester's nephew, and indeed he is so styled at the head of the "account," which, so far as the topic now before us is concerned, is as follows:—"He was sent to Oxford, and was of Exeter Coledge. He was only a Gramer Schollar, and being very active, strong, and Ingenious, tooke affection to a military course. He went first into Ireland, takeing with him for a companion Bartholomew Fortescue my Fathers younger Brother. . . . They had been actors (with other young gentlemen) of a youthfull rash trick in England, for which they fled into Ireland, and when their friends had obtained their pardon of Queen Elizabeth they returned to England." There can be no doubt that what Sir Faithful styled "a youthful rash trick," was that which Grainger alluded to when he more bluntly said "he robbed one of the Queen's purveyors." The accounts differ, however, in the following particular—he is made to flee "into Ireland" by Sir Faithful, "into France" by Grainger. The *Dict.* and

Sir Faithful differ also: According to the former, in the words I have last italicised, Sir Faithful's father, John Fortescue, was his companion in the robbery and in the flight; but Sir Faithful states that the companion in both was Bartholomew Fortescue, a younger brother of John—Sir Faithful's uncle, in short, not his father.

Prince says of Chichester, "He went into the wars; and at every place where his sovereign's service required there he was, by sea and land, in England and in France: in the last of which, for some notable exploit done by him, in the presence of the French King, Hen. 4, he was by that puissant prince honored with knighthood." At this point *Prince* has the following marginal reference:—"West. Desc. of Devon, in Eggsf. MS." This, however, is a slip; there is no such statement in *West*. The reference should have been to *Risd.* p. 297. The following is Sir F. Fortescue's account of the knighthood. Chichester "was Sergeant Major Gen^l. of the Queen's army in Pickardy, . . . and at the siege of Ameons was shott in the shoulder, and for his courragious good service, then (and in those warrs) was knighted by King Henry the fourth." "The siege of Amiens," says the *Dict.*, occupied the summer of 1597, coming to an end 15-25 Sept." Sir Faithful, in his account of his uncle's earlier employments, says (p. 176) "Chichester was . . . made Cap^t. of one of the Queen's best ships, under command of the Lord Sheffield, at the sea fight with the Spanish Armado in 88. He had the command of one of the Queen's ships with 500 men in St. Francis Drake's last voyage to West Indies. Sir Francis then died there. He was a vollunteer in the Earle of Essex's voyage to Spayne, and at Cades, Cap^t. Paul Chichester . . . being slayne with a bullet, the E. of Essex gave him his company." The mention of Cap^t. Paul Chichester introduces a difficulty into the narrative. If by the "Earle of Essex's voyage to Spayne," we are to understand the expedition to that country, in which, *Hume* tells us (*IV.* 125), "the land forces were commanded by the Earl of Essex; the navy by Lord Effingham, high Admiral," it happens unfortunately that the expedition set sail from Plymouth "on the first of June, 1596" (*Ibid*); that is about 7 years after the death of Capt. Paul Chichester. According to *Viv.* (p. 173) a John Chichester of Rawleigh or Raleigh married 1st, "Margaret Da. & hei. of Hugh Beamont of Sherwill;" and, 2nd, "Joan Da. of Robert Bright." Arthur Chichester was a great grandson of the 1st wife, while Paul was the grandson of the 2nd wife. This is in harmony with *West*'s statement

(See pp. 606-7) and so far as I can find there is no other Paul in any of the Chichester pedigrees. He was the 11th of the 15 sons of Amias Chichester of Arlington, Devon, by his wife "Jane Da. of Sr. Roger Gifford of Brightley." *Viv.* (p. 179) says he was "slain at Corunna in Portugal 1589;" and *West.* (p. 607) describes him as "Paul, a worthy captain both in the Netherland wars and elsewhere, and was slain in the Portugal action, 1589." Is it possible that the expedition to the peninsula was not that to Cadiz in 1596, but was that undertaken in 1589, by Drake and Norris to restore Antonio to the throne of Portugal, in which, according to *Hume* (IV. 99), "near twenty thousand volunteers enlisted themselves in the service." Essex, says the *Pen. Cyclo.* (X. 35), joined it on the coast of Portugal suddenly and without giving queen Elizabeth notice. "He marched to Lisbon as a volunteer," and "behaved himself throughout the enterprise with great gallantry and humanity" (*Ibid.*). Be this as it may, the *Dict.* apparently saw the difficulty, and evaded it by suppressing all mention of Paul's name. Its statement is "Essex gave him" [*i.e.* Arthur Chichester] "a company in the place of a captain who had been killed." According to the *Dict.*, which confessedly gives "the main points of Fortescue's story," Sir Arthur, after being knighted, served as a captain in the Low Countries, whence he was sent to Ireland in command of a regiment of 1,200 men, apparently some time between 16 Nov. 1597 and 15 April 1599. The Earl of Essex appointed him governor of Carrickfergus and the adjacent country, and when Essex returned to England, he made Chichester sergeant-major general of the English army in Ireland; but, in accordance with his own wish, he soon returned to his old post at Carrickfergus, nevertheless he was subsequently again made major-general. On 19 April 1603, he was admitted to the Irish privy Council (*Coll.* says "April 21st"), and on 15 Oct. 1604 he became Lord Deputy of Ireland (*Coll.*'s statement is "By patent, dated February 1st, 1603-4, he was made L.D of Ireland"); and on 23 Feb. 1613 he was raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Chichester of Belfast. On 29 Nov. he was recalled (apparently "1614" according to the *Dict.*, but *Coll.* says "1615"), and was rewarded by the post, more dignified than influential, of lord treasurer of Ireland (*Coll.* tells us he received this appointment "July 13th, 1616"). The *Dict.* says "In 1622 he was sent on a useless mission to the palatinate. . . . Soon after his return, on 31 Dec., Chichester became a member of the English privy council;" and adds he "married Letitia,

daughter of Sir John Perrot, and widow of Vaughan Blackham." This is fully confirmed by (*Prince*, p. 209) *Viv.* (p. 174) and by *Coll.* (p. 192), but we are told by *West.* (p. 606) he "married Lettice, daughter of Sir John Parret . . . the relict of — of Lanhern, secondly of Vaughan" *Prince* tells us "he died . . . about the year of our Lord God, 1620," and he refers to *Full.* as his authority; but *Full.*'s words are "he died . . . anno Domini 162 . . ." *Prince*, however, makes the following additional statement:—"Where this noblest lord lieth interr'd, we are expressly told, that dying about the time that K. James the first did, he was buried in Belfast in Ireland." James died, however, on 27 Mar. 1625; and this would well accord with *Coll.*'s date, who says he "departed this life . . . in London, February 19th, 1624;" but as regards the place of interment he differs from *Prince*, and apparently on good grounds, for he states that he "was interred October 24th, 1625, in a chapel on the north side of the church of St. Nicholas, at Carrickfergus, under a very stately monument of marble and alabaster." The statement in the *Dict.* corresponds with that by *Coll.* *Prince* says "This right noble lord . . . left no issue behind him; he made, therefore, his youngest brother his heir, viz., Sir Edward Chichester, Kt." The *Dict.* says "He had no children, and his estates devolved on his brother Edward." *Coll.* tells us, however, he "had an only son Arthur born September 26th, 1606, who died 30th of the next month; so that Sir Edward Chichester . . . his Lordships next brother, succeeded to his large estate." Sir Edward was not, according to *Viv.*, Sir Arthur's "youngest brother," as *Prince* styles him; he was, however, his "next brother" as he is called by *Coll.* There were in fact 7 sons—the 1st was Sir John who died of gaol fever 31 Mar. 1586, after the Black Assises at Exeter; the 2d was Sir Arthur; and the 3d, Sir Edward. Lord Chichester's wife "died," *Coll.* says, "20th (or 27th) November, 1620, and was buried at Carrickfergus January 10th following." Lord Chichester is mentioned in *Phillips*, where his death is stated to have been in 1625; and in the *Trans.* (IX. 107) where, following *Prince*'s first statement, it is recorded to have been in 1620.

CHICHESTER, Robert, Lord Bishop of Exeter, "was," *Prince* asserts (p. 204), "a Devonian born, as is by all agreed . . . altho' in what particular house he was so, we are yet to learn." The "all" who were "agreed" were apparently *Full.* (I. 276) and *Ira.* (*Cat. of Bps.*), and to them may now be added *Jenk.*,

who (p. 250) says "He was a descendant of a very respectable Family in the County of *Devon*;" but there seems to be no satisfactory evidence on the question. *Hok.* (p. 110) and *Oliver*, (*Bps.* p. 17) are silent as to the place of his birth. The Genealogists render no real assistance. *West.* in his pedigree of Chichester of Raleigh near Barnstaple begins with "Walleran Cirencester, alias Chichester, descended from a brother of Robert Chichester, bishop of Exeter in the time of King Stephen. He did homage to William de Raleigh for the manor of South-Pool 22nd Henry III." This is repeated, apparently copied, by *Viv.* (p. 172), but it throws no light on the question of the bishop's birth place. The *Dict.* (*X.* 237) speaks of him as "described without any satisfactory reason as a native of Devonshire." *Prince* goes on to say "He was bred a scholar; then first made dean of Salisbury, and from thence advanced to be bishop of Exeter . . . he received his consecration anno 1128." Writers, however, are not unanimous about this date. *Hok.* (p. 110) says Anno 1128, and the 28th Year of King *Henry* the First. *Isa.*'s statement is "Installed or Consecrated 9. *January* 28. *Hen.* I. 1128." *Jenk.* also says "1128," and *Rog.* (p. 376) adopts *Isa.*'s words. It may be as well to remark that the "9 Jan. 28 Hen. I." was in what would now be called 1129. Be that as it may. *Oliver* says Chichester "was appointed to the vacant see of Exeter at the Council holden at Northampton in April, 1138, and was consecrated on the 18th of December that year," that is the 3d year of Stephen. The *Dict.* says "In April 1138 he was elected bishop of Exeter, receiving consecration on 18 Dec. following." There is a further difficulty respecting his consecration: *Hok.* tells us he "was consecrated Bishop under *Anselmus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*;" *Jenk.*, more definite, says he was consecrated by *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*;" but *Oliver* states that he "was consecrated . . . by the Primate *Theobald*, whom he accompanied to Rome after the Christmas holidays." It is a sufficient answer to *Hok.* and *Jenk.* to state that Archbishop *Anselm* died 21 April 1109, or about 19 years before the date on which Chichester was consecrated according to their statement.

Prince tells us "He is much celebrated among writers for his zeal in religion; which yet is said to have consisted most in . . . frequent pilgrimages, sometimes to Rome, sometimes to one place, sometimes to another; and ever at his return, was he wont to bring with him some holy relics"—a statement based on similar passages in *Hok.* and *Full.* (*I.* 276); but see *Oliver*, (*Bps.*) on the point. *Prince*, still following

Hok. and *Full.*, says "This honourable prelate was also . . . a liberal contributor to the buildings of his church, the sumptuous cathedral of St. Peter in Exon," and he ventures to add "Although what particular part thereof fell to his share, we do not find." *Oliver* says "Amongst the documents in the possession of our Chapter is a deed of Bishop Chichester, dated Sunday, 15th August, 1148, by which he appropriates to the Canons of his cathedral the churches of Brankescombe, St. Mary Church, Dawlish, East Teignmouth, Sidbury, Staverton, and Stoke, towards their better support." The Stoke just mentioned is no doubt Stoke Canon, and, according to *White*, all the livings, excepting East Teignmouth, are still the property of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. We learn from *Prince* that "Bishop Chichester, having well-govern'd his church the space of two and twenty years, concluded his days, Feb. 4th, 1150, according to a late author" [He has here the following marginal reference:— "Iz. quo prius in his catal. of the Bps. of Exon"]. *Hok.* also says "This Bishop, after that he had occupied the Place 22 years, died;" and *Full.* has an equivalent statement. *Jenk.* also says "after having enjoyed his dignity about 22 years, he died." *Oliver*, however, says of him "Dying, according to the 'Tywardreth Obituary,' on 28th March, 1155;" so that according to his data the Bishop's episcopate did not extend to fully 17 years. The *Dict.* too says "He died 28 March 1155," adding "and was buried on the south side of the high altar of Exeter Cathedral." *Hok.* says, without any qualification, he "was buried in his own Church," *Iza.*'s statement is "Buried in his own Church on the South-side of the High Altar." *Full.* tells us "he was buried on the South side of the High Altar, nigh a Gentleman of his own surname, whose inscribed Arms are the best Directory to this Bishop's Monument." We learn from *Prince* that "He was buried in his own cathedral at Exeter, on the south-side of the high-altar there, where is seen the tomb of a certain bishop: That is Bishop Chichester's, is hence collected, viz. from the monument near adjoyning, belonging to one of this honourable family, as by the arms thereof may appear." *Jenk.* uses the words employed by *Iza.* *Oliver* says, cautiously, "He is supposed to have been buried on the south side of the high altar of his cathedral." *Rog.* gives the following particulars (p. 376) "On the corner stone of a plain tomb on the south side of the choir of the cathedral is the indent of a small brass of circular shape, divided trefoil shape at the top by cusps, and within is the outline of a bust of a Bishop

with a mitre on. This has been assigned to be the tomb of Bishop Chichester, . . . obiit 4th Feb. 1150. This memorial is evidently of much later date, probably early in the fourteenth century." The Bishop is mentioned in *Phillips* and in the *Trans.* (*I.X.* 107), in each of which the dates are those given by *Oliver*.

CHILCOT, alias *COMIN*, *Robert* "was born," *Prince* asserts (p. 213), "and educated at Tiverton, and was the son of a sister of Peter Blundel, founder of Blundel's School. He followed the kersey trade, as his uncle did, got a very fair estate, and laid out between £2,000 and £3,000 in works of piety and charity, including the establishment and maintenance of a free English school in his native place for 100 boys, to prepare them for the Latin school (= Blundel's). He finally settled in London, but nothing is known apparently with certainty about his death or interment. *Hard.* (*II.* iii. 167) says "In all probability he died in 1609." *Duns.* states (p. 181) that in 1611 "was compleated Mr. Robert Chilcott's free school . . . on the west side of St. Peter's street, for the instruction of the children of the inhabitants of Tiverton, without cost, in reading, writing, and arithmetic." See also *Hard.* (*I.* i. 43 and *II.* iv. 99), *Lys.* (p. 519), and *White* (p. 784).

CHILDE —, *Prince* says (p. 214) "His Christian name is unknown, nor can it be at this day recovered," and he then proceeds to tell the story of this "Worthy" as it is told by *Full.* (*I.* 292). As, however, it had been previously told by *Risd.* (pp. 198, 223) the following brief sketch is compiled from him:—"One Childe, of Plimstoke, a man of fair possessions . . . ordained, by his will, that wheresoever he should happen to be buried, to that church his lands should belong. It so fortun'd, that he riding to hunt in the forest of Dartmore, being in pursuit of his game . . . lost his company and his way likewise. The season then being so cold, . . . he was enforced to kill his horse, and embowelled him, to creep into his belly to get heat; which not able to preserve him, was there frozen to death; and so found, was carried by Tavistoke men to be buried in the church of that abbey; which was not so secretly done but the inhabitants of Plymstoke had knowledge thereof; which to prevent, they resorted to defend the carriage of the corpse over the bridge, where, they conceived, necessity compelled them to pass. But they were deceived by a guile; for the Tavistoke men forthwith built a slight bridge, and

passed over at another place without resistance, buried the body, and enjoyed the lands; in memory whereof the bridge beareth the name of *Guilebridge* to this day." The same writer says "In this forest are three remarkable things . . . the second is Child's, of Plimstock's tomb . . . where he was frozen to death, whereon these verses were once to be read:—

"They fyrste that fyndes and bringes mee to my grave,
The priorie of Plimstoke they shall have."

Prince and other writers give the following as the second line:—

"My lands, which are at Plimstock, they shall have."

Carr. (I. 58) thus alludes to this "tomb:—

"But see, where erst by Piety upreard,
A cross, now prostrate, shows the fatal spot
Where fell the luckless hunter."

To this passage he appends the following note: "The Author found the remains of this cross in the summer of 1825." We agree with *Rowe* (p. 204) that "there are many discrepancies in the current accounts, which it is difficult to reconcile;" and with *Worth*, (*Plym.* 334) that "the story as it stands is inconsistent and impossible." But when the latter says "The baselessness of the whole ingenious fabric is proved by the fact that the Manor of Plymstock belonged to the Abbey of Tavistock before the Conquest, some centuries before the date assigned to Childe;" we feel it necessary to pause; for, while *Domesday* no doubt tells us of Tavistock Abbey (*Trans.* "Extra vol." p. 247): "The church itself holds Plemestock. Sistric held it in the time of king Edward," two questions present themselves:—1st. Did the Manor held by the Abbey include all the land of Plymstock? We learn from *Lys.* (p. 416) that the parish contained also the manor of Goosewell, the manor of West Hooe, the manor of Stoddicombe; and apparently lands not included in these properties. It is perhaps worthy of remark that the couplet ascribed to Childe promised "lands" not a "manor." 2nd. What is the date assigned to Childe? Rather, Can any one assign to him even a probable date? For notices of Childe see *Bray* (II. 54), *Moore* (II. 47), *Trans.* (IX. 107) and *West.* (384).

CHUDLEIGH, *Sir George, Bart.*, we learn from *Prince*, (pp. 216-7), was the son of John Chudleigh, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Speke of White-Lackinton, Somerset;

and was born at Ashton, near Exeter. The *Dict.* (X. 301) states that his father was "John Chudleigh, Esq. of Ashton," and that his son George "fixed his habitation at Ashton." *Viv.*, however, (p. 190) styles him "Sir George Chudley of Atherington." This however may be a misprint for Asseriston, or Asheriston which, according to *Pole*, (p. 255) was anciently the name of Ashton. Neither *Prince* nor the *Dict.*, gives any hint as to the date of his birth, but *Viv.* says he was aged 8 years on 14 Nov. 1590, thus placing his birth in 1582. *Prince* says he "was left a minor, of three or four years of age," and this is virtually repeated by the *Dict.* in the words—"At the death of his father he was only three or four years old," but, as we learn from *Viv.* that his father died 6 Nov. 1859, he must have been about 7 years old. *Prince* goes on to speak of his "being chosen a burgess (though I do not find of what place) to serve in that parliament, which began at Westminster, anno 1640." This, however, could not have been his first parliament, for the *Dict.* says "Probably he was the person who was returned for St. Michael, Cornwall, to the parliament which assembled on 27 Oct. 1631, and for Lostwithiel, in the same county, to the parliaments which met respectively on 5 April 1614 and 16 Jan. 1620-1. . . . He was elected for Tiverton to the parliament which assembled on 12 Feb. 1623-4, and for Lostwithiel to that of 17 May 1625. If *Haydn* is to be trusted, some of the foregoing figures are inaccurate; for we do not learn from him that there was a parliament which met in 1631; nor would anything be gained by supposing "1631" a misprint for "1613." Again, according to him, the parliament of 1620 met on 30 Jan., not the 16th; and that of 1623 met on the 19th, not 12th, of Feb. *Duns.* says (p. 453) that in "1621, Sir George Chudleigh" and "Humphrey Were Esq." were "the burgesses for Parliament, returned by the Mayor of Tiverton." It may be remarked that in 1621 Chudleigh had not become "Sir George," but *Duns.* probably wrote after the title had been given. *Prince* tells his readers that "Sir George Chudleigh . . . added an hereditary degree, or title of honour, to his family, viz., a baronetship," but he makes no mention of the date of this creation. *Viv.* says it was "1 Aug. 1622," and this is the date given in the *Dict.* Speaking of Chudleigh in connection with the civil war, *Prince* says "At first, indeed it must be granted, that from a misinformed zeal, he was led aside and became very active in the west for the parliament against the King." Much the same words are used in the *Dict.*, which continues, "In May

1643 the Earl of Stamford, who had just entered Cornwall with an army of seven thousand men, sent a party of twelve hundred horse, under the command of Chudleigh to Bodmin to surprise the high sheriff and gentlemen of the county." *Rapin* says (*X.* 179) it was "to keep it" [Bodmin] "in awe and hinder the militia from joining the King's forces as they had done once before." Be this as it may, the *Dict.* adds "When Chudleigh heard of the defeat of the parliamentary army, commanded by his son Major-general James Chudleigh, at Stratton Hill, he removed from Bodmin to Plymouth, and thence to Exeter. After Stamford had accused James Chudleigh of treachery, Sir George surrendered his commission, and published a 'Delaration.' . . . Subsequently he espoused the cause of the King;" and thereby gave *Prince* the pleasure of stating that "Both he and his son, afterward . . . redeemed their former miscarriages by very eminent services to his majesty K. Charles I., both in council and in arms." The "Declaration" just mentioned will be found in *Rush.* (*II.* iii. 272). The *Lys.* (p. 17) say "Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton, . . . was one of the generals at the battle of Stratton; *Worth, Dev.* (p. 317) says also he "took part in the battle of Stratton," but this is no doubt a mistake—the son being mistaken for the father. The *Dict.* informs us that Sir George "married Mary, daughter of Sir William Strode, Knight, and left three sons and three daughters." *Viv.* (p. 190) confirms this so far as the wife is concerned, and adds that she "died before her husband," and was bur. in Ashton Church; but gives the names of her 7 sons and 4 daughters, viz., 1. John, 2. George, 3. William, 4. James, 5. Richard, 6. Christopher, 7. Thomas; and 1. Elizabeth, 2. Maria, 3. Dorthie, and 4. Anne. *West.* (p. 464) tells us Sir George "had issue three," while *White* (p. 113) makes the following statement:—"The [Ashton] church contains a wooden monument to Sir George Chudleigh, first a Parliamentarian, and afterwards a Royalist commander in the Civil War of 1657, and his wife who had 'nine sons and nine daughters.'" The *Dict.* apparently refers to those only who outlived their father. *Prince* tells us "This honourable Baronet, in a good old age, yielded to fate; and was interred among his ancestors, in Ashton Church the year I do not find, there being no inscription on his grave." The *Dict.* says "He died in 1657." *Viv.*'s statement is "d. 1656. Will, 20 Sep. 1655, pro 1 July 1658." A eulogistic mention of Sir George occurs in *Pole* (p. 255), and he is briefly noticed in the *Trans.* (*IX.* 108).

CHUDLEIGH, *James*, according to the *Dict.* (X. 302) "was third son of Sir George Chudleigh, bart of Ashton." (See p. 337 above, where it is stated, on the authority of *Viv.*, that he was the fourth son.) "At the commencement of the civil war," the *Dict.* continues, "he and his father took up arms on the side of the parliament. . . . In the west of England he was successful as major-general of the parliament forces, and struck great terror into the Cornish royalist army in a night skirmish at Braddock Down, near Okington. . . . In May 1643 . . . the Earl of Stamford, the parliament's general in the west, entered Cornwall with an army of seven thousand men. He posted himself at the top of a hill near Stratton. On the 16th Sir Ralph Hopton, who commanded for the king at Launceston, approached the hill and ordered an attack on the parliament forces at four several places. The latter, under the command of Chudleigh, were defeated after gallantly sustaining the charge for many hours. In this action the Earl of Stamford had only three hundred men killed, but he left seventeen hundred in the hands of the enemy. Among these was Chudleigh, who was conveyed to Oxford. Stamford openly complained that Chudleigh had betrayed him, and, turning against him in the heat of battle, charged him with the body of troops under his command. Clarendon states that this accusation was false, though he is constrained to admit that the fact of Chudleigh joining the king's cause ten days after he was taken prisoner gave some countenance to the reproach that was first most injuriously cast upon him." *Rush.*, speaking of this battle, says (*II.* iii. 271) "Amongst the rest of those here taken prisoners, was *Stamford's* Major-General *Chudleigh*. . . . But by Letters afterwards intercepted to his father, it appear'd to have been Design'd by him." The following is *Hume's* account (*V.* 128):—"The courage of the" [Royalist] "officers was so well seconded by the soldiers, that the royalists began on all sides to gain ground. Major-General Childley," [misprint for Chudleigh], "who commanded the parliamentary army, (for Stamford kept at a distance,) failed not in his duty; and when he saw his men recoil, he himself advanced with a good stand of pikes, and piercing into the thickest of the enemy, was at last overpowered by numbers and taken prisoner." *The Dict.*, to which we return, informs us that Chudleigh "in the royalist army . . . held the rank of colonel;" and goes on to say, "On 30 Sept. 1643, in an action between the garrison of Dartmouth and the besiegers under General Fairfax, he received a musket-shot which caused his death a

few days after. Entries in the Register of Burials of St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, to which the *Lys.* call attention (Foot-note, p. 156), leave no doubt that James Chudleigh was killed, or fatally wounded, on the date just mentioned. In reply to my application for a copy of these entries I learned from the vicar that he "has been unable to find the entry of Col. Chudleigh's burial." Fortunately, however, Mr E. Windeatt had been allowed some time since to make an extract of the said entries, of which he has been so good as to favour me with the following transcript:—

"Slayne in	Burials 1643	
	Densum Luscombe	
The fight of	Alice wife of John Elliot	
	Nicholas Castell	
Dartmouth the	Richard Moore	
30 of September	Richard Bowden	
1643		
Common Souldiers	Walter Trewicke	were
	Peter Noredelford	Buried the October 4 th
Townsmen	Robert Parrat	
	Thomas Gibbins	
	Nicholas James	
CAPTAIN WILLIAM BROOKING		
	Steven Bondman	
Colonel JAMES CHUDLY	the 4 th of October	
Ensign George Buckman		
Souldiers	Robert Austin	} October 9 th "
	Phillip Bulley	
	Phillip Roope	

It is obvious that according to the *Dict.*, General Fairfax commanded the besiegers when James Chudleigh was killed. *Prince* also, toward the close of his chapter on Sir George Chudleigh, says (p. 218) "His son Col. James Chudleigh, was slain at Dartmouth in his majesty's service, when the town and castle were yielded to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliament's general." The *Lys.* tells us in like manner (p. 17), "Col James Chudleigh was killed at the taking of Dartmouth, by General Fairfax." Nevertheless though Dartmouth was besieged in 1643, it was neither by Fairfax nor any other parliamentary commander. The *Lys.*, notwithstanding the passage already quoted from them, say (p. xi.) "Major General Chudleigh" [this being his rank before he left the parliamentary party] ". . . was killed at the siege of Dartmouth, under Prince Maurice on the 30th of September

in the same year" [i.e. 1643]. Again, the same writers say (p. 156) "During the civil war, Dartmouth was first garrisoned by the Parliament. After the capture of Exeter on the 4th of September 1643 Prince Maurice marched to Dartmouth, which he expected to find an easy conquest. It was not, however, till after a month's siege . . . that the town was yielded. It was surrendered on the 4th of October, . . . Sir Thomas Fairfax, during his victorious career in the west, sat down with his army before Dartmouth on the 12th of January 1646; on the Sunday following . . . the town was stormed. . . . Sir Hugh Pollard, the Governor, Sir Henry Cary, Governor of Kingswear fort, the Earl of Newport, Colonel Seymour, many other officers, and the whole garrison, were taken prisoners. *Mur.* states in like manner (p. 166) that "In the Great Rebellion the town" [Dartmouth] "declared for the Parliament; and in 1643 was taken by Prince Maurice, after a siege of a month. The Royalists, however, after an interval of three years, were attacked by Fairfax, who carried the place by storm in Jan. 1646." A letter, by Fairfax, to the House of Lords, dated "Dartmouth, Jan. 20th 1645" [Old Style of course], is occupied with his narrative of his capture of that town, on the night of Sunday 18th of that month (See *Rush. I.* iv. 96-8.)

It will have been observed that in one of the foregoing quotations from the *Dict.* mention is made of "Braddock Down near Okington." The said mention contains an error. "Okington," or "Ockington" is a popular local synonym for Okehampton, in Devonshire (see *Mur.* p. 67); but Braddock Down is near Bodmin in Cornwall—nearly 40 miles, as the crow flies, from Okehampton. This error appears in Clarendon, whence it was copied by *Coll.* (III. 357) and, no doubt, either directly or indirectly, by the *Dict.* also. Chudleigh, however, did distinguish himself near Okehampton that year, for which see *Rush. (II.* iii. 268.)]

Viv. (p. 190) says of Chudleigh, "æt 3, 1620." He must therefore have been born in 1617, and was 26 years old at his death.

CHUDLEIGH, *Mary, Lady*, we learn from the *Dict.* (X. 303) was a "daughter of Richard Lee of Winslade," *Moore* (II. 637) adds "in the parish of St. Mary Clist, near Topsham;" and, according to the same authority, she "was born there in August 1656." *Viv.* (p. 190) styles her father "Richard Lee of Westminster." According to the *Dict.* "About 1685 she was married to Sir George Chudleigh of

Ashton . . . but the marriage was far from happy, and Lady Chudleigh found little pleasure, except in retirement and reading." *Moore* remarks "although she was in a great measure self-taught, her innate ability and persevering application to study enabled her to attain a considerable rank among the literary characters of her time." The *Trans.* (VI. 540) has slipped into the error of stating that she was "wife of Sir George Chudleigh. . . . Of Ashton, near Chudleigh, *who was created a baronet in 1622*; the words I have italicised should have been "whose grandfather was created a baronet in 1622." The *Dict.* says "She had three children—a daughter, whose death caused her great affliction, and two sons." *Moore's* statement is "she had issue Eliza, Maria, George . . . Thomas, and others," *Viv.* mentions two sons only—George and Thomas. The *Dict.* informs us that "Her first publication was a poem in 1701, 'The Ladies' Defence,' in answer to a sermon on 'Conjugal Duty preached by Mr. Sprint." *Moore's* version is, "occasioned by an angry sermon published by Mr. Sprint, a Nonconformist minister of Sherborne. The *Dict.* adds "The poem was followed in 1703 by 'Poems on several Occasions.' . . . Her next work was 'Essays upon several Subjects,' 1710. Lady Chudleigh died at Ashton the same year, and was buried without monument or inscription" *Moore* tell us "Lady Chudleigh, after long confinement with rheumatism, died at Ashton, December 15th 1710, in the 55th year of her age;" adding, "She left in manuscript . . . two Tragedies; two Operas; a Masque; some of Lucian's Dialogues translated into verse, and Satirical Reflections on Saqualio, in imitation of Lucian's Dialogues, with several other poems on various subjects." A correspondent of *N. & Q.* has twice asked (2d. S. VII. 472, and 5 S. VIII. 247) "Are these MSS. still in existence, and in whose possession are they?" but no reply has appeared. Brief mention of the poetess will be found in *Phillips* and in the *Trans.* (IX. 108).

CHURCHILL, *Arabella*, we are informed by the *Dict.* (X. 307) "was the eldest daughter of Sir Winston Churchill of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire," and "her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake of Ashe, Devonshire." *Coll.* (I. 365) and *Burke* (p. 922) are silent about the Churchills being in any way connected with Wootton Bassett, but they agree in styling Sir Winston's father, "John Churchill, of Mintern in Devonshire." Mintern "is in Dorsetshire," and *Pul.* (p. 735) writes of Sir Winstone as being of "Minthorne, Dorset." According

to the *Dict.*, Arabella Churchill "was born in March 1648." *Coll.* says "March 16th, 1648." The *Dict.* is silent respecting the place of her birth, but *Coll.*, writing of her father, says "Having been a strenuous partizan of the royal cause, during the civil wars, he suffered by sequestration, &c. with other loyalists: and his Lady was obliged to take shelter at her father's house at Ashe, where she bore all her children." When we learn, however, from the same writer that she presented her husband with "four daughters and seven sons," we are led to conclude that she availed herself of the "shelter at her father's house" for a very lengthened period. Probably the author's statement that "she bore all her children" at Ashe is too comprehensive; for if, as *Burke* states, Theobald, her seventh son, was "bapt. in St. Bride's parish Dublin, 2 Jan. 1662-3," he at least was probably not born in Devonshire. But waiving all this, there seems no doubt that Arabella was born at Ashe, for we are told by *Pul.* (p. 735) that "the Axminster Register of Baptisms contains the following entries: "Arabella Churchwell, daughter of Mr. Weston Churchwell and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised at Aishe Haule the 28th day of February, anno dom. 1648." It may be well to remark here that in 1648 he was correctly styled "Mr.," as he was not knighted until 1663 (See *Dict. X.* 342). Between 1665 and 1668, while maid of honour to the wife of James Duke of York, afterward James II., Arabella became his mistress, and had by him the following children:—1st. Henrietta, who married Sir Henry Waldegrave of Chewton; 2d. James Fitz-James, afterwards Duke of Berwick; 3d. Henry Fitz-James, who was created Duke of Albemarle by his father after the revolution of 1688, and had also the title of Grand prior of France; and 4th, another daughter who became a nun. These statements respecting her children, compiled from the *Dict.* are confirmed by *Coll.*, but *Burke* is silent about the "nun." Arabella subsequently married Colonel Charles Godfrey, and had by him two daughters—Charlotte, who married the first Viscount Falmouth; and Elizabeth, who married Edmund Dunch, of Wittenham in Berkshire." According to the *Dict.* Arabella Godfrey, *nee* Churchill, reached the age of 82. This is confirmed by *Phillips*, who names 1730 as the year of her death.

CHURCHILL, *Charles*, was, we learn from the *Dict.* (*X.* 308), a son of Winston Churchill and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake. *Coll.* says (*I.* 366), he was the "fourth son," and "was born on February 2^d, 1656," and, like at

least most of the children of his parents, at Ashe near Axminster. After the accession of William III. to the English throne, he entered upon military life, and was present at the siege of Cork in 1690; at the battle of Landen in 1693 he took his nephew, the Duke of Berwick, captive; he became, in 1694, major-general of foot, and governor of Kinsale; in May 1702, lieutenant-general, and master of the queen's buckhounds; at the battle of Blenheim, 13 Aug. 1704, he rendered his brother, Duke of Marlborough, great assistance; he was made lieutenant of the tower of London in Oct. 1705; when Brussels surrendered to Marlborough, in May 1706, the command of the city was conferred upon him; in August of that year he directed the siege operations against the town of Dendermond; he was Governor of Guernsey from Nov. 1706 to 1711; general of the army 11 Jan. 1707; and, in the succeeding month, colonel of the 2nd regiment of foot-guards. He represented the united borough of Weymouth and Melcombe in parliament from 1701 to 1710. He was seized with an apoplectic fit in March, 1708; and died at his estate of Great Mintern, Dorset, 29 Dec. 1714, and was buried in the church there. He married, in 1702, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of James Gould of Dorchester. He left no legitimate issue.

CHURCHILL, *George*, is styled by the *Dict.* (X. 313) "Younger brother of John Churchill, first duke of Marlborough." *Coll.* (I. 366) writes of him more definitely as "the third son "of his parents—John being "the second but eldest surviving son," and he names "February 29, 1663-4" as his birth day. There must be two mistakes in this date, inasmuch as John, the brother next older, is said by the same writer to have been born in 1650, and Charles, the brother next younger, in 1656. *Burke* names 1653 as the year in which George was born, but does not say whether he means Old Style or New Style. 1653, however, whether Old Style or New, could not have been a leap year, and hence could not have had a 29th of February, which 1663-4 would have had. In short the date named by *Coll.* is no doubt incorrect; and if it be certain that the birth day was 29 Feb. it seems most likely that the year must have been 1652, New Style. We learn from the *Dict.* that he is said to have served as a Volunteer in the navy during the Dutch war of 1666; was lieutenant in the York and Fairfax during the Dutch war of 1672-4; was appointed to the Command of the Dartmouth in 1678; commanded the Falcon in 1680;

was appointed to the Newcastle in Sep. 1688. He was one of the first of the officers of the fleet to offer his services to the Prince of Orange; and was shortly afterward Captain of the Windsor Castle, which he commanded in the battle off Beachy Head (June 30, 1690. *Haydn*). He commanded the St. Andrew in the battle of Barfleur, or La Hogue (19 May 1692, *Ibid*); and in 1693 withdrew from the service. In 1699 he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty, which he held till Jan. 1701-2. On 23 May 1702 he became one of the Council of Prince George of Denmark on his appointment as Lord high admiral, and "his first step was to promote himself . . . to be admiral of the blue." For the next six years he governed the navy, but he "seems to have been ignorant, incapable, and overbearing, and to have rendered himself hated by almost all who came in contact with him." He accumulated a large fortune, and in Oct. 1708 retired from the admiralty, and lived mostly at a villa in Windsor Park. "From 1700 to 1708 he was M.P. for St. Alban's, and at the time of his death was member for Portsmouth." *Coll.* says "He served in parliament for St. Alban's in 1685, 1 James II. and was one of the representatives of that borough in every succeeding parliament, till 1710, when he departed this life." The same writer states that he was one of the lords of the bed chamber "to Prince George of Denmark for twenty years." According to the writers already quoted he died 8 May 1710, and *Burke* and *Coll.* state that he was buried in Westminster Abbey. "He was never married," says the *Dict.*, "and the bulk of his large fortune was inherited by a natural son."

Mac. writing of the battle of Landen or Neerwinden (July 29, 1693 *Haydn*) says (*IV.* 405-6) "The village of Neerwinden was regarded by both commanders as the point on which everything depended. There was an attack made by the French left wing. . . . Berwick led the onset, and forced his way into the village, but was soon driven out again with a terrible carnage. His followers fled or perished: he, while trying to rally them, . . . was surrounded by foes. He concealed his white cockade, and hoped to be able, by the help of his native tongue, to pass himself off as an officer of the English army. But his face was recognised by one of his mother's brothers, George Churchill, who held on that day the command of a brigade. A hurried embrace was exchanged between the kinsmen; and the uncle conducted the nephew to William." The *Dict.* calls attention to this passage but without quoting it, and remarks "The statement

is incorrect, and refers to another brother, Charles" [Churchill; see p. 342 above] "George Churchill never held any command in the army."

CHURCHILL, *John, First Duke of Marlborough*, the *Dict.* (X. 315) says "was born 1650 at Ashe in the parish of Musbury, Devonshire." That he was born at Ashe seems to be admitted on all hands. With regard to the exact date of his birth there is considerable variety of statement. The *Dict.* goes on to say, "Coxe quoting the parish register of Axminster, says that he was born 24 June, and baptised 28 June. Marlborough himself (Coxe ii. 240) mentions 6 June 1707 as his fifty-seventh birthday, and 26 May 1710 as his sixtieth (ib. iii. 192). The difference between old and new styles would reconcile the last two dates. Lord Churchill, quoting 'family papers,' gives the birth day as 24 May (N. & Q. 4 S. VIII. 492). Collins" [says] "'17 minutes after noon on 24 May;" and a horoscope (*Egerton MS.* 2378) gives the date as 25 May at 12.58 p.m." A writer in N. & Q. (4 S. VIII. 492) says, "In *Dr. Waller's Dictionary of Universal Biography* . . . July 5, 1650 is given as the date of the great duke's birth." Lord Stanhope remarks, in the same journal (4 S. VIII. 535), "There need be no uncertainty as to the date of birth of the great Duke of Marlborough. A letter from himself cited by me in my *History of Queen Anne*, p. 311, and dated June 6, 1707 N.S., says: 'This day makes your humble servant fifty-seven.' With regard to the Parish Register of Axminster, Coxe, according to the *Dict.*, as quoted above, makes it say "that he was born 24 June, and baptised 28 June;" but *Pul.* says (p. 735) "On June 24, 1650, the lady gave birth to the child who became the famous Duke of Marlborough. . . . The Axminster Register of Baptisms contains the following entries:—'John ye sonne of Mr Winstone Churchill, was baptised the 18th day of June in the year of our Lord God 1650 . . . ; thus making the Register responsible for the date of the baptism only. It will be observed that, according to the figures given by *Pul.*, the baptism was 6 days prior to the birth. Mr William Pulman, on having his attention directed to this seeming discrepancy, replied, in a letter dated "Axminster May 14, 1887," "The Great Duke . . . must have been baptized on the 28th, as indeed is stated in the previous editions of my late brother's 'Book of the Axe.' The 18th is of course a misprint." I am indebted to the courtesy of the Vicar of Axminster for a copy of the entry in his Parish

Register, which he was so good as to make for me on 15 May 1887; and which is as follows:—

"1650 | John the Sunne of Mr Winston Churchwell was
baptized at . . . ye 28 Day of June in ye year of
our Lord God."

It will be observed that the Register is silent about the date of the birth, but there seems no reason to doubt that John Churchill or Churchwell was baptized on 28 June 1650; and I take the date to be Old Style, which was almost certain to have been used in all ecclesiastical records, whatever some laymen may have done. But *where* was the child baptized? It will be noted that in the copy of the baptismal entry given above I have inserted three points to denote an elision. The Vicar of Axminster, writing me on May 15, 1887, said "I cannot decipher one word but I believe it to stand for Aish Hall. I have copied it as nearly as possible." The Vicar's surmise is not improbably correct, for as we have seen (p. 342 above) John Churchill's sister Arabella is stated in the same register to have been "baptised at Aishe Haule;" and the word "at," immediately before the elision, requires apparently the name of some place to follow it. With regard to the date of the *birth*, it is apparently safe to say that it was not later than 28th June, and was not improbably the day mentioned by the duke himself, that is 26 May O.S., or its equivalent 6 June N.S.

I am warned by the facts that the sketch of the Duke's history occupies very nearly 52 of the closely printed columns of the *Dict.*, and that his history is so closely connected with that of Western Europe, that it would be pretentious and foolish to do more here than to add that he died 16 June 1722, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CISTERTIAN ROGER, *The*, found a place among *Prince's* "Worthies" (p. 219) simply on the ground, it would seem, that *Full.* makes a brief mention of him (*I.* 238) amounting to very little more than the following words:—Roger the Cistercian lived (neer the place of his birth) at Ford Abbey in this County" [Devon]. "The works of this Roger concerning the Revelations of Elizabeth Abbess of Schonangh, and the Legend that he wrote of St. Ursula, with her *thousands* of Maids kill'd at Colen, are full (to say no worse) of many fond falsities. He lived mostly in the Low Countries; and flourished, 1180, under King Henry the Second." *Prince* adds "Where this Roger dy'd, or was

inter'd, whether at Ford aforesaid, or in Flanders, I can make no certain discovery." He is mentioned in the *Trans.* (VI. 516, and IX. 108).

TABULAR SUMMARY.

The Celebrities mentioned in Parts I and II (*Trans. XVII.* 199-214 and *XVIII.* 269-369) were numbered from 1 to 82. In this Part (*III*) the resumed enumeration extends from 83 to 143 inclusive, as below, where the names are arranged alphabetically.

Names	Born	Died	Prince	Diction-ary	De-votion-ary
83. Browne, William	1590 <i>d</i>		x	x	x
84. Bruce, Sir James Lewis Knight	1791	1866		x	x
85. Bryant, Jacob	1715	1804	.	x	x
86. Buckland, William	1784	1856	.	x	x
87. Budd, George	1808	1882	.	x	x
88. Budd, William	1811	1880	.	x	x
89. Budeokshed, Robert	1360 <i>d</i>		x	.	x
90. Budge, Edward	1800	1865	.	x	x
91. Buller, Sir Francis	1746	1800	.	x	x
92. Bulteel, Henry Bellenden	1800	1866	.	x	x
93. Burchard, Lt.		8th cent.	x	x	x <i>d</i>
94. Burgess, John		1671	.	x	x <i>d</i>
95. Burgoin, William	1556 <i>d</i>	1623	x	.	x
96. Burleigh, John		1647	x	x	x <i>d</i>
97. Burt, William	1778	1826	.	x	x
98. Burthogge, Richard	1638	1694	.	x	x
99. Bury, John	1580	1667	x	x	x
100. Butler, John	1791	1877	.	x	x
101. Byrth, Thomas	1793	1849	.	x	x
102. Calvert, Edward	1799	1883	.	x	x <i>d</i>
103. Cann, Abraham	1794	1864	.	x	x
104. Cardmaker, John		1555	x	x	x <i>d</i>
105. Carew, Bampfylde Moore	1690	1758	.	x	x
106. Carew, Sir Edmund	1464 <i>d</i>	1513	.	x	x
107. Carew, George, Earl of Totnes	1555	1629	x	x	x
108. Carew, Sir John		1363 <i>d</i>	x	x	x
109. Carew, Sir Peter	1614 <i>d</i>	1575	.	x	x
110. Carew, Thomas		16th cent.	x	.	x
111. Cartile, Richard	1790	1843	.	x	x
112. Carpenter, Mary	1807	1877	.	x	x
113. Carpenter, Nathanael	1589	1623 <i>d</i>	x	x	x <i>d</i>
114. Carpenter, William Benjamin	1813	1885	.	x	x
115. Carr, Sir John	1772	1832	.	x	x
116. Carr, William Holwell	1753	1830	.	x	x
117. Carrington, Frederick George	1816	1864	.	x	x <i>d</i>
118. Carrington, Noel Thomas	1777	1830	.	x	x
119. Cartwright, Joseph	1789 <i>d</i>	1829	.	x	x <i>d</i>
120. Cary, Sir George		1617	x	.	x
121. Cary, Dr. George	1611	1680-1	x	.	x
122. Cary, Sir John		1395 <i>d</i>	x	x	x <i>d</i>
123. Cary (1 Bishop), John (1 James)		1419 <i>d</i>	x	x	x
124. Cary, Robert	1615 <i>d</i>	1688	x	x	x

NAMES	Born	Died	Prince	Dic- tionary	De- vonian
125. Champernon, Sir Arthur . . .	.	.	x	.	x
126. Channell, Sir William Fry . . .	1804	1873	.	x	x <i>d</i>
127. Chapple, Samuel . . .	1775	1833	.	x	x
128. Chapple, William . . .	1718-9	1781	.	x	x
129. Chard, Thomas . . .	1470 <i>d</i>	1544	x	.	x
130. Chardon (Charldon or Charlton), John . . .	.	1601	x	x	x <i>d</i>
131. Chauntor, Bishop, John the . . .	.	1191 <i>d</i>	x	.	x <i>d</i>
132. Chichester, Arthur, Lord . . .	1563	1625 <i>d</i>	x	x	x
133. Chichester, Bishop, Robert . . .	.	1155	x	x	x <i>d</i>
134. Chilcot, Robert . . .	.	1609 <i>d</i>	x	.	x
135. Childe, . . .	.	.	x	.	.
136. Chudleigh, Sir George . . .	1582 <i>d</i>	1657 <i>d</i>	x	x	x
137. Chudleigh, James . . .	1617	1643	x	x	x
138. Chudleigh, Mary, Lady . . .	1658	1710	.	x	x
139. Churchill, Arabella . . .	1648	1730	.	x	x
140. Churchill, Charles . . .	1656	1714	.	x	x
141. Churchill, George . . .	.	1664	.	x	x
142. Churchill, John . . .	1650	1722	.	x	x
143. Cistercian, Roger the . . .	.	12th cent.	x	.	x <i>d</i>

The following statements respecting the Table may be of service :

1. The cross (x) denotes information. Thus, we learn that George Carew, Earl of Totnes, was born in 1555, died in 1629, memoirs of him will be found in *Prince* and in the *Dictionary*, and he was a Devonian by birth; and so on in other cases.

2. The point (.) denotes no information. Thus, according to the Table, Sir Arthur Champernon was a native of Devonshire; there is a memoir of him in *Prince* but not in the *Dictionary*; and we are without trustworthy information respecting the year in which he was born, as well as the year in which he died.

3. The letter *d*, appended in some cases to a date and in some to a cross, denotes doubtfulness. Thus, memoirs of Sir John Cary occur in *Prince* and in the *Dictionary*; there is no information respecting the year of his birth; and though he is said to have been born in Devonshire, and to have died in 1395, neither of these statements can be regarded as trustworthy.

4. The italics denote persons who, from the date of their death, might have been expected to be mentioned in *Prince* as well as in the *Dictionary*, but who nevertheless are not mentioned in the former. Four such instances will be found in the Table. On the other hand, the *Dictionary* ignores eleven of *Prince's* "Worthies."